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THE TIMES

hael Leapman gets an allotment in New York, page 16

)wen-Vance talks make ttle progress n Rhodesia

id Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Vance, the American Secretary of State, cured few tangible results from their Dar im meeting with the Rhodesian Patriotic aders apart from the agreement to attend ll-party conference on Rhodesia. The two s have arrived in Pretoria for talks on a (South-West Africa) and fly to y today.

potlight shifts to Pretoria visit

olas Ashford
sam, April 16
d Owen, the Foreign and Mr Cyrus Vance rican Secretary of here today for Pre- Salisbury with few esults to show from days of talks with the the Rhodesian Patri- . However, they did e agreement of Mr mmo and Mr Robert attend a new con- olving all parties in ian conflict.

eaving this morning, mmed up the talks mo guerrilla leaders the outcome was ly negative, but not itive either".

he insisted he had o Dar es Salaam ex- reach full agreement glo-American propo- can be no doubt the British and tides were disap- t more progress was

and Mr Vance now nting task of trying Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, and colleagues in the desian Government meet in Salisbury o agree to an all- erence. The chances ing this were slim e they set out for y have been further their failure to get ic Front firmly be- Anglo-American pro-

s here, which also ield Marshal Lord e British Resident ier-designate, Gen- Chand, the United ecial representative, s from the five " states as well as ded early today after ic Front had put w proposals which and Americans re- being "fundamental in their plan.

communiqué said s had been held in here of "candour ness". Progress had and there was broad in some important United States and d reaffirmed their the Anglo-American and it was agreed ther conference be on as possible.

n areas of progress he presence of a ations force during m period and the the Resident Com-

powers of the Resi- ommissioner, the ront is now prepared ord Carver to have authority over the rces and the police on that the Patriotic s eigh of the 12 seats overning council of Resident Commis- uld be a member also- st contentious issue during the two days of talks was the role of the police during the transitional period. The Patriotic Front put forward new proposals which are radically different to those contained in the Anglo-American plan.

American misjudgment: Officials travelling with Mr Vance to Pretoria said they felt the United States had misread assurances from black African leaders about how far the Patriotic Front was prepared to move towards the Anglo-American scheme. They said Mr Mugabe had stated he wanted Rhodesia to become a one-party Marxist state.—Reuter.

Eric Marsden writes from Pretoria: Four hours of talks between Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, Dr Owen and Mr Vance here today failed to resolve the difficulties holding up a settlement of the Namibia (South-West Africa) dispute but left open the prospect of further moves to break the deadlock.

After the talks a remark by Mr Vance that South Africa had not accepted the Western settlement plan was misconstrued as meaning that there had been an outright rejection by Pretoria. This was promptly corrected by Mr Botha, who emphasized that South Africa had neither accepted nor rejected the proposals.

He said this was because final views on them had not yet been given by representatives of the people of South-West Africa and because clarification was awaited on certain points he had raised with Mr Vance and Dr Owen.

These are believed to be concerned with safeguards for the maintenance of law and order in the period before a general election.

Mr Vance described the discussions as "important, comprehensive and useful" and said he would take up the queries Mr Botha had raised.

The Democratic Turnhallé Alliance, the main multiracial party in Namibia, is reported to to be close to accepting the Western plan, which is a compromise between South Africa's proposals and that of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo).

The plan provides for a 1,500 limit on South African combat troops, but with ancillary forces in the rear. The forward troops would be stationed near the Angolan border, but not allowed to patrol towns there. The main responsibility for keeping the peace would fall on a United Nations force.

Muzorewa warning: Bishop Muzorewa said in an interview in the Salisbury *Sunday Mail* today that the people of Rhodesia would be stubborn, firm and uncompromising if the British and Americans wanted the internal majority rule agreement reached by Mr Smith and the three nationalists revised in any way.—Reuter.

Moment of truth, page 16
Leading article, page 17

South Africa offered journalists money

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, April 16

Some foreign journalists have been offered payment by the South African Government to write stories favourable to South Africa, according to evidence to a parliamentary select committee by Dr Eschel Rhoodie, Secretary of the Department of Information.

The all-party committee has called for an investigation into the information department's spending of public money.

The department is South Africa's principal propaganda organization, with access to considerable funds. Dr Rhoodie told the select committee it spent £6.5m a year in foreign currency without reference to the reserve bank.

He disclosed that plans were made to "buy" foreign journalists to publicize the granting of independence to Transkei in October, 1976. Last week Transkei severed diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Dr Rhoodie submitted to the committee a letter from the Information Department to the Treasury asking for £195,000 for the Transkei independence publicity campaign.

The letter said the money could be spent on advertising supplements or to buy editorial space for articles "supplied by us or by journalists of the publication".

Other methods, the letter said, would be to invite "influential journalists with the specific purpose of visiting Transkei and writing articles about it". The letter added: "Although this method, of course, sometime causes us to lose control over the eventual content, this should not cause additional risks if the writers are chosen well".

The other way of obtaining flattering publicity for Transkei would be "the buying" of the services of a journalist who then ostensibly supplies independent material for his publication while we pay him for his favourable opinion".

Since the Soweto riots in June, 1976, the number of resident foreign correspondents in South Africa has risen from a handful to about 60. Most belong to the Foreign Correspondents' Association of South Africa, formed to safeguard professional standards and act for journalists harassed by the authorities.

However, during the independence celebrations for Transkei and last December for the Bophuthatswana Bantustan, many foreign journalists were brought to South Africa on free tickets.

The privately-sponsored South African Foundation also pays for many visits by foreign journalists.

Four die in Sicily earthquakes

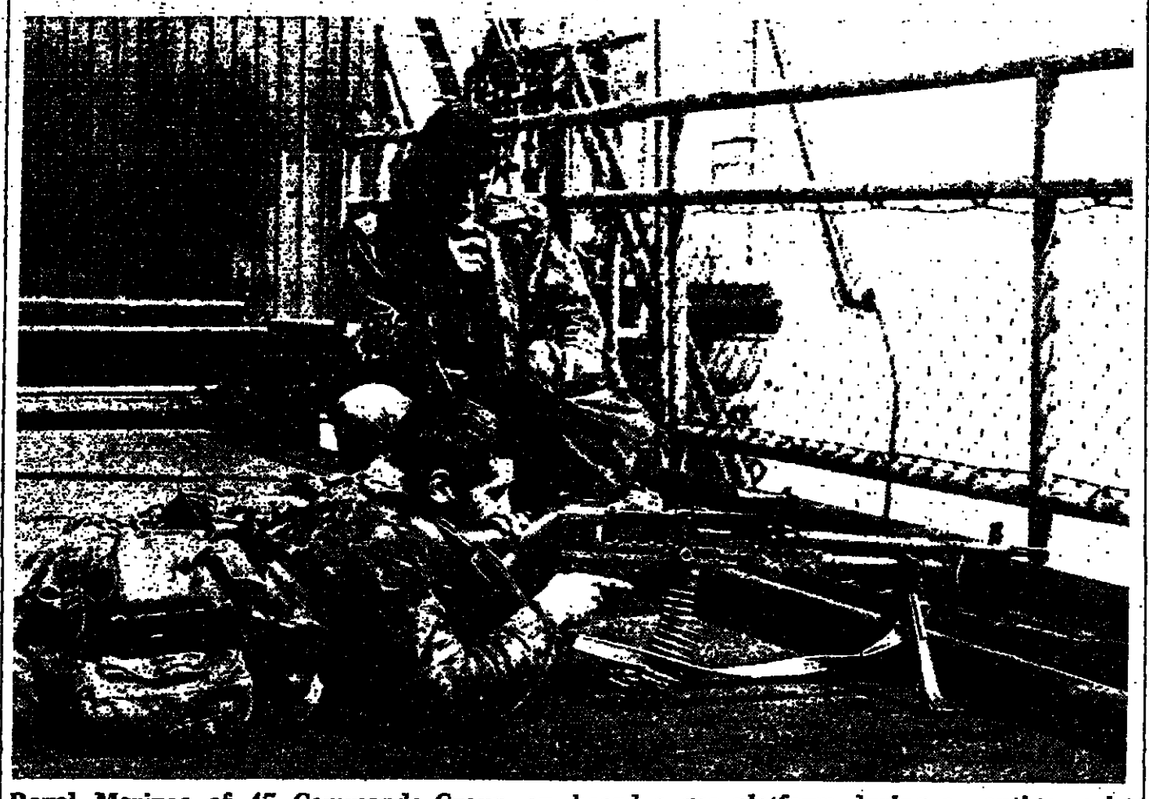
Palermo, April 16.—Hundreds of thousands of people fled their homes in panic today as a string of earthquakes jolted the western coast of Sicily.

Hospitals reported four dead and dozens of injured as a result of the earthquakes, which measured between 4 and 5.6 degrees on the open-ended Richter scale and up to 8 points on the 12-point Mercalli.

The shocks began at 12.29 am and ended at 7.20 am, opening cracks in hundreds of buildings along the coast between Messina and Palermo. Most of those injured fell victim to the panic. Dozens were trampled by fleeing crowds.

In Reggio Calabria, on the mainland, 24 earthquakes and aftershocks were recorded between midnight and 9 am.

Signor Rodolfo Console, seismologist, said: "The force of the earthquakes was actually much stronger than what we recorded. Most of the force was dissipated at sea. If the epicentre had been on land the earthquakes could have had an intensity comparable to that in Friuli."—UPI.



Royal Marines of 45 Commando Group on board a gas platform during an anti-terrorist exercise in the Indefatigable field in the North Sea.

Politics temper union stand on pay limits

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Aberdeen

Ministers now accept that they cannot win trade union compliance in a phase four fixed pay limit, but an extension of their special relationship with the TUC is on the cards.

Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, will call in TUC leaders soon for talks on the policy implications of his Budget. The feeling in Whitehall is that the unions will accept a measure of wage moderation if it is not tied to a low, fixed percentage.

Trade union leaders today begin the delicate task of reconciling their demands for normal collective bargaining in industry and the public sector with what they see as the overriding need to sustain the Government in the run-up to the general election.

Some hard public attitudes on unfettered pay negotiations will be struck at the Scottish Trades Union Congress in Aberdeen this week, but in private the unions accept that something like the original social contract established with the Cabinet four years ago is needed to help to prevent a Conservative victory in the election.

So, while publicly declaring his opposition to a formal phase four of incomes policy, Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said here yesterday: "The Labour Party will have the maximum support from the TGWU because we believe that if a Tory government is elected it would be a disaster for Britain."

Mr Healey or Mr Callaghan would indicate what increase the nation could afford.

On current budget estimates, that appears to be no more than a 7 per cent rise in earnings during the 1978-79 bargaining round, starting on August 1, giving a figure for basic rate increases of no more than 5 per cent.

But conscious that such figures will never get through the trade union conference season, ministers are understood to be looking for a wider understanding on economic policy. Trade union cooperation in restraining their militants would be implicit in its terms.

Mr David Basnett, the TUC chairman and leader of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, has proposed an "economic contract" to replace the tired phraseology of "social contract" and "incomes policy".

"What we need to talk about is the creation of an economic climate to which bargainers will respond. The important discussions must be about unemployment and the creation of jobs, industrial strategy, and the way North Sea oil can be used."

His own union's executive has formulated a wages resolution for its policy-making conference in six weeks' time. It insists on greater freedom for pay negotiators within a "responsible" attitude to bargaining as part of a joint agreement between the TUC and the Government.

The emphasis on "responsible bargaining" was picked up once against yesterday by Mr Evans, when he gave his eve-of-congress press conference.

The price of that measure of wage moderation will not be modest. The TUC will seek something closer to its demand for a £2,500m rise in public spending than the Chancellor has so far proposed. The TGWU will also give priority to achieving a shorter working week.

Clash on Budget may force early election

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Some senior ministers are becoming increasingly alarmed that an early general election may be forced on the Government because of the possibility of combined Conservative and Liberal votes wrecking the Budget strategy.

The moment of truth will come early next month when the Finance Bill clauses on tax changes are debated in the Commons. The Bill will be published on Thursday and the opposition parties' amendments will be tabled soon afterwards.

Although there is an element of bluff and confusion among the three main parties as to the outcome, there is no doubt the Government has little room for manoeuvre.

The Conservatives and Liberals want to see greater tax incentives for skilled workers and middle management, but the Government has told the Liberals that there can be no reduction in the standard rate of tax or, alternatively, a widening of the lower rate band. Either measure would cost about £500m.

Treasury ministers are expected to repeat those points when they see Mr John Pardoe, the Liberals' economic spokesman, again this week. The one area where there could be negotiation is lowering the highest rate of tax to 70 per cent, which would cost about £60m.

That, however, is not thought likely to meet the demands of the Liberals, who are to meet on Wednesday to discuss Budget strategy and, now that the crunch is being reached, the continuation of the pact with the Government.

Ministers involved in discussions with Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Mr Pardoe have detected a hardening of the Liberals' line, mainly, it is believed, because of pressures in the party. Some ministers feel that the Liberals are now going so far to assert their independence that they would lose face with their supporters if they turned back.

The Liberals were saying last night that no decision on whether to break the pact would be taken on Wednesday night but that the time was drawing near. Their final attitude towards the Finance Bill would be the clincher and, at the outside, that will have to be taken within a month.

The Liberals will not be voting with the Conservatives in the Commons tonight when the Tories force a division on the general Budget resolution.

While Mr Steel would like to maintain a flexible position, other Liberal MPs would like to end the pact with the Government by July. They include Mr Emlyn Hooson, QC, (Montgomeryshire), Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale), Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) and Mr David Penhaligon (Truro). Mr Hooson told a meeting at Aberystwyth on Saturday: "The Lib-Lab pact is clearly drawing towards its end".

The Liberals would have to be careful in any possible link with the Conservatives for reductions in the standard rate. Not all their supporters would like to see cooperation. Mr Pardoe also gave another reason in a speech at Launceston, Cornwall, on Saturday, when he said his party did not trust the Conservatives to cut income tax.

Labour left-wingers, who have expressed general satisfaction with the Budget strategy, gave a warning over the weekend that they wanted the tax cuts separated when voting takes place, so that they could approve the cuts for the lower paid while reducing those for middle and high income groups. However, there would be little support in the Commons.

Badminton forsakes church hall tradition

By Richard Streeton

Students of badminton's extraordinary knack for drawing attention to itself for reasons other than badminton are collecting some rich pickings at the moment. England, hosts for the first time of the European championships, got the event off to a start that was definitely different at Preston last week. They sacked their team manager, Judy Hashman, arguably the greatest woman player of all time.

There were further reverberations over the following seven days, although the English players managed to remain unaffected by the fall-out; they won four titles and provided the beaten finalist in the women's singles.

Millions play badminton which, in the local church hall carries a cosy image, provides much pleasure and, according to one poll, now involves more people than angling, darts, or ballroom dancing.

China is devoting its energies to launching a breakaway movement from the established International Badminton Federation. Its stated ambitions are for China to play in the United States on coast to coast American television.

In recent months, Gillian Gilks, England's best woman player, has spurned invitations to play for her country amid a glare of publicity that even Elizabeth Taylor would envy.

Apart from the Hasman case, England sent home Kevin Jolly, one of their international players, from Preston during the week for unruly court behaviour. Jolly is only 18. The Swiss team was withdrawn by their manager after a report of horseplay by some players in their hotel.

Mrs Hashman was appointed last summer to serve until June 30, replacing the traditional four-man selection committee. Her letter of appointment, loosely enough worded to make anyone, let alone a solicitor, wince, carried a phrase to the effect that her responsibilities would end at the Commonwealth Games in Canada from August 4 to 11. By inference Mrs Hashman was in charge at the Games in Edmonton.

English officials recently changed their minds about retaining Mrs Hashman after June 30. They decided to change the system and decreed that the new selectors should choose the team for Canada. They say they put all this in a letter to Mrs Hashman, adding that her responsibilities would come to an end after Preston. For continuity's sake Mrs Hashman was invited to become one of the new selection committee of five.

On Saturday Mrs Hashman handed her selections for Canada to English officials, shortly before the finals started. It said that the players and the Commonwealth Games council had also been told. Officials ruled that she was out of order and that the council would be notified accordingly.

The England players got on with the job of winning titles. The Badminton Association of England Council discusses the issue on May 3. The rest of us return to our church halls and thank our lucky stars we are not good enough to reach the game's higher levels.

Report, page 8

Poll shows Scottish support for Labour

By Our Political Reporter

The political state of Scotland was thrown into even greater confusion yesterday when a public opinion poll showed an increase in Labour support to 41 per cent and the Conservatives at 30 per cent overtaking the Scottish National Party (27 per cent) to take second place. Liberals attracted only 2 per cent.

If those figures were maintained in a general election on a uniform swing, Labour would retain the 41 seats it now holds, the Conservatives would regain six seats they lost to the SNP and nationalist MPs would be reduced from 11 to five.

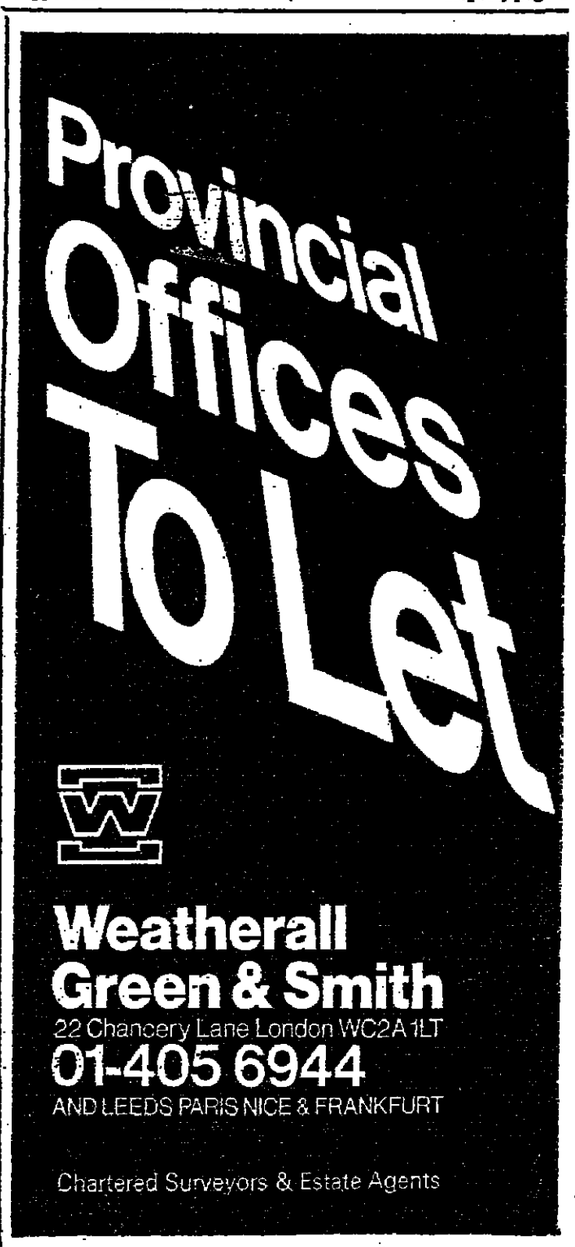
The poll was carried out for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme on April 5 by Market Opinion and Research International. They interviewed 1,002 people.

While the results will delight the Labour and Conservative parties, they have to be contrasted with the outcome of the Glasgow, Garscadden, by-election result last week, when there was a swing of 3.5 to the SNP. Such a swing in a general election would give the SNP eight Labour seats and two Conservative.

Two SNP members of Parliament, Mr George Reid and Mr Douglas Henderson, said their party was on a plateau at present. Mr Henderson added that "as we move now into what is going to be a fairly early general election, the old spirit is coming out again".

Mrs Margaret Bain, another nationalist MP, said the *momentum* was still there. An interesting aspect of the poll was that 40 per cent of Labour supporters questioned said they would vote for the Labour Party because they believed in devolution. "My fear now is that the Labour Party will not come up with devolution, and that might transform the scene again."

Local election campaign, page 3



re feared after n tornado

pril 15.—Fifty people d and 100 more are ad after a tornado e eastern state of day, destroying six the Press Trust of orted.

ency said 50 bodies recovered so far and kers had rushed to ted area. Only two ere immediately avail- eat more than 250 in- ple at one hospital tornado demolished s in 10 minutes in the district of Orissa.

ar district was put on ting by the state gov- Lorry loads of injured were being taken to —Reuter.

charged in icor case

has been charged in with the disappear- week of £100,000 from s vaults in Banbury, re, the police said

to appear at North re Magistrates' Court, today.

Speke workers to fight closure

Workers have rejected British Leyland's offer of compensation for the loss of jobs by the closure of the Triumph plant at Speke, Liverpool. They plan a militant campaign to prevent the transfer of TR7 car production to the Midlands. With 3,000 jobs at stake, the Speke men are calling for aid from unions and other Leyland workers Page 19

Fear for Moro life

The leadership of the Italian Christian Democratic Party said after a meeting in Rome that it would leave nothing unturned to save the life of Signor Aldo Moro. Red Brigades terrorists said in a statement at the weekend that they had "sentenced" the former Prime Minister to death Page 4

Peace leaders quit

The decision of the three leaders of the Ulster Peace Movement to leave the executive council comes at a time when public support in the province is at its lowest ebb and criticism has been increasing about the use of its considerable finances Page 2

Falling numbers in private schools

The proportion of pupils attending independent schools has been falling steadily, according to the Department of Education and Science. In January of last year only 4.2 per cent of all pupils in England and Wales were attending independent schools, against 5.8 per cent in 1965 Page 4

Warning on Azores

The Portuguese Government is preparing to take action against Azores separatists after the Deputy Prime Minister was assaulted by demonstrators at Ponta Delgada Page 4

Britain 'still alive'

The symposium at Cornell University, New York State, on the state of the British nation has ended with general agreement that Britain is not dying, though nobody thought the crisis was wholly imagined Page 5

Venice unpreserved

Italy has again failed to decide on how to save Venice from flooding. A commission set up to study tenders for regulating the waters of its lagoon has ended its work without coming to any conclusion after studying five proposals for more than a year Page 19

Israeli peace move

The Israeli Government attempted to revive peace talks by accepting the United Nations Resolution 242 on withdrawal from occupied territories, as a basis for negotiations with all neighbouring countries. But it added that its proposals for administrative autonomy in the West Bank were in accordance with the resolution's principles Page 5

Vietnam accused

In a speech to mark the third anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh, President Khieu Samphan of Cambodia accused Vietnam of trying to annex his country to form an Indo-Chinese federation. He confirmed reports of heavy fighting earlier this month on the Vietnamese border Page 6

Schools action: Teachers' unions are to step up a campaign against oversize classes and stop carrying out some after-school activities 4

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HOME NEWS

Peace movement loses local support as criticism increases

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

The decision of the three leaders of the Northern Ireland Peace Movement on Saturday to stand down from the ruling executive has come when public support in the province is at its lowest ebb since the organization's foundation in the violent autumn of 1976.

Evidence of declining interest has been clearly demonstrated at the two most recent attempts to organize mass demonstrations, a tactic that has now largely fallen out of favour. One in Belfast city centre last December to welcome home Mrs Betty Williams and Miss Mairad Corrigan from the Nobel Prize ceremony attracted only just over 1,000 supporters.

Another, in Dublin in the immediate aftermath of the La Mon restaurant bomb disaster, brought even fewer sympathizers on to the streets, although a train was chartered from Belfast and Londonderry.

Yesterday Mrs Williams, a Belfast housewife, Miss Corrigan, a former secretary, and Mr Ciaran McKeown, a former journalist, made clear that their decision would not involve a total withdrawal from the movement's activities. It will result in new leaders being elected at an assembly in October and one is widely expected to be Mr Peter McLaughlan, a former Unionist politician.

Mr McKeown dismissed suggestions that there had been any internal dissension. "We simply want to allow the Peace Movement to be more democratic and to permit other people to come out front and make decisions", he said.

Ironically, while the activities of the peace women abroad have won overwhelming international acclaim, their frequent globetrotting has been a significant factor in the declining enthusiasm for their movement at home. In Protestant and Roman Catholic districts of Belfast the resentment is often voiced in the form of a cynical and now familiar slogan: "Join the Peace People and see the world".

The third member of the founding triumvirate, Mr McKeown, aged 34, has attracted his share of local hostility for different reasons.

A Roman Catholic, a former student politician and controversial political thinker, his recent speeches and articles have been largely responsible for growing local suspicion that the Peace Movement nursed wide-ranging political ambitions in Northern Ireland and Europe.

Behind the personality difficulties, the failure of the movement to live up to the high expectations that it first attracted is also believed by political observers to be attributable to widespread discontent both inside and outside over the use of its considerable finances.

That underlying source of unrest was magnified when Mrs Williams and Miss Corrigan, with the full support of the executive, decided to keep some £30,000 each from the Nobel Prize money.

In an effort to overcome criticism, the peace people have decided to provide at a conference later this week information on the numerous projects financed.

An article in the latest edition of their newspaper, *Peace by Peace*, explains that the move "will greatly assist members who feel frustrated at the constant sniping over money, sniping that often comes from people who have contributed nothing and who appear to obtain their facts from the gutter".

Since the ending of the emotional and headline-catching rallies, the Peace Movement has been struggling hard to establish a new role in promoting joint schemes between Roman Catholic and Protestant sections of the community.

In Belfast now there is a feeling in many quarters that without the strong leadership of the founder members it could quickly slip into relative obscurity, along with the numerous better established groups already doing similar work.

Channel Islanders unite in face of Labour assault on tax-haven status

By Alan Hamilton

Two Labour MPs, Mr Arthur Latham and Mr John Cartwright, will travel to the Channel Islands tomorrow to investigate reports of a serious leak of British tax revenue into the Channel. The islanders, well used to the threat of invasion whether from occupation troops, the Amoco Cadiz, or the British Treasury, are once again uniting in defence of their tranquil tax haven.

The MPs will make a five-day fact-finding tour of one of the last remaining offshore fragments of the sterling area at the request of the Labour Party National Executive Committee, which hopes to have an important policy document on taxation to put before next year's party conference.

Transport House has guessed, and by its own admission guessed wildly, that the United Kingdom Exchequer may be losing £100m a year in potential revenue because of the special tax position of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. But during their tour of Jersey and Guernsey the two MPs will find both communities, from tax-avoiding millionaires to trade union officials, united in opposing any interference from London that threatens their constitutional or fiscal independence.

"We shall treat these gentlemen courteously, but that is all", a senior member of the State of Guernsey (parliament) said last week. Left-wing groups in the islands, although equally opposed to outside interference, will use the MPs' visit to voice their own ambitions towards improved social welfare and a modification of what they regard as a paternalistic and elitist style of government.

There is also some concern that the islands' economy is becoming too heavily dependent on the financial industry, which has grown in recent years as a result of the islands' special position as tax havens or, as they prefer themselves to be known, offshore financial centres.

Companies and trusts are attracted to the islands because, like individuals, they pay income tax only at the flat rate of 20 per cent, a level at which it has remained since 1940. That means that earnings of £100,000, which would be reduced to £20,000 by British taxation, are cut only to £80,000.

The attractions for companies and wealthy individuals are so obvious that five years ago, at the height of the islands' financial boom, the amount of income available to the island tax authorities was rising by a third in a year.

The discovery at that time that one financial house, the Guernsey-registered Bank of Sark, was a cover for an elaborate international fraud, was a chastening experience for the island authorities but did nothing to hinder their popularity.

"It has made us all look carefully ever since at every application for a new company registration. We did not want to become another Cayman Islands or Bahamas, and quite honestly we do not like all this publicity", the local director of a perfectly respectable English clearing bank said.

There are now well over 11,000 companies registered in Jersey, and new registrations are running at about 1,500 a year; the stonework of the main business street of St Helier is barely visible behind brass nameplates.

But there are signs that the islands' financial boom is slowing. Senator Cyril Le Marquand, chairman of the State of Jersey economic and finance committee, has announced that the island's rosy economy had lost its bloom, and drastic cuts in public spending might be necessary.

Two main factors are at work. First, the islands have not escaped general world recession, and a lowering of interest rates has meant reduced income from the many private trusts and investments. Second, the islands are more or less full, and there is not much room left to accommodate millionaires fleeing from the clutches of Mr Denis Healey.

Jersey is said to have 150 millionaires domiciled on its 45 square miles, and among the more celebrated fugitives from the Inland Revenue are Sir Billy Butlin, Alan Whicker, Jack Higgins, author of *The Eagle Has Landed*, and Billy Walker, the boxer.

In spite of an overall speed limit of 40 mph and about a mile of dual carriageway, Jersey has more than a hundred Rolls-Royces and a fair sprinkling of Ferraris.

Jersey now limits wealthy immigrants to 15 a year, and Guernsey is building no new houses for its so-called "open market", its principal means of controlling immigration.

But recent figures show that Jersey banks still hold deposits totalling £1,500m and those of Guernsey £650m. The two island governments regularly show a surplus on revenue account, amounting to £7m in Jersey this year and £5m in Guernsey. Jersey has sanctioned £13m of capital spending without having to borrow a penny.

Mr Peter Dorey, a local shipowner and president of Guernsey's advisory and finance committee, said: "We are an industrious community. Our capital and social requirements are met out of funds that are earned, not borrowed or printed."

Such good housekeeping, combined with political stability, is a potent factor in the islands' ability to attract funds from all over the world. Any close interest from London, especially from Transport House, is seen as creating unnecessary ripples, and besides the tax leak is regarded as being much smaller than the Labour Party imagines.

"The offshore islands contribute at least £50m a year to the sterling area balance of payments, far more than the Treasury could ever hope to claw back in tax", a prominent St Helier banker said last week. "Any attempt to extend British taxation here will merely frighten that money away to less useful and less desirable tax havens."

The discussion document prepared by the Labour Party research department suggests that total integration of the Channel Islands and Isle of Man into the United Kingdom tax system would be possible but difficult. It is not regarded in the islands as a serious threat.

Comfort is taken from the fact that if Britain really wanted full jurisdiction she would not have been prepared to negotiate mere associate membership of the European Community for the Channel Islands at the time of her own application for full membership.

The document suggests, however, that it would be much less difficult to trap Britons who flee with their assets to the less wintry climes of St Helier or St Peter Port. A move has been made in that direction, with the extension of capital transfer tax, the successor to death duties, to Britons who moved to the islands after 1974, a measure that even native-born islanders regard as vindictive.

But informed island financiers point out that the measure has trapped fewer than a hundred people, and the cost of administering the provision may well have outweighed the extra tax it generated for Inland Revenue.

The manager of a clearing bank branch s flow of wealthy imr had been reduced to a Any attempt to penaliz would drive them to o havens and deprive t ling area of a valuable burden to its balance ments.

Even the Jersey De Movement, which ba Channel Islands' sol munist senator, Mr Nor Brocq, agrees. But it there should be a fairer bution of income wit island, particularly fo services.

The Democrats als that Jersey is becom dependent on the fina dustry and that more agement should be g light industrial deve They share the view Guernsey Labour Gro far more worker r tation is needed in sh parliaments.

The same points we to the Kilbrandon Co on the Constitution fr ago, but Kilbrandon there were no serious laries in the governme islands.

The cost of living n tenth above that of inflation may take eve to reach single figu Britain's will but with employment rate of per cent and whisky a bottle there is not too complain about.

Shared NHS suggested by Sir Keith Joseph

Sir Keith Joseph, MP, who has overall responsibility for Conservative Party policy and research, on Saturday suggested a joint health service shared by public and private practice. He told the Conservative Medical Society in London that the answer to some of the National Health Service's cost difficulties was to provide a choice for patients.

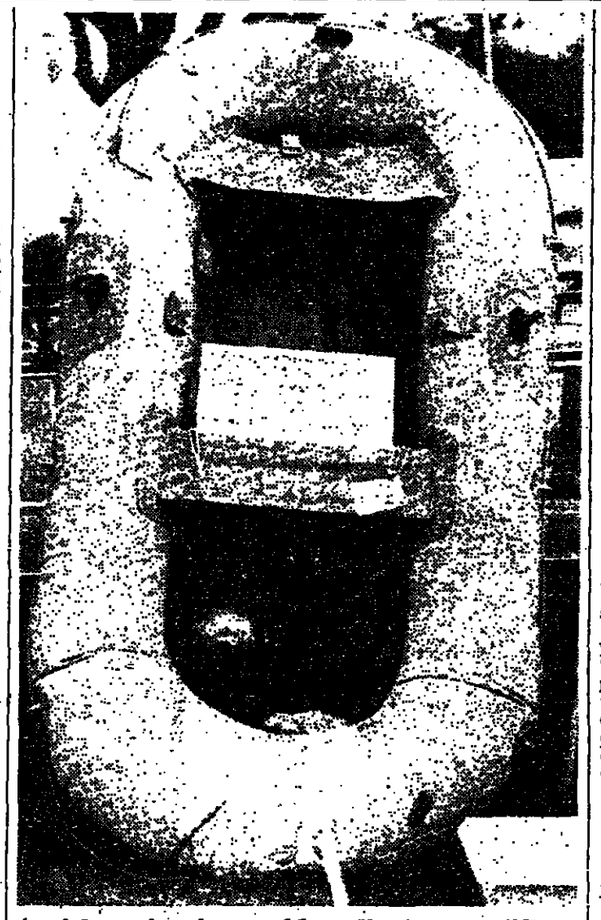
"Have a health service by all means, maybe one that will have a monopoly for some sorts of care, perhaps the handicapped, geriatric or mental illness. But do not dismantle it", he said. "At the same time, encourage alternative provisions to allow public and private health service to penetrate at all levels." Achieving that diversity, Sir Keith added, would be hard politically, as it would take up to four consecutive Parliaments. The first step was to reduce direct taxation to leave more money in the pockets of the public. The next step was to return to having private beds in public hospitals, as well as taking a number of small but politically significant steps.

In an emergency no country gave better or more immediate care, but if it was not an emergency the patient did not fare so well.

"I wonder whether the NHS functions as well as it does because of the patient's tolerance or the low standards of expectation?"

There was always a risk of diminishing quality in a monopoly service, "and more so if it is run on the cheap and with an attitude that concentrates more on the producers who are the most numerous and least skilled", Sir Keith said.

"The time may come when we suddenly find we are no longer in the forefront of medical practice, and it will be too late then to say the NHS took the wrong turning."



A girl resting in a rubber dinghy at a "Boat Jumble" held by Lord Montagu at Beaulieu, Hampshire, yesterday when boat owners sold unwanted items.

Pregnancy test drug 'still prescribed after babies-at-risk warning'

By a Staff reporter

Hormone pregnancy tests were still being prescribed by doctors in Britain long after a "yellow warning" was issued by the Committee on Safety of Medicines advising of a possible link with congenital abnormalities in babies.

That was alleged during an investigation by the *London Programme* on London Weekend Television last night.

It also disclosed that government watchdog committees asked a leading drug company to stop promoting a drug as a pregnancy test in 1970, five years before doctors received the first "yellow warning".

Work by Dr Isabel Gal, of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, London, had produced evidence in 1967, the programme said, which suggested that hormone pregnancy testing tablets might cause spina bifida.

Subsequently, Mr Jack Ashley (Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South), called for a public inquiry to establish whether it was the case, as evidence from parents had indicated that many children had been damaged by those drugs.

Mr Roland Moyle, Minister of state for Health, said on the programme that he did not think a public inquiry would disclose anything new. But he was willing to look at any fresh evidence.

He said there were weaknesses in the "yellow warning" system, and that was why he had put out a new scheme for following up and testing drugs. It was hoped to improve on that, he added.

Referring to the drug Primodos, whose history of use the programme principally investigated, Mr Moyle said that if there was evidence that doctors were still prescribing it, he would like to know. "Then I think we would want to take further action to persuade the last remnants of the medical profession to stop."

Mr Ashley said he believed it was of paramount importance to find our what happened in the eight years between the first clear warnings of the dangers of the drugs in 1967 and the notice to doctors in 1975.

In 1967, he said, there should have been immediate action by the Committee on the Safety of Drugs, as it was then called, by the Government and by the manufacturers.

"The whole lesson thalidomide tragedy the moment there are of any kind regardir then action should b and that the whole le disregarded becaus Committee on the S Drugs did not give a to doctors until eig afterwards."

Fears about the aspects of Primodos l expressed, the program in an exchange of co dence between Scher makers, and the medic tor of its British compa

Schering had made in 1968 based on the tory of 15,000 women land; of the women taken Primodos, 83.5 had normal births and cent had abnormal ranging from abor deformities. Of the t ulation, only 9.9 per births were abnormal.

The next year the C British medical direc to Schering suggestin draw the drug. A fu after that, in July, 1 ing decided to sto mending Primodos a nancy test in this co many doctors, the p said, continued to use

Unions and Government in new link, Mr Benn says

From Ronald Kershaw
Sheffield

The growing influence of trade unionism on government was highlighted by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, at Sheffield yesterday. He told delegates to the national conference of the Institute of Workers' Control that union leaders and the Labour Government were working together in a relationship that was totally transformed from that of the 1964-70 period of government.

If ever there was a moment for a new initiative it was now, and the Institute of Workers' Control was providing the opportunity. The main difficulty was the slump which had revealed weaknesses in the world economy and the British economy.

Mr Benn said that in the 1930s unemployment had been ended only by rearmament and war. The socialist case for public investment, public accountability and public ownership under democratic control was the only alternative to rearmament.

In his search for the weaknesses in the Government's response to what had happened at Ferranti, Lucas, British Leyland and Spillers, Mr Benn said it had become clear that there was no substitute for powerful trade unions.

The numbers of people with incomes of up to £20,000 a year who were seeing the need for organization would have been inconceivable a few years ago.

Labour troubles affect three Sunday papers

Labour troubles yesterday seriously affected *The Sunday Times* and the *News of the World*. *The Observer* also lost some copies.

More than 250,000 copies of *The Sunday Times*, which has an average weekly circulation of 1,500,000, were lost. The main impact was in London, where 60 per cent of the normal circulation was lost, and in parts of Wales and the West Country. The *News of the World* lost 200,000 copies because of unofficial action by printing workers.

Printing of *The Sunday Times*, delayed by labour troubles with printing workers, was halted at 4.45 am before the full run had been completed because members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) said they were unwilling to distribute any more copies as the paper was so late.

Search goes on for couple in kidnap case

The search continued yesterday for Miss Joyce McKinney and her codefendant, Keith May, who are on bail accused of kidnapping a Mormon missionary.

The couple were missed from their address in London some time last Wednesday, the last day on which they reported to West Hendon police station.

The police said that it may have been up to two days later before the police officer in charge of the case at Epsom was notified.

Miss McKinney, aged 27, a former American beauty queen, and Mr. May, aged 24, an architect, are due to stand trial at the Central Criminal Court on May 2, accused of kidnapping Mr Kirk Anderson.

When the police visited the couple's home on Friday they found the house empty and apparently abandoned.

Abbey church needs £150,000 for urgent repairs

By Philip Howard

Another of our historic churches, dilapidated by the long erosion of the centuries, is having to appeal for money to survive.

Dorchester Abbey Church, one of the oldest centres of Christianity in Britain, yesterday announced that it needs £150,000 for urgent repairs. There has been a church there since the missionary Birinus baptized King Cynegils in the River Thame on the place where the abbey stands.

The admission to the Christian faith of the head of the royal house, from which, through Alfred the Great, the Queen traces her descent, heralded the adoption of Christianity as the state religion of England.

Dorchester was the great cathedral church of Wessex until the Norman Conquest. Augustinian canons then came to the Thames Valley and built the abbey church that survives precariously today. Traces of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral can still be seen below the string course in the south wall.

Today the great abbey church dominates a very small rural village community, and acts as the unacknowledged cathedral church of the countryside of Oxfordshire.

Decay has recently started to eat away the fabric at an alarming rate, as it has recently attacked so many old churches. In 1976 the ceiling became so unsafe that the abbey had to be closed for a time. That was repaired at a cost of £25,000.

More serious decay has now struck. The most pressing work is restoration and partial replacement of fabric, particularly on the tower. The rainwater system must be completely overhauled if the church is to survive further decay. The lychgate is in a very poor state of repair, the church is unheated, the organ is unplayable.

Those who wish to help to save one of the places where Christianity arrived in England 14 centuries ago are asked to send contributions to the Dorchester Abbey Appeal Office, 10 Manor Farm Road, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, OX9 8HZ.

34 held after incidents at Front rally

By David Nicholson-Lord

Thirty-four people were arrested after incidents at a National Front by-election meeting in Brixton, south London, on Saturday. They included Mr Martin Webster, the party's national activities organizer. He was charged with obstruction and was bailed to appear before Camberwell Green magistrates on May 3.

Eight of the arrests were made when fighting broke out 25 minutes after the start of the meeting, in a school hall near the centre of the Lambeth central constituency.

Police had cordoned off the approaches to the school to bar 500 of the National Front's opponents, including members of the Anti-Nazi League and Alarm, a Lambeth anti-racialist group. An estimated 1,500 police, 50 of them mounted, were involved.

About 20 of the crowd were allowed inside the hall, where 200 Front supporters were already seated, on the ground that it was a public meeting.

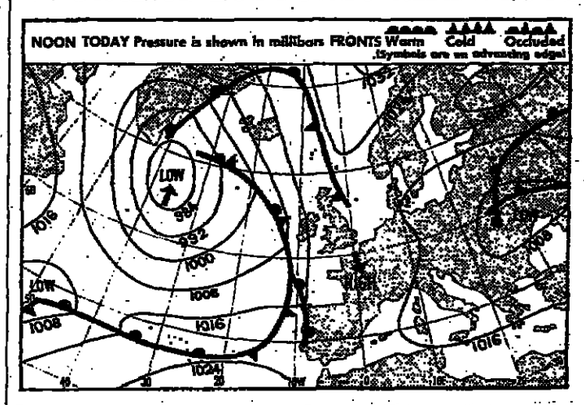
Despite fierce heckling, stewards and police maintained order until Mrs Helena Steven, the party's candidate, stood up to speak. She was greeted with chanting and clenched-fist salutes. The ensuing fight lasted less than three before order was rest testers either left or were taken out

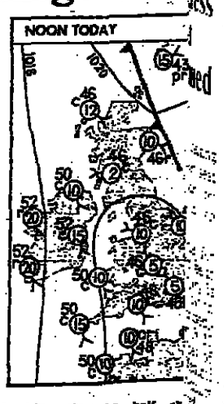
Mr Webster, who h appealed to his supp restraint, blamed cameras for focusing lemakers.

Groups from both s converged on Brixto station. More arres made in streets near quarters of these ar believed to be oppo the Front. Two police were slightly injured.

Polling in the b takes place on Thursd

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half cl cloudy; c—overcast; f—fog; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; tr—thunderstorm; p—show periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 6.2 am Sun sets: 8.0 pm
Moon sets: 3.26 am Moon rises: 1.40 pm
Full moon: April 23.
Lighting up: 8.30 pm to 5.30 am.
High water: London Bridge 9.43 am, 5.6m (18.4ft); 10.7 pm, 5.5m (17.9ft). Avonmouth 2.8 am, 9.7m (31.7ft); 2.59 pm, 9.7m (31.7ft). Dover 7.19 am, 5.0m (16.4ft); 7.54 pm, 5.1m (16.7ft). Hull 1.48 am, 5.3m (17.5ft); 2.4 pm, 5.5m (17.9ft). Liverpool, 7.9 am, 7.1m (23.1ft); 7.59 pm, 7.1m (23.1ft).

An anticyclone near S England will move away S and troughs of low pressure will move into the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, East Anglia, SE, E, NE England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind light, variable; max temp 9° to 11 °C (48° to 52°F).
Central S, NW, Central N England, Midlands, N Wales, Lake District: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 11° to 13°C (52° to 55°F).
Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Mainly dry, rain in evening; wind S, moderate; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).
Isle of Man, W Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind SE, moderate; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Central Highlands: dry at first, perhaps occasional rain later; wind light, variable; max temp 10°C (50°F).
Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: rather cloudy, occasional rain; wind NE, moderate; max temp 8° or 9°C (46° to 48°F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Changeable with some rain at times in most parts but bright spells also. Rather cold in N and E.
Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind ling S, light or mode slight.
English Channel (E): SE, light or moderate; St George's Channel: moderate, becoming slight, becoming moder Irish Sea: Wind SE, sea slight.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Akrotiri	f	21	70	Cologne	r	3	37	Locarno	s	10	50	Oslo	s	9	48
Algiers	f	18	64	Copnhgn	r	4	39	London	c	8	46	Paris	c	9	48
Amstrdm	r	6	43	Edinburgh	c	10	50	Lourdes	r	6	43	Rome	c	15	59
Athens	s	20	68	Florence	r	10	50	Madrid	s	15	59	Rotterdm	c	9	48
Barcelona	s	19	66	Geneva	c	9	48	Majorca	s	19	66	Salzburg	c	7	45
Beirut	c	23	73	Gibraltar	f	19	66	Malaga	s	23	73	Stockholm	r	7	45
Bermuda	c	19	66	Guernsey	r	8	46	Malta	f	17	63	Tel Aviv	s	25	77
Berlin	r	8	46	Helsinki	r	3	37	Miami	f	26	79	Toronto	c	9	48
Biarritz	s	11	52	Innsbruck	c	4	39	Moscow	c	11	52	Vancouver	r	7	45
Brussels	r	6	43	Istanbul	f	13	55	Munich	c	6	43	Venice	f	11	52
Budapest	c	4	39	Jersey	r	9	48	Naples	f	17	63	Vienna	r	10	50
Cardiff	r	11	52	L Palmas	s	20	68	New York	f	15	59	Warsaw	r	4	39
Chicago	f	8	46	Lisbon	c	16	61	Nice	f	15	59	Zurich	r	4	39

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 pm, 10°C (50°F); to 7 am, 1°C (34°F). 7 pm, 45 per cent. R to 7 pm, a trace. Sun 7 pm, 9.6 hr. Bar, mean 7 pm, 1,020.7 millibars.

Yesterday's daily weather report (Sunday, June 25 and 26, and Good Friday to be issued from London, WC1X 8EZ. Second at New York, NY. Subscription by the Publisher at $265 per annum Post Street, New York, NY. Telephone: 556-2720. Inland and Air Edition Subscription

Woman wins regional crossword final

From Our Crossword Editor
York

Only four of 94 competitors made no errors in the third regional final of the Cutty Sark/*Times* national crossword championship, held yesterday in York. Each competitor had four puzzles to solve.

The winner and regional champion was Mrs Joyce Cansfield, of Otley, West Yorkshire, with maximum puzzle points of 124 and 80 time bonus points. It was the third time that Mrs Cansfield had qualified for the national final.

The runner up was Mr Wilfrid Miron, a solicitor, from Halam, Nottinghamshire, with maximum puzzle points and 77 time bonus points. He also qualifies for the national final.

Prizes were also presented by the sponsors, Cutty Sark Scotch Whisky, to Mr Ronald Willesden, an investment consultant, of Hornchurch, Essex, and Mrs Mary Pickering, of Norwich, who came third and fourth with maximum puzzle points and 34 and 24 time bonus points respectively.

Printing union's leader opposed

Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa), faces an unexpected challenge when he stands for reelection.

His opponent will be Mr Barry Fitzpatrick, a member of the union's national executive and chairman of the London joint branches.

Weedkiller warning

Police said yesterday that a can of poisonous weedkiller which children took from a recreation ground building in Queen's Drive, Nottingham, would kill if they drank any.

Claridge's action

Claridge's has stated that it will issue a writ today for libel against the *Evening News*, London, over an article that appeared on Saturday about the strike at the hotel.

Crash debris cleared

The remains of a light aircraft that crashed near the summit of Sca Fell, in the Lake District, three weeks ago were brought down yesterday by the Wasdale mountain rescue team, to leave the valley unspoilt.

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E NEWS

e families head poverty trap ite the Budget

es Correspondent
ilies are likely to poverty trap this te the Budget st week, although will be reduced. ies are likely to be off by a £1 wage are will be facing x rates of more ent.
clusions have been he Low Pay Unit ysis carried out for on the effects of
mphasizes that the has taken a big is reducing the by introducing uced rate of in-25 per cent on the taxable earnings. e present mixture ted and universal is inevitable that s will be drawn overty trap each
reason is that the ed the tax thresh-ies. That has hap-e the higher per-owance for a mar-ot high enough to for the withdrawal ax allowances in igher child bene-
man with two have a personal of £80 more, but child tax allowance ildren are aged ar means he will tax on a lower fore.
ans that very few 0 people who the stimated would be tax by the Budget ll be family men. will, in any case, ves drawn back get when their
Budget has done is marginal tax rate families by about the same as the people on earn-

ings between £21,000 and £23,000.

Without the new reduced rate tax band low-paid families would have been faced with a worse poverty trap than before because of the increase in National Insurance contributions this month.

Using previously unpublished figures on the number of families receiving the Family Income Supplement (FIS) last November, the Low Pay Unit estimates that 78,000 families with children were then subject to a marginal tax rate of 90 per cent or more for an extra £1 of earnings.

That was made up of an extra 34p in income tax, 5.75 per cent in National Insurance contributions, and 50p loss of FIS. Those receiving rent rebates would also have lost part of them.

The Budget means that 86,000 families on FIS now suffer a high marginal tax rate, according to the unit's figures, but the rate itself has been reduced, provided their taxable earnings are less than £750 a year.

For every extra £1 of earnings, those 86,000 families will lose 25p in income tax, 6.5 per cent in National Insurance contributions, and 50p in FIS. Their marginal tax rates will also be higher if they receive rent rebates, which will be reduced as their wages rise.

Nevertheless, there are likely to be some larger families who will be paying the 34 per cent standard rate of tax on each extra £1 of income and who will still suffer a marginal tax rate of 90 per cent or more.

They, like other families, will gain initially from the Budget by paying less on the first £750 of taxable earnings, and from the higher child benefits to be introduced in November.

But the increase in child-benefit rates to £3 a child in November is expected to mean lower increases for FIS the same month.

Repatriation plans put forward by Mr Powell

Two new ways of encouraging the mass repatriation of coloured immigrants are suggested by Mr Enoch Powell in an Associated Television programme to be shown in the Midlands today.

Mr Powell, MP for Down, South, says immigrants could be paid their accrued National Insurance benefits before retirement as an inducement to leave Britain and that firms employing large numbers of coloured workers could be set up on an equivalent basis in a New Commonwealth country to provide jobs for those who left.

Mr Powell's ideas are put forward in an interview with Mr Dick Taverne, QC, the former MP, in the regional political programme *Left, Right and Centre*.

It is 10 years this week since Mr Powell made his "river of blood" speech in Birmingham.

In the interview he says that unless there is large-scale repatriation there will be "warring chaos" in Britain. "I may be wrong, but my view is that an inner London of which a third was coloured would not be liveable", he says.

"That would not work. And before that point was arrived at people would be fighting for survival."

Mr Powell, asked about his advice to people to vote for Labour in 1974, declined to say whether he would prefer to see the party continue in office. It would depend on the circumstances when the election came.

SNP doubles candidates for a difficult spring campaign

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

The Scottish regional elections on May 2 will be a sensitive test for the Scottish National Party after its failure to win the parliamentary by-election in Garscadden, Glasgow. The SNP is fielding more than twice as many candidates for the dozen regional and island councils as appeared in the first elections four years ago.

It will be a difficult campaign. The Labour Party, enjoying a post-Garscadden flood of confidence, is unlikely to allow the SNP to forget the nationalist beliefs that the regional councils have been a failure and that after the Scottish assembly had been set up early priority should be given to again reforming local government.

Even though many Labour and Tory local politicians share doubts about the regional tier of government, that will not prevent them from attacking the nationalists and accusing them of campaigning for an institution in which they do not believe. The nationalists' reply is that regional councils, like Westminster, cannot be ignored.

Some nationalists still argue that local government is not an area the party should become closely involved in, since it forms no part of the path to Scottish independence. Particularly in Glasgow, where the party holds the balance of power in the district council, the performance of the nationalist group has not been consistent or effective.

Overall, the regional councils have emerged from their first four years in remarkably good shape. Even the giant Strathclyde, which contains half the population of Scotland, has survived the strong hostility and is notably more popular.

The island councils have been creditable successes and resentment at steep increases in local authority staffs and salaries has subsided. The regions show growing confidence to argue for their survival in a "devolved" Scotland.

The feeling is that when the Scottish assembly is set up either the regional or district level of local government will have to go to prevent Scotland from being overgoverned.

Deciding which layer should disappear promises to be a bitter argument, and however strong the lingering unpopularity of the regions may be the resistance to further and even more expensive reformation could prove stronger.

About 1,200 candidates have been nominated for the 311 seats in the regional and island councils. The greatest activity is concentrated in the central belt of Scotland, where local government has become intensely party political.

In Strathclyde, which is dominated by Labour, only five divisions will be left uncontested by the nationalists, who have entered candidates in Tayside for the first time.

The Labour Party will be fielding about 300 candidates and the Conservatives have increased their nominations to 291. The Tories will be making a strong bid in Strathclyde, where they will fight all but two of the 103 seats.

The Scottish Liberal Party has nominated about 45 candidates, half the number in 1974, and it is giving the elections a low priority. Only a handful of seats will be contested by the Scottish Labour Party.

The best hope for the SNP is the Central Region, between Glasgow and Edinburgh, where the party won 11 seats and requires a further seven to gain control. A clan chief, the Macnab of Macnab, has been nominated as Tory candidate. He is opposing an independent and the sitting councillor, who is seeking reelection as a Democratic Nationalist, having lost her SNP ticket.

In Strathclyde, where the nationalists hold only seven seats, and in Lothian, centred on Edinburgh, strong campaigns are promised by the Conservative and Labour parties. In most Strathclyde divisions campaigns will be three-cornered and in Lothian, where Labour form the largest party on the council, the SNP will contest all but one of the 49 seats, the Tories 42 seats and the Liberals 11.

The nationalists hope to take the balance of power from the Conservatives in Tayside, where 10 candidates are to contest seats in Dundee.

The Tories, who have nominated candidates in 39 of the 46 divisions, held 23 seats on the council but held power with the help of independents.

In Shetland, where the island council plays a crucial role in negotiations with the Government and the oil industry, and where the constitutional future of the islands is under study, there is little sense of election fever. Nearly half the 25 wards will not be contested.

Act making it easier to get bail will ease pressure on remand centres

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

People appearing before courts for imprisonable offences will in future have a better chance of obtaining bail. The Bail Act, which comes into force today, creates a statutory presumption in favour of the granting of bail unless there are overriding reasons to the contrary.

From now on courts will have to give reasons for refusing bail. Except in exceptional circumstances the remand in custody of those charged with non-imprisonable offences will be prohibited.

There are new punishments for people on bail who fail to attend court. Instead of the system of personal recognizances with forfeiture of money as the sanction there will be a new offence of absconding.

The maximum penalty will be three months' imprisonment and a fine of £400 on summary conviction, and 12 months' custody and an unlimited fine if dealt with in the higher courts.

The intention is to reduce pressure on prisons by eliminating unnecessary remands in custody and on courts by making possible fewer remand hearings.

The new Act was criticized from two directions yesterday. Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, feared the police would face a more difficult task because of an increase in the numbers absconding. That would waste the time of police waiting in court to give evidence, he said.

Penal reformers do not think the Act goes far enough.

A joint statement by the Howard League for Penal Reform, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders and the National Council for Civil Liberties said there would remain one law for the rich and another for the poor in the system of appeal against refusal of bail, which would remain unaffected.

The few remand prisoners who could afford private legal representation could apply for bail through the Crown Office and more than 40 per cent of their applications were successful. But most prisoners could not afford representation and applied for bail through the Official Solicitor. Fewer than 10 per cent were given bail.

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# of more deadly tree ses reaching Britain

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of the landscape decidedly moth-e turn of the cen-the decline in e population is ding to an article issue of the *New*
the erosion of the ntinuing at an it suggests, but a real threat of seases spreading in the wake of sease, which has illion elms since
urdekin, principal the Forestry Com-ves that oak wilt greatest threat. ike Dutch elm, is etles which live k, and has caused e to the red oak ica. But the Eng-may prove more e strain.
chestnut is also cording to Mr blight spreading ar East almost nerican stocks of years and is now southern Europe. to forestall im-diseased timber, be stripped and uipment. Britain er cent of her Dutch elm epi-ht to have origin-1969 consignment

There are more than 600 tree diseases in the world and beech bark, anthracnose in weeping willows, and sooty bark in sycamores are among those already present in Britain.

Quite apart from the ravages of disease, the Countryside Commission says that 50,000 acres of rural landscape is being lost to urban development each year.

In addition, the continuing ploughing out of hedgerows could mean the eradication of the "patchwork quilt" look of the countryside by the year 2000.

The decline of private estates, the effect on underground watercourses of building, and the loss of traditional skills such as pollarding and coppicing have all added to the steady deforestation of the landscape.

Building societies and insurance companies are also said to have opposed the planting of trees close to buildings. During the 1976 drought, trees were blamed for damage to houses standing on clay soils, which shrank.

It has been estimated that to maintain, let alone increase, tree populations, six saplings need to be planted for every mature tree. If recent surveys are to be believed, then the planting rate is no more than one sapling a tree.

Cash is available for replanting, however. The Countryside Commission plans to spend £600,000 this year in grants for small-scale copse development

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Services
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cal evidence for ess of seat belts ath and injury is the commission independent medi-body on which 11 and faculties of British Medical nd 14 specialist e represented.
ve estimate, based many countries, ber if the rate t belts by front ts could be in-per cent, the num-nd serious road ies in the United ld be reduced by Injuries caused it were very rare.

Youth clubs to get political education grant

By Mark Jackson, of *The Times Educational Supplement*

The Government has agreed to pay for the provision of political education in 5,000 youth clubs throughout Britain. The National Association of Youth Clubs will announce tomorrow that it is being given a grant of £18,000 a year for the purpose.

A similar sum has been offered by the Department of Education and Science to the British Youth Council, which is financed by the Foreign Office and represents Britain's youth organizations internationally, so that it can produce material and information on politics for the use of its member associations.

These include the youth wings of the established parties, among them the Young Communist League, as well as such traditionally apolitical movements as the Scouts and Girl Guides and the Boys' Brigade.

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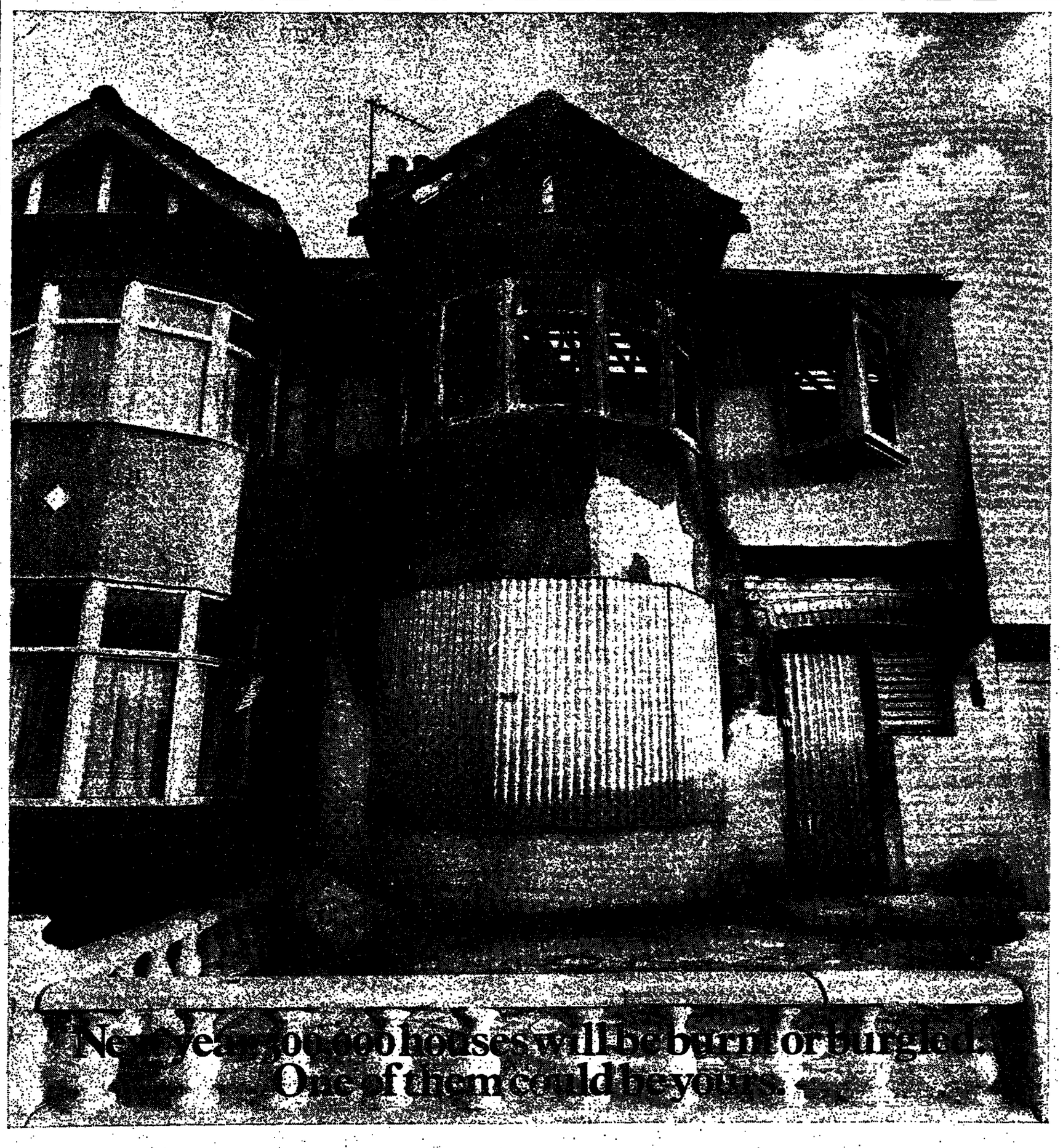
British Rail if accompanied by a fare-paying adult, with a maximum of two children to each adult. Thus more than £30 would be saved if two children travelled from London to Edinburgh.

A similar scheme two years ago attracted 800,000 applications for vouchers. This time the total has already passed 1,500,000, with more than two months still to go.

British Rail estimated that nearly half the vouchers generated new adult trips, which at an average of £3 would yield more than £2m. They might negotiate similar schemes with other companies.



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HOME NEWS

Teachers to step up action on class sizes

The executive of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers is to instruct its 100,000 members to stop carrying out some after-school activities from May 8. The decision was taken at the weekend as members of the National Union of Teachers prepared to step up their campaign against oversize classes in more than 1,300 schools in 10 local educarion authority areas.

Under the NUT action, teachers will either not cover for colleagues absent for more than one day or refuse to take oversize classes. The union defines an oversize class as more than 27 pupils in reception classes in infants' schools, more than 32 in primary schools and more than 30 in secondary schools.

Areas affected are Barnsley, Surrey, Warwickshire, Avon, Bexley, Buckinghamshire, Humberside, Coventry, Dudley and Calderdale.

The union estimates that action on those lines in the past 12 months has saved 5,000 teaching jobs. Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary, said: "Some authorities still think that it is an economy to scrimp on education.

"The NUT is determined to put an end to oversize classes. If anything, we shall be even more vigilant this year in seeking out rogue authorities and shaking them into protecting the education service."

Action at Dudley, West Midlands, will begin today. The union said that Dudley had the worst figures in the country for primary school staffing and was low down the secondary staffing table. It needed 200 more teachers to reach the West Midlands average.

NAS members are being told to stop carrying out after-hours activities organized by the school, such as staff, parents' and governors' meetings and speech evenings.

Mr Terry Casey, general secretary, said yesterday that school meals and voluntary activities organized by the teachers will not be affected.

Steady fall in pupils at independent schools

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The proportion of pupils attending independent schools has been falling steadily, the latest statistics from the Department of Education and Science show.

In January, 1977, only 4.2 per cent of all pupils in England and Wales were attending independent schools, not including the former direct-grant schools which have gone independent. That compares with 4.4 per cent two years earlier, 4.8 per cent in 1970, and 5.8 per cent in 1965.

It is the long-term aim of the Labour Party, as stated in its manifesto, to phase out fee-paying schools entirely. However, the estimated additional cost to public funds if the state took over all independent and former direct-grant schools is £150m a year for tuition alone.

That figure, which was given in the Commons last month by Miss Margaret Jackson, Under-Secretary of State for Education and Science, does not include the capital costs of the buildings and equipment, additional recurrent expenditure on boarding, or any additional costs for transport and school meals.

One of the remaining ties between the Government and the independent schools will be broken on April 30, when the practice of granting what amounts to an official seal of approval for independent schools which reach a certain standard of "efficiency" comes to an end.

As announced by the Secretary of State last June, school inspectors are no longer to inspect private schools for the purpose of recognizing them as efficient, although they will continue to inspect schools to ensure basic requirements relating to health, safety and minimum teaching standards, before they are registered as required by law.

At present rather more than half (1,350) of the 2,328 registered independent schools in England and Wales are recognized as efficient.

A circular from the department will inform schools that "from April 30 the term 'recognized as efficient' will have no meaning or validity and should not be used. Schools should amend their prospectuses, stationery, etc, as soon as practicable."

It is nevertheless clear that the former badge of approval will continue to have some significance.

Students lose protection of Rent Acts, report claims

Thousands of students are being forced to live outside the protection of the Rent Acts by educational establishments exploiting a loophole in the law, it was claimed in a report by Shelter, the national campaign for the homeless, published yesterday.

"Head Tenancy Schemes", they said, is the title "for a dodge which allows private landlords to let flats to students via universities and colleges, the head tenant, and thereby exempt the lettings from the rent acts".

Originally the exemption was included in the Rent Act, 1974, to prevent students living in halls of residence from acquiring security of tenure. It was now being extended by 17 universities and many polytechnics to attract landlords wishing "to speculate in residential property by letting to students".

The educational establishment takes on the tenancy from the landlord and sublets to the students. Because the establishment is exempt from the Act, the student loses his security of tenure and the right to a fair rent.

The report said the universities hoped to create a larger pool of rented housing for students.

The 17 universities named in the report are:

Edinburgh, Bangor, Birmingham, Brunel, Kent, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Sussex, Warwick, Aberdeen and Heriot-Watt.

Scots invite Europeans to nuclear protest

From a Staff Reporter
Edinburgh

Anti-nuclear protesters from Germany, France and Holland have been invited to join in a weekend occupation next month of the site of a proposed nuclear power station at Torness Point, a picturesque and largely unspoilt location on the Lothian coast, 35 miles south-east of Edinburgh.

The occupation is being planned by the Edinburgh-based Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace (Scram), who have asked Mr Bruce Millan, Secretary of State for Scotland, to hold a fresh public inquiry into the South of Scotland Electricity Board's plan to build a 1,320megawatt advanced gas-cooled reactor at Torness.

Mr Robert Edwards, chairman of Scram, said that the occupation of the site, at present comprising a camp site and a field of cows, on May 6 and 7 would be entirely peaceful, and no trouble was expected.

Many people had formed the wrong impression of the French and German demonstrators because of clashes with police at some European nuclear power station sites, Mr Edwards said. He did not expect a large police presence at the event.

The organizers intend to pass their weekend with a rock concert, films in a marquee, an exhibition of alternative power sources, including a windmill

New private hospital plan opposed

By John Young
Planning Reporter

A proposal to demolish the former Grosvenor Hospital building in Vincent Square, London, and to replace it with a new private hospital goes before Westminster City Council next Monday.

Local residents, including Lord Duncan-Sandys, president of the Civic Trust, have objected that the projected development is too large, would generate excessive traffic and might damage adjoining buildings. They also claim that it would be "provocative", in an area where many National Health Service employees live and work.

The present building, designed by George Aitchison and completed in 1897, is owned by the Church Commissioners. Until 1976 it was used by St Thomas' Hospital as a gynaecological unit. A recent attempt to have it listed as of architectural interest was rejected by the Department of the Environment.

The prospective developer is Allied Investments, which was recently acquired by United Medical Enterprises, in which the Government-sponsored National Enterprise Board has a 70 per cent share. The board has said that it intends to dispose of its medical interests in Britain as soon as possible.

The company's original proposal for a 99-bed hospital was dropped in favour of a smaller, 70-bed scheme, which was accepted by the council's town planning committee last month.

Mr Stanley Pigott, who lives a few doors away, emphasizes that the dispute is not concerned with private against public medical care. But he insists that Vincent Square is an inappropriate place for a clinic serving mainly wealthy foreigners, and that re-use of the existing building by the NHS as offices or a hostel would release other property in the neighbourhood for housing.

Farmworkers to discuss call for a new pay body

By Our Labour Staff

Farmworkers, one of the lowest paid groups in Britain, are to discuss calls for an alternative to the Agricultural Wages Board as the forum for setting statutory minimum wages.

The policy-making conference of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers next month will consider a motion calling for the board to be replaced. It says the board's failure to make reasonable wage awards arises largely from the union side being outnumbered by the combined forces of the employers' representatives and independent members.

Help under-fives, union urges

Britain's second largest teachers' union has called for more pre-school education. The National Association of Schoolmasters said: "It is nothing short of a scandal that most of our EEC partners do significantly better in providing for the real education of three- and four-year-olds."

Mr Fred Smithies, the union's assistant general secretary, said this lack was one of the main causes of "educational injustice" in Britain.

Man in the news: Mr Evelyn Russell

New Chief Magistrate has avoided controversy

By Marcel Berlins

Mr Evelyn Russell, who takes over today as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, has managed in his 17 years as a stipendiary magistrate to avoid controversy.

He cannot think of any remark of his being given prominent publicity, and is hard put to remember any "celebrities" who appeared before him (apart, he says, from those like Mr John Stonehouse, who came up on remand so often that every magistrate had a turn).

How long Mr Russell can keep out of the spotlight, now that he has assumed the top magisterial post in England and Wales, in succession to Sir Kenneth Barraclough, is open to question. Bow Street is the court where applications for extradition are made, and the more delicate cases with political dimensions customarily come before the Chief Magistrate.

His new duties and responsibilities are unlikely to change Mr Russell's self-effacing style. In court he is quiet, courteous and patient.

He does not go in for the gratuitous homily on passing sentence that has captured newspaper space for many magistrates, though more often than not making them look rather silly. He equally shuns the witty but irrelevant interjection at the expense of some poor, uncomprehending defendant.

Mr Russell is 65 and can stay in the job until the age of 72. His career reflects his character, steady and thoroughly competent rather than brilliantly meteoric. Educated in France, because his father wanted him to learn another language, he was the only English boy among 400 French boys.

Mr Russell: Shuns irrelevant witticisms.

Before the war he worked in the office of a Covent Garden fruit company, within a few yards of the courthouse where he now sits, and is therefore perhaps the only magistrate in England with a deep knowledge of the banana trade.

He was called to the Bar after the war and after about 15 years in practice, became a stipendiary magistrate in 1961.

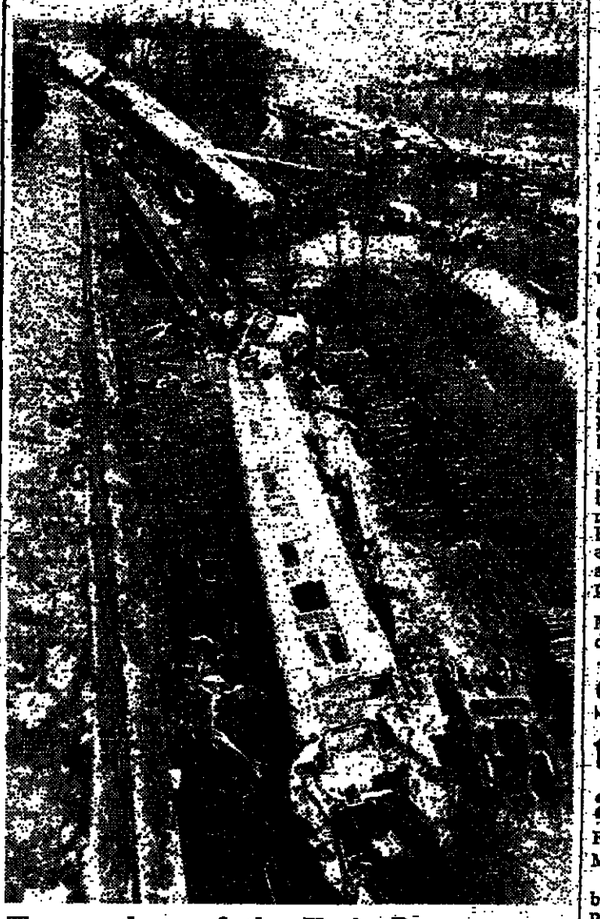
Mountaineering

A national appeal is to be launched this week by the Mount Everest Foundation to raise £250,000 to finance mountaineering expeditions in various parts of the world.

Rock climber killed

Mr Victor Slator, aged 36, a civil engineer, of Kew Green, Surrey, was killed when he fell 200ft to his death while rock climbing at Langdale, in the Lake District, on Saturday.

WEST EUROPE



The wreckage of the Venice-Rome express which crashed near Bologna on Saturday. Fifty people were killed and 100 injured.

Lisbon minister hurt in Azores attack

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, April 16

The Portuguese Government today promised to punish Azores separatists who yesterday assaulted Dr Antonio Almeida dos Santos, the Deputy Prime Minister, who is visiting the islands.

An emergency all-night Cabinet meeting was held after Dr dos Santos was twice attacked by hostile crowds in Ponta Delgada, on Sao Miguel. He suffered facial injuries and bruising. Several Socialist Party officials accompanying him were also injured.

The Government statement blamed "hoodlums claiming to be members of the FLA" (the militant Azores Liberation Front), stirred up by a leading article in a local newspaper, and said the guilty would be punished.

Dr Soares, the Prime Minister, had consulted President Eanes, in his capacity as Chief of Staff of the forces, and General Gi Figueiredo, Resident Mi the Azores, visiting Lis ordered to return imm

Dr dos Santos, a Minister of Justice and Socialist official, was the Azores to attend a Socialist Party meetin was attacked as he step his aircraft at Ponta airport and struck at head.

After travelling under police escorts prevented from ente Socialist Party headqu a hostile crowd and again. He then flew Maria island, but was to return to Ponta today.

The Azores, whic regional autonomy Social Democratic Ac tion, are troubled by tween Socialists an Democrats.

Spain seeks to protect atom plants

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, April 16

Spanish officials are said to be studying a British-American plan to protect nuclear power plants against terrorist raids. Basque separatists are continuing their campaign of violence against a Spanish power company that is building a nuclear plant near Bilbao.

Gunmen wounded two state security policemen early today at the San Sebastian offices of Iberduero, which is building the Lemoniz nuclear plant near Bilbao, and seriously wounded a municipal policeman at Algorta, on the outskirts of Bilbao, late last night. In both cases the extremist ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) is suspected.

The British-American security scheme known as "Civex", was developed jointly by the British Atomic Energy Agency and the California Electrical Energy Research Institute.

The principal security feature of "Civex" consists in maintaining the level of radioactivity of the plutonium used in power plants at a level that would kill instantly any one handling it without the necessary precautions.

Business News Diary, page 21

Bonn pa envoy visits US

From Our Own Corre
Bonn, April 16

Professor Horst E member of the Soci cratic Party executive the United States tha today to discuss recent ments between Br Washington.

During his hastily three-day visit, Dr El talk about differen economic policy, the bomb and the furth tions imposed by Co agreed deliveries of uranium.

He will see Vice Walter Mondale, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's security ad there were no indica that he would meet I

Dr Ehmke was tra a representative of coalition party and Government, althoug clear that, even if He Schmidt, the Chanc nor propose the joi certainly approved of

The West Germar ment is trying to mal that, despite differen German relations United States are st

Christian-Communist links in fight for Moro life

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, April 16

The leadership of the Christian Democratic Party proclaimed today, after what was clearly a highly emotional meeting, that it would leave nothing untried to save the life of Signor Aldo Moro, its chairman and former Prime Minister, who was yesterday declared "sentenced to death" by the terrorists holding him captive for a month.

The statement from the Red Brigades, the extreme leftist terrorist group, was presumably intended to produce a climactic effect on public opinion and, in particular, on his political associates.

"The interrogation of the prisoner, Aldo Moro, is finished." It said: "There is no doubt that Moro is guilty and so he is condemned to death."

Signor Giovanni Galloni, the party's deputy secretary, said that "all means juridically possible and lawful" should be used to save Signor Moro. The Communist central committee meets tomorrow.

Ironically, the degree of collaboration between the Christian Democrats and the Communists since the kidnapping goes well beyond what Signor Moro himself had in mind when he set out for Parliament on March 16 for a debate on the new Government which he had helped to form. He did not complete his journey.

French doctors uneasy over euthanasia Bill

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, April 16

M Henri Caillavet, a left-wing senator who broke new ground in 1976 with a Bill facilitating organ transplants, has taken another bold initiative.

He has tabled a Bill giving people what he calls "the right of living to their own death"—in other words, a form of self-inflicted euthanasia. It has already caused considerable unease in French medical circles and is likely to touch off a public controversy at least as violent as the one over the legalization of abortion three years ago.

M Caillavet claims to have been inspired by the law in California, which allows any patient to refuse treatment simply regarding death. His Bill provides that "any adult person, in full possession of his faculties, has the right to declare his wish that no medical or surgical methods, other than those designed to relieve pain, be used to prolong his life artificially if he is afflicted by an incurable pathological or accidental illness".

The declaration would have to be made by three doctors in the presence of two witnesses, unrelated to the patient. Neither husband nor wife, nor the consulting physician, nor the heirs of the person concerned, nor anyone with an interest in the death could serve as a witness.

In the preamble to his Bill the senator states that its object is to limit the artificial prolongation of life by the use of sophisticated medical equipment. In the case of incurable diseases, "this Bill gives people the means of sparing themselves suffering, and of sparing others the tragic spectacle of a convulsed or inert body. It does not aim to disarm man against death, but to arm him against pain".

The French Medical Council has so far refused to comment on the Bill. But in general French doctors do not delay a natural death unnecessarily.

Moluccan siege hostage dies

Amsterdam, April 16.—Mr J. Trip, the 59-year-old provincial councillor who was seriously injured last month when marines put an end to the South Moluccan terrorist action in Assen, has died in a hospital there from the injuries he received in the siege.

Mr Trip, a Christian Democrat, was one of the two provincial councillors taken hostage along with 65 other people by three young Moluccans on March 13. The marines stormed the building moments before the time set by the terrorists for his murder.

Rescuer dies in snow

Bagnères-de-Luchon, France, April 16.—M Joseph Abadie, a 39-year-old policeman, who helped rescue five skiers trapped in the Pyrenees was killed by an avalanche as he returned to base.

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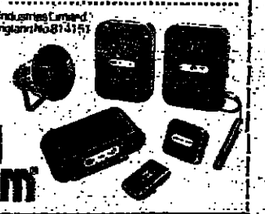

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...nate leaders try to ...oncile elements in ...nama Canal treaty

...id Cross
...n, April 16
...leaders have been ...with words this week- ...id a formula for the ...na Canal treaties that ...e rejected by General ...rijos, the Panamanian ...will satisfy senators ...port for the treaties is

...document comes up ...ation by the Upper ...e on Tuesday night ...a change of heart by ...bers who supported ...r earlier, even the ...optimistic President ...s described the out- ...hanging by a thread". ...e first document, the ...eutrality Treaty, was ...y the slimmest of ... in the Senate a ..., final ratification of ...d treaty appeared if ...gone conclusion then ...ly. The second treaty ...ll the provisions that ...ally hand over control ...rategic waterway to ...etween now and the ...century.

...calculation has been ...mpletely by Pana- ...que over an amend- ...proved during last ...ote that would allow ...d States to intervene ...ary force in Panama ...nama Canal should ...osed. The change was ...by the White House ... the support of then ...ed Senators, without ...king the treaty would ... not have been

...t Carter knew that ...timent would be un- ...n Panama but appa- ...calculated the depth ...g there. General ...as recently sent mess- ...ember states of the ...tions stating that the ...s unacceptable to his ...t. So far he has been ...r to say what he will ...le is apparently wait- ...ing to see the second treaty

The key amendment was proposed by a relatively obscure junior member of the Senate, Mr Denis DeConcini, a Democrat from Arizona. He has angered liberal members of the Upper House, like Senator Edward Kennedy and Senator George McGovern, as well as the *Washington Post* which last week described him in a leading article as "ludicrous and irresponsible and hopelessly out of his depth".

Such charges have contributed to some of the most emotional and confusing comings and goings the Upper House has witnessed in recent years. As a result, several members who voted for the first treaty have said they are now seriously considering changing position this time.

President Carter and his advisers, who are meeting this weekend at Camp David to discuss future strategy in general, have been keeping relatively quiet in all the charges and countercharges. A meeting between Mr Carter and Mr DeConcini fixed tentatively for last week did not take place, although there have been constant contacts between more junior members of the Administration and those on Capitol Hill in recent days.

The attitude of the White House was stated by Mr Jody Powell, the President's spokesman, at a briefing for reporters last week. He and his colleagues did not want to get involved because this would only deflect attention from Tuesday's crucial vote, he said.

The objective on Capitol Hill this weekend has been to find an addition or a modification to the second treaty that will offset the impact of the DeConcini amendment.

This would probably consist of some kind of amendment to the effect that the United States has no intention of interfering in Panama's domestic affairs.

Unease over civilian victims of action in Lebanon

Israeli villages remain within range of Palestinian Katyusha rockets

From Michael Knipe
Tel Aviv, April 16

Katyusha rockets fired by Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon are still a daily hazard for Israeli communities in Upper Galilee. And the threat of terrorist incursions along the coast from Palestinian bases in Lebanon remains. In these respects "Operation Litani", Israel's military incursion into southern Lebanon last month, has not achieved a great deal.

Neither has it evoked much public elation. What satisfaction there is is mixed with a vague unease at the havoc wrecked among Lebanese civilians. Hardened Israeli military correspondents have admitted being sickened by the suffering caused among civilians, and disquiet has been expressed at the extent to which the Israeli defence forces relied on their fire power rather than their prowess.

The most obvious result of the Israeli action has been to cause the introduction to the area of a United Nations peacekeeping force. But there is widespread scepticism here at the ability of the United Nations to police the area effectively.

It is felt strongly that the first two stages of withdrawal by the Israeli forces were a reflection more of United States pressure than of Israel belief that the United Nations force was up to its task.

They were largely symbolic. The Army has lost little in terms of tactical advantage and could move back in an emergency. It has been intimated that final withdrawal should be effected within a month, if the United Nations deployment goes as planned. But the Government has not so far taken back the warning made by Mr Ezer Weizman, the Minister of Defence, that if the United Nations force proves to be ineffective, the Israeli defence forces would "go back to resume their task". It is expected here, however, though not without a little disquiet, that the withdrawal will take place as demanded.

Lieutenant-General Raphael Eythan, named yesterday as Chief of Staff of the Israeli armed forces. He replaces Lieutenant-General Mordechai Gur.

The fear is that if, behind the cover of the United Nations, Palestinian forces are allowed to return to the south and reestablish their infrastructure, Israel would be inhibited by the United Nations presence from striking back either with bombing or commando raids as it might have done in the past.

The Government is being cautious in its public assessment of the success of Operation Litani and, in the interest of national unity, the Opposition is, for the moment, muted. Political reservations at the wisdom of the operation exist, however. According to some sources, they are shared by as many as five members of the Cabinet, including Mr Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, says the action has brought the indisputable gains of pushing the Palestinians back across the Litani and smashing their infrastructure. It was carried out without drawing the Syrian forces into the fray and the peacekeeping force has been planted on the Litani rather than on the Israeli border.

During the invasion some serious mistakes were made, according to military observers. Tanks became bogged down and villages were bombed unnecessarily because of intelligence errors. There are also indications that the consequences of the operation were not particularly well thought out.

The military authorities expected a brief operation and intended to capture and police a small area extending six miles north of the border. Instead, they were sucked farther in and forced to move up to the Litani. Furthermore, the expressed hope that a Lebanese force should be formed to which the area could be handed over proved over-optimistic.

On the credit side for Israel, their move forced the international community to take action. At the same time, by acquiescing in the institution of a United Nations peacekeeping force, Israel has accepted dependency for its security on an outside force—something it has resisted strongly in the past.

If the United Nations does manage, against formidable odds, to hold the Palestinians in check and enable peace to return to the area, it could pave the way for the acceptance by Israel of external security measures in Sinai and the West Bank. The prospects hardly seem rosy, however.

Begin view on occupied territories clarified

From Our Own Correspondent
Tel Aviv, April 16

The Israeli Government attempted to breath some life into the moribund Middle East peace process today by offering a clarification of its interpretation of the United Nations Resolution 242 which calls for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

The impression that Mr Menachem Begin's Government does not believe that the resolution necessarily applies on all fronts has caused a clash of opinion with the United States as well as Egypt.

In a statement today the Cabinet said it accepted Resolution 242 as the basis for negotiations with all neighbouring countries but it believed that its proposals for administrative autonomy in the occupied West Bank were in accordance with the principles of the resolution.

The Cabinet added that it was not attempting a new interpretation but merely correcting a false impression that it did not accept that the resolution applied to the West Bank.

The clarification comes at the initiative of Mr Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister.

The Cabinet's statement appears to be in response to an Egyptian demand that there must be a change in the Israeli attitude before any direct negotiations can be resumed. It is unlikely to be sufficient to satisfy Cairo, however.

Mr Dayan sent a message today to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, expressing grave concern at Palestinian threats that violent actions would continue in southern Lebanon.

Mr Dayan said that it was Israel's understanding that after the withdrawal of its forces southern Lebanon would be under the exclusive control of the United Nations peacekeeping force assisted by the Lebanese armed forces and the police.

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...r today defended his ... which included a ... of the EEC as a ...lf-interested trading ...uter.

Freed captive says Chad guards showed kindness

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, April 16

M Christian Masse, aged 20, a French student released on Friday after being a captive of Chad rebels since January 18, said here tonight he was in good physical shape and had not suffered too much psychologically from his detention.

M Masse said that he and M André Kummerling, aged 27, his Swiss companion, had been captured by an armed band of the Frolinat (National Liberation Front) while on an island in Lake Chad. "Those who guarded us during our captivity did everything they could to make our lives as easy as possible, within the limitations of our situation", he said.

On Friday they were handed to the French and Swiss ambassadors from Lagos and Nigerian officials near Lake Chad, then taken by air to the Nigerian capital, where they were received by General Joseph Garba, the Foreign Minister. M Masse returned to Paris tonight.

Both the French and Swiss Governments have insisted that the two men were released unconditionally. The Quai d'Orsay said the French Government had treated the detention of M Masse as a humanitarian matter. It was the Nigerian Government, not the French, that had negotiated his release. The International Red Cross also assisted.

...eto voters ignore poll

...Correspondent
...rg, April 16

...ters in Soweto vir- ...ored yesterday's by- ...for a Government- ...munity council with ... poll of 7 per cent.

...lections were called ... of an election fiasco ...ry, when only two ... stood and polled 5

...horities had hoped ...h larger turnout of ...0,000 eligible voters ... as a result of the ...rom detention of several black leaders and, because the Zulu Inkatha movement had withdrawn its opposition to the poll.

However the 19 candidates collected only 4,000 votes altogether.

Black leaders saw the figures as a decisive rejection of Government promises for Soweto's eventual autonomy.

The Committee of Ten, whose blueprint for running Soweto was rejected by the authorities, did not contest the by-elections. Three of its members are still in detention.

Saudi talks on Bhutto fate

Islamabad, April 16.—General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, left today for talks with King Khalid in Saudi Arabia which could have an important bearing on whether Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, is hanged. Yesterday Mr Bhutto's appeal was postponed until May 20.

A house arrest order, which expired today on Miss Benezir Bhutto, the daughter of Mr Bhutto, has been extended by a further month, Pakistan People's Party sources said.—Reuter.

...ericans told Britain still lives

...iael Leapman
... York, April 16

...te of the British ... becoming a consum- ... for American aca- ... universities all over ...y, groups of them ...ng to pore over the ...nt, sniffing and prod- ...e whether any use- ... left.

...ell University here ...end, the latest of ...mposia discussed: ...ish crisis: Real or ...". The event fea- ... Edward Heath, the ...Conservative Prime ... who descended ...give a lecture before ...way again, and Mrs ...astle, the former ...nister. Both, in their ... ways, answered the question posed ... posters advertising "Is Britain Dying?" ... the guest academics ... Robin Marris, the ... economist now ...by the University of ... He disclosed that if ...ourth such meeting ...een invited to take ...uring the past few ...r Gerald Dorfman of ...r Institution said he ...to live.

...ng to Mr Marris, the ...or the Americans ... bemused by the ...ondition is that there ...ool of thought which ... that it could happen ... British disease, some ...ld be contagious.

...astle commented: "It ...ious form of special ...ip that casts the ...States as mourner-in- ...r Britain's corpse."

...wrence Freedman, a ... fellow at Chatham ... maintained that ... or at least one ... must take the blame ...of the British misfor- ...scapegoat is Mr Dean ...the former Secretary ... with his notorious ...n that Britain, having lost an Empire, was searching for a role.

There is no reason, Mr Freedman believes, why a country in Britain's position should seek a distinctive role in foreign affairs at all. The continued search for one led to such superfluities as the attempt by Mr Callaghan, the British Prime Minister, to build bridges between Germany and the United States.

It also caused an ailment which Mr Freedman diagnosed as "top tableitis", the desire to sit in with the big powers. Britain he felt, already sat at more top tables than was necessary.

Mrs Castle, in her customary brass-tacks style, observed that talk of playing roles was absurd when Britain's problem was to ensure that its people had jobs and enough to eat. She outlined the argument which she was to make many times during the three-day meeting: that Britain was ailing because the Government's policies were dictated by the International Monetary Fund, that we should not have joined the European Community and that we should now urgently impose import controls.

Both Mr Heath and Mrs Castle maintained that the British crisis was part of a world economic shift, mainly caused by the 1973 increase in oil prices. They agreed, also, that unemployment was its most serious symptom. Mrs Castle added that Britain, if its remedies were adopted, could lead the world in discovering how to overcome it.

This theme was taken up by Mr Peter Stansky, of Stanford University, who remarked: "The country that brought you the industrial revolution brings you now perhaps the post-industrial world." Britain might be showing the rest of the world how to survive with a no-growth economy, although it was hard to see how a nation could pay for the good life with no economic progress.

Although Mr Heath took no part in the round-table discussions, he figured in them significantly. Several speakers saw his showdown with the miners in 1974 as the pivotal point in Britain's present crisis.

Mr Marris said that he had once believed that the root of Britain's chronic economic difficulty lay in the British character which made the workers irredeemably underproductive, but he had now changed his mind. The industrious Americans were now being out-performed by the Japanese, the Germans and the French. The decline of the dollar might be a long-term phenomenon.

He saw flaws in British industrial management, noting that, compared with other countries, few senior managers had a higher education.

The only sustained attempt at forecasting the future came from Mr Tom Nairn, of the Scottish International Institute. He foresaw the formation of a national government, like that of 1931, with the authority to manage a siege economy.

It would not be fascist or dictatorial but would be careful to maintain its democratic legitimacy. It would probably be dominated by Conservatives but it would include members of other parties, as well as academics, journalists and "those twin gods of the political establishment, Mr David Steel and the editor of *The Times*".

While there was no agreement about a solution to the crisis (indeed only Mrs Barbara Castle really offered one), there was agreement that North Sea oil was not a solution. It would be an economic asset only in the short term.

No one would say that the crisis was wholly imagined, although few thought it exclusively British. "We are staggering towards the twenty-first century", Mr Freedman concluded, "but many others are staggering with us."

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OVERSEAS

Dr Waldheim tries to allay fears over Turkey's Cyprus plan

From Mario Modiano
Athens, April 16

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, who is spending the night on the island of Rhodes on his way to The Middle East, said today that his organization would pursue its efforts to resolve the Cyprus problem regardless of the question of the American arms embargo against Turkey.

He was evidently trying to allay Greek Cypriot misgivings that his description of Turkey's proposals on Cyprus as "concrete and substantial" might influence the outcome of the debate in Washington over the lifting of the embargo.

The Greek Cypriots felt so strongly about Dr Waldheim's remarks that Mr Spiros Kyprianou, the Cyprus President, demanded a prompt rectification.

Earlier, Mr Kyprianou, after hearing an outline of the Turkish proposals from Dr Waldheim, had told the Secretary-General that at first sight they were totally inadequate.

On his arrival on Rhodes, Dr Waldheim, who is to visit Cyprus on Wednesday, said: "The Turkish/Cypriot proposals are concrete and substantial and voluminous. They are concrete in the sense that they are detailed. They are substantial because they deal with two substantial aspects, the constitutional question and the territorial issue. This does not mean that I consider them either positive or negative."

Siman Fisek writes from Vienna: Before leaving here for Rhodes, Dr Waldheim said the purpose of his visit to Cyprus was to discuss the Turkish proposals with the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots and to hear the views of Mr Kyprianou's administration.

In the light of this reaction, he would decide whether to call for a resumption of the intercommunal talks, the sixth round of which took place in Vienna just over a year ago.

Nicosia, April 16.—The Cypriot Government announced today that President Kyprianou had a long telephone conversation last night with Dr Waldheim who assured the Cypriot leader that he had formed no definite judgment on the proposals.

Belgrade, April 16.—Mr Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish Prime Minister, said today that if the American Congress did not lift the arms embargo "Turkey will not wait any longer, because of our critical geopolitical position".

Speaking at a news conference, before concluding his four-day official visit to Yugoslavia, Mr Ecevit said that he had told the United States that the arms embargo and the defence agreement signed two years ago should be dissociated.

"We said that the embargo was a negative element in our relations and the defence agreement a positive possibility", he added.—AP.

Cambodian leaders see Hanoi as new enemy

From Peter Hazelhurst
Bangkok, April 16

Elated only three years ago by victories of their communist allies in Indo-China, Cambodia's leaders celebrated the third anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh today with a scathing verbal assault on their former comrades-in-arms in Vietnam.

Setting the tone in a speech broadcast by Phnom Penh radio today, President Khieu Samphan compared the new upsurge in hostilities between Cambodia and Vietnam to past battles of the Khmer Rouge with the former Cambodian regime and the United States.

"Border tensions, particularly in the east, have intensified", he said. "Regular and heavy fighting between us and the Vietnamese aggressors continues because Vietnam maintains a malicious intention to annex our land into their proposed scheme of an Indo-Chinese federation.

"Fighting has continued this year due to Vietnam's tricks and activities which are designed to absorb Cambodia through subversion and attempted coups to topple the Cambodian Government. The Vietnamese have increased their hostile activities against Cambodia, especially in fighting since September. But all their plans were defeated—to their humiliation."

According to Phnom Penh radio some 20,000 members of the armed forces, cadres and officials, arrived in the capital to celebrate the Cambodian new year and the third anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh. In March this year a correspondent for the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug estimated that Phnom Penh's population which had been of about two million before 1975 had dwindled to 20,000.

President Khieu confirmed reports that heavy fighting had erupted on the Cambodian-Vietnam border earlier this month. On Friday Hanoi radio claimed that 19 Cambodian battalions had been repulsed on the border.

However, Cambodia's somewhat mysterious head of state also claimed victory today: "We have fought against and overcome the Vietnamese expansionists, their plan for an Indo-Chinese federation and their attitude of domination. The great victories of Cambodia between January and March and in April could be compared to the historic victory of April 17, 1975."

The speech contained little room for elation for the millions of Cambodians forced to work in the fields without sufficient food, medicine or shelter.

Confirming stories told by refugees who claim that people are forced to live close to starvation while their crops are confiscated by officials, President Khieu said that Cambodia had exported more rice than usual last year. (According to Mr Pol Pot, the Prime Minister, Cambodia hopes to export 200,000 tons of rice this year.)

Scandinavian diplomats who were allowed to visit Cambodia last month said that life in the isolated countryside and towns is Spartan and frightening. No shops were open in Phnom Penh, which they described as a ghost city, there is no money in circulation, and public transport, postal services and other forms of communications are still not working.

Dwelling on the subject of national reconstruction, President Khieu said the regime would continue to pursue a radical policy of building up a basic agrarian society.

He also disclosed that Cambodia was still desperately short of medicines and drugs. "Every commune must produce its own medicine and provide its own medical services", Mr Khieu said.

After eliminating educated and professional groups, doctors, teachers and technicians, systematically during the past three years, the regime has embarked on a programme of mass education. "Lessons in science and technology have opened in every commune; it is part of a campaign to eliminate illiteracy among the masses through a revolutionary process, not just the operation of a few schools", President Khieu said.

Cambodians digging an irrigation channel south of Phnom Penh, photographed by a Yugoslav Tanjug reporter.

Mystery o mummy honoured conquistac

From Peter Godfrey
Lima, April 16

The remains of Fr Pizarro, Spanish conqu and scourge of the Inc not—as has been assur nearly a century—on dis an alcove of Lima ca They are, however, scrutiny in the laborato the Peruvian National C Institute.

Since 1891, visitors cathedral have paid 1 (about 3p) to se unprepossessing mu body exhumed from th and exhibited in a glas in an alcove decorate Pizarro's coat of arms ever, during rebuilding the crypt last June, a l was discovered with an tion saying it co Pizarro's head, and a s which corresponded to found in an adjacent b

After a pathologic radiological investigati the cultural institute, D Ludena, head of the in tive team, said that th discovered remains wer probably those of Pizarr

"We have arrived conclusion from hi anthropological and hi dence", Dr Ludena a "There have been s mistakes made before are making final check size and physical state body, particularly wounds inflicted on it.

Pizarro, who landed with a small force in 1 is remembered for his s of the Inca Emperor Ata was assassinated by th a rival *conquistador*, D Almagro, in his palace the city he had foun 1541.

The cultural institut task will be to iden mummified corpse, b are no plans to remove the cathedral this yea replace it yet with Pizarro. So for a while will continue to pay privilege of viewing th mous, if distinguished, i

China tries to impress Japanese

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, April 16

The Chinese Government's disclaimer of knowledge of the presence of its fishing boats near the Senkaku islands, whose sovereignty is disputed with Japan, seems intended as the masterstroke in a strategy aimed at hastening Tokyo's signing of the long-awaited treaty of peace and friendship.

The Chinese exacerbation of this long-standing territorial dispute last week astonished observers of Chinese-Japanese relations, as it aroused a hostile reaction in Japan and could easily have delayed the signing of the treaty, to which China attaches much importance.

China has now shown that in the case of such incidents it is prepared to make an immediate investigation and, presumably, negotiate peaceably to solve the issue. This is clearly meant as a demonstration of China's good faith in territorial disputes, in contrast to that of the Soviet Union. It does not compromise China's claim to the islands, however.

If, as latest reports from Peking indicate, a senior Chinese official has said he did not know that scores of fishing vessels, some armed, had approached the contested islands in the east China Sea, it should create a more favourable impression in Japan.

The intended contrast would be with the Soviet Union, which has interfered constantly with Japanese fishermen off the northern coast of Japan and still holds four small islands claimed by Tokyo. The Soviet approach to such disputes has always been a rigid one, in which the existence of any doubt about sovereignty is denied and substantive negotiations are either ruled out or stalemated.

Only yesterday, it seemed that Peking had taken a dangerous gamble in trying to steamroller Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Prime Minister, into signing the peace treaty by raising this dormant territorial issue. This was considered to be a serious misreading of the Japanese political scene.

Chinese boats leave: About 140 Chinese fishing boats today moved outside what Japan considers its territorial waters, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency said.

The boats, some armed with machineguns, moved initially just three miles beyond the 12-mile sea limit claimed by Japan around the disputed Senkaku Islands.

Later, the Maritime Safety headquarters in Naha, Okinawa, said that three hours after the withdrawal more than 50 boats began sailing northwest in the direction of China.—Reuter.

Canadian unity pledged by Quebec Liberal leader

From John Best
Ottawa, April 16

Mr Claude Ryan, former publisher of the Montreal newspaper *Le Devoir*, is the new leader of the Quebec Liberal Party.

He won the leadership last night by a vote of 1,748 to 807 from the only other candidate, Mr Raymond Garneau, at a convention in Quebec City. Mr Garneau was Finance Minister in the administration of Premier Robert Bourassa, who was defeated when the separatist Parti Québécois came to power in November, 1976.

Mr Bourassa stepped down and the Liberal Party has since been without a permanent leader.

Mr Ryan, a dour, craggy-faced intellectual, is a champion of Quebec nationalist aspirations, but also a firm advocate of Canadian unity.

The Parti Québecois, facing a revived Liberal Party with a vigorous leader, could find it more difficult to advocate an independent Quebec. A referendum on the question is planned for next year or 1980, but Quebec opinion polls indicate that most people do not favour separation.

Mr Ryan's election is also likely to increase worries in the Parti Québecois about their chances of holding office after the next provincial election, expected in 1980. Opinion surveys have shown that they are slipping behind the resurgent Liberals.

In his victory address last night, Mr Ryan promised an all-out effort to win the "battle of the referendum" and proposed discussions with his "fellow Canadians from the other provinces" to try to improve the federal political structure.

Prisoners of conscience

Libya:

Prof Abdul Mawla Dughman

By Clifford Longley

Suppression of the rights connected with political dissent is not peculiar to the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations but has become a feature of political life in many Third World countries, particularly those with a dogmatic ideology.

Islam, when applied in a fundamentalist and Conservative way, can be a vehicle for autocratic and repressive government. The revival of interest in Islam as a whole political system, with law and punishment based on a literal application of the Koran, poses a possible threat to human rights and civil liberty in such countries.

Colonel Gaddafi's regime in Libya is a deliberate attempt to build a Muslim society, albeit a model which many Arab Muslims find questionable. Political life is restricted and the permitted limits of dissent are hard to define in advance of prosecution.

Under the Revolution Protection Law passed in 1969, Professor Abdul Mawla Khalil Dughman was arrested in 1970 and accused of preparing and distributing a leaflet criticizing government policies. He initially faced charges of plotting against the state, but these were not pursued.

He was brought to trial in Tripoli in 1972 and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Professor Dughman, aged 50, was born in Benghazi, studied in Egypt and later at Boston University where he obtained an MA in anthropology. He was appointed assistant professor of literature at the University of Libya on his return. Subsequently he became dean of the faculty of literature and then rector of the university.

Russia pins its hopes on Guyana

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, April 16

The official visit to the Soviet Union of Mr Forbes Burnham, Prime Minister of Guyana, is seen by Latin American diplomats here as the first stage in reviving Soviet influence in South America.

Since the fall of the Allende Government in Chile and consolidation of conservative military rule in Brazil, Argentina and elsewhere, Soviet influence in South America has languished.

Only Guyana, a former British colony, under Mr Burnham's guidance, has been reducing British and American influence.

Mr Forbes has already demonstrated his worth to the Soviet Union and Cuba by providing landing facilities, staging areas and supplies for the big Cuban military airlifts to Angola and Ethiopia.

Should the Cubans and Russians become involved in Rhodesia and other conflicts in southern Africa, they can presumably count on continued Guyanese cooperation.

400 arrested by Ethiopia in 'red terror

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi April 16

Addis Ababa Radio that 400 people, descr supporters of the Ethiopian People's Re ary Party, have been at Virgalem, 155 miles Addis Ababa, during ernment's "Red actions against counte tionaries.

Those held included— traders and nurses a "plotting against th tion". Another 570 pe bers were interrog released.

In brief

Uranium export to soothe EEC

Washington, April 16.—The United States has tried to mollify the EEC by approving the shipment of 1,000lb of enriched uranium to France, West Germany and Denmark just before new stricter export rules went into effect at the weekend.

The American Nuclear Regulatory Commission has granted 10 export licences but further supplies are in doubt because Euratom has yet to agree on starting negotiations with Washington on the new transfer and reprocessing conditions.

Four killed in ski cable car fall

Squaw Valley, California, April 16.—A cable car carrying 80 skiers at the ski resort here jumped from its cable in high winds and dropped 70ft yesterday, killing four people and injuring 30. Another 80 were rescued from a second car that became stranded 800ft above ground.

Ex-President dies

Antanarivo, April 16.—Former President Philibert Tsiranana who ruled Madagascar for 14 years until he was ousted in a bloodless military takeover in 1972, died in hospital today aged 65. He was the architect of his island's independence from French colonial rule.

Dissident sentenced

Moscow, April 16.—Mr Balis Gayauskas, a Lithuanian who helped to distribute money from the Solzhenitsyn fund for jailed Soviet dissidents, has been sentenced to 10 years in a labour camp on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation, dissident sources said.

Cairo trial adjourned

Cairo, April 16.—The trial of 176 men and women accused in connexion with Egypt's food riots last year was adjourned for one month at the request of the defence shortly after it opened here.

China's rail plans

Peking, April 16.—A national congress attended by more than 3,000 delegates opened here to plan the modernization of China's railway system, the *People's Daily* reported.

Chilean in exile

Señor Raul Vergara, aged 35, a former Chilean Air Force captain, arrived in London yesterday after serving four years and seven months of a 30-year sentence for treason. He was freed under a recent amnesty.

Oil plant explosion

Jiddah, April 16.—Three Saudis and one Pakistani worker were killed when leaking gas led to an explosion and fire at a plant in Saudi Arabia's second biggest oil field.

Churches see new weap as disarmament hurdle

From Alan McGregor
Glion-sur-Montreux, April 16

In the nuclear arms rivalry between the super powers, "weapons are being designed not in response to military requirements but as the outcome of concentrated ingenuity . . . new ones appear at a prodigious rate, frustrating disarmament negotiations by changing the nature of the problems to be solved".

These are among the conclusions of a seven-day conference on disarmament, at which more than 30 countries were represented, held under the auspices of the World Council of Churches to formulate the council statement for delegates at the forthcoming United Nations special session on disarmament.

Dr T. T. Poulose, of the international studies division at Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi, said the United States and the Soviet Union were "riding on a nuclear tiger—and they do not know how to get off".

Dr Maredk Thee, of said a prerequisite for the armaments spiral bring research and dev under control. Abou million scientists and e 85 per cent of them ir super powers, were w fields with military tions.

The conference ign neutron bomb issue regarded simply as an technical development.

It advocated a Unite satellite mapping and lance programme for t purpose of verifying taken to curb armam for surveying natural and crops. The inform yielded, it said, should bined with more detai penditure on armament the secrecy su military preparation prove that excessive sometimes unfounded.

It said the superpo industrialized nations a lead to the Third halting proliferation o tional weapons.

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RAZZLE DAZZLE
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CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE 12 TASKS OF ASTERIX (U). Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 (last 3 days). 2: THE GOODBYE GIRL (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.10, 8.10.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Bunuel's THAT OBSCURE OBJECT OF DESIRE (X). 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Claude Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Bertolucci's THE SPIDER STRATAGEM (A). Progs. 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.

CAMDEN PLAZA (opp. Camden Town Tube). 485 2443. Melville's Classic Resistance thriller. THE ARMY IN THE SHADOWS (AA). 3.10, 5.45, 8.25.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. 734 5414. TAXI DRIVER (X). Cont. perfs. Dly. 2.00, 6.35. SHAMPOO (X). Cont. perfs. Dly. 4.20, 8.35.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. PARDON MON AFFAIRE (X). (English sub-titles). "A Sparkling New French Comedy. Directed with finesse by Yves Robert."—Sunday Express. Progs. 1.50 (not Sun.), 3.55, 6.10 and 8.30.

DOMINION, Tott. Ct. Rd. 580 9562. STAR WARS (U). Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35. Progs. Wks. & all progs. Sat. & Sun.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. & all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER (X). Progs. Daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. 11.30 p.m.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220. Nagisa Oshima's extraordinary "AI NO CORRIDA" (Club). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.10. ELVIS: THAT'S THE WAY IT IS (U) & ELVIS ON TOUR (A). 11.15.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 1177/8402. Russell Square Tube. DEREK JARMAN'S JUBILEE (X). Sep. Perfs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.10. DEATH IN VENICE (X). 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. 930 5252. Shirley MacLaine, Anne Bancroft, Mikhail Baryshnikov, in a Herbert Ross Film. THE TURNING POINT (A). Progs. Wk. 1.05, 4.30, 8.10.

ODEON HAYMARKET. 930 2738/2771. Jane Fonda, Vanessa Redgrave in a Fred Zinnemann film. JULIA (A). Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Feature Dly. 2.45, 6.00, 9.00. All seats bkble. at Theatre.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE. 930 6111. CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep. progs. Dly. Doors open (10.00 Not Sun.), 1.05, 4.15, 7.45. Late perfs. Tues.-Sats. Doors open 11.15 p.m. All seats may be booked except 10.00 a.m. prog.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. 723 2011/2. STAR WARS (U). Doors open Dly. 1.30, 4.35, 7.50. All seats bkble. except 1.30 perf. Wks.

ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—CANDLESHOE (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Carpenter's DARK STAR (A). Progs. 3.35, 5.55, 8.10.

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233. Carpenter's DARK STAR (A). Progs. 3.35, 5.55, 8.10.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Seats bookable (Plaza 1 & 2 only) for last or perf Mon-Fri and all perfs Sat & Sun (except late night shows) at the box office (11 am-7 pm Mon-Sat) or by post. Phone bookings only with Access/Barclaycard.
1. TELEFON (A). Progs Daily: 2.10, 4.20, 6.25, 8.40. Late Show Fri & Sat 11.50 pm.
2. LOOKING FOR MR GOODBAR (X). Progs Daily: 2.30, 5.15, 8.05. Late Show Fri & Sat 11.00 pm.
3. THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE (AA). Progs Daily: 1.45, 3.55, 6.10, 8.20. Late Show Sat 11.15 pm.
4. THE DUELLISTS (A). Progs Daily 2.00 (not Suns.), 4.10, 6.20, 8.30.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. SWEPT AWAY (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.), 2.10, 5.25, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Seats Bkble. Lic'd. Bar.

SCENE 1 & 2, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470.
1. Woody Allen's EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT SEX (X). 2.50, 6.00, 9.15. BANANAS (AA). 1.15, 4.25, 7.40. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 10.55.
2. THE PINK PANTHER STRIKES AGAIN (U). Sun.-Thur. 1.30, 5.35, 9.35. Fri. & Sat. 12.40, 4.45, 8.45, 12.45. THE RETURN OF THE PINK PANTHER (U). Sun.-Thur. 3.25, 7.30. Fri. & Sat. 2.35, 6.40, 10.40.

STUDIO 1, 2, 3, 4, Oxford Circus. 437 3300.
1. ANOTHER MAN, ANOTHER WOMAN (AA). Progs. 2.55, 5.30, 8.10. Lte. Show Sat. 10.50.
2. THE GOODBYE GIRL (A). Progs. 12.45, 2.45, 5.25, 8.05. Lte. Show Sat. 10.45.
3. A SPECIAL DAY (AA). 1.40, 5.30, 8.55. BEDROOM MAZURKA (X). 3.35, 7.15. Lte. Show Sat. 10.50.
4. Woody Allen/Diane Keaton. Double Bill SLEEPER (A). 2.35, 5.50, 9.05. LOVE AND DEATH (A). 1.00, 4.15, 7.30. Lte. Show. Sat. 10.40.

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THE ARTS

When Merrie England was merry hell

Henry VI
Aldwych

Ned Chaillet

Last year, when all three parts of *Henry VI* opened in Stratford on successive days, preceded by *Henry V*, the reports from the critics read like dispatches from the battlefield. In the first part alone, the opposing factions in the English court choose the white and red roses which mark their division. Henry's armies in France are troubled by losses, but Lord Talbot is leading devastating forays against the French. Joan of Arc enters, leads the French to victories, and is burnt. By the end of Part One there is peace with France, and Henry, swayed by the ambitious Earl of Suffolk, is about to marry Margaret of Anjou.

That leaves, for Parts Two and Three, Henry's growth into maturity, Margaret's transformation from strumpet queen into warrior, Richard Plantagenet's struggle for the crown, Jack Cade's peasant rebellion in Kent, and the various battles, betrayals and alliances which place Edward IV on the throne, remove him, return Henry and once again replace him with Edward, meanwhile preparing the way for Richard III's rise.

There is little of Shakespeare's great poetry in the plays. There is immense vitality, comedy and the sort of theatrical poetry of action that is rare outside Shakespeare. It is not hard to discover the reason for the plays' compelling theatricality, and it has much to do with the battle reports of the first critics, including Irving Wardle for *The Times*. Like the warfare that washes restlessly across the stage between and during speeches, everything that happens is a matter of life and death.

Barbarous cruelties are inflicted by the leaders and rulers of the land, as they are by the illiterate peasants who rise up against them. Heads are chopped off almost at will, making voices of reason dumb and yet making Henry appear as a solitary sane man, as he turns from power to God. In these plays, however, the subtleties of conscience are expressed directly in action, with few of the speeches commenting so eloquently on life as the stage representation of war, aspiration, peace and love.

The achievement of Terry Hands's production becomes extraordinarily clear in the marathon presentation of all three parts in a single day. Alan Howard's first appearance as Henry shows him as a boy, eagerly watching his elders for clues of behaviour. His long struggle to break loose from Gloucester, the Lord Protector, is paralleled by visible aging. The young boy stops rising on his toes and lets his voice break. He chooses Margaret as his queen, against the will of the court. He gradually resigns himself to futile wisdom as the struggles for his crown break out around him, and his voice becomes a voice of command only when he no longer seeks to command.

Mr Howard's splendid performance is not alone on the stage. Helen Mirren develops Margaret with the same thorough attention to physical detail, with her growth from flirtatious virgin to general to grieving mother marvellous in its consistency. James Laurenson makes Jack Cade a Charles Manson of a leader, mad and mesmeric, while Emrys James breathes such subtleties into Richard Plantagenet that every twist of his ambition seems inevitable, even necessary.

Even without the life of the performances, the staging would command attention. Mr Hands does not shrink from the grisly sport with severed heads, nor does he let the action stop while conversation is spoken. War is always bursting in from the wings, and Farrah's designs accommodate the surging history with great beauty. Rarely have so many elements of theatre, down to the columns of light and the commentary of Guy Woolfenden's music, come together with such effect. It should be seen, despite the risk of aching backs, in its totality. But even in pieces it would be memorable, and it brings great honour to the British stage.

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Alan Howard in Part Three

Shall I See You Now?
BBC 2

Stanley Reynolds

In another time, perhaps not so long ago as all that, Mary O'Malley's little play, *Shall I see you now?* on BBC2 on Saturday, would have been thought a most curious sort of tragedy, but today with so many of life's walking wounded to be seen all round us, Miss O'Malley's play was a comedy. Here were a group of people in the first circle, the outer edge of a mental hospital who were not raving mad, nor crazy at all, but did not wish to leave. The outside world was too much for them. Dennis (Toby Salaman) threatened to kill himself if he was set free. Mr Salaman gave a marvellous performance as the coherent man who is sane but decidedly edgy. One thought, however, that perhaps it is not so very difficult for anyone to play-act neuroses today.

An actor is so used to seeing it that he can perhaps do it just as small boys can always do a death by gunshot, arrow wound or deathray. All during this Second City First production one was reminded of that scene in *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* when Jack Nicholson first learnt that most of the patients were free to walk out of the hospital but just did not have the nerve to do it.

Miss O'Malley is, of course, the author of the highly successful stage play, *Once a Catholic*, and perhaps it was her alliegance to Irish Catholicism that prompted her to create Carmel, played by Pam St Clement. What was Carmel doing even on the fringe of a mental hospital? She was a stalwart, solid character, beefy-armed and resourceful as an oldfashioned barmaid. The viewer waited for her to crack up, do something extraordinary. But the mystery of Carmel's presence remained.

Perhaps Miss O'Malley knew what she was doing. Maybe she was telling us that even the likes of Carmel, who when asked by a nurse "Have you ever played Scrabble?" answered indignantly "I have not!", is not safe from the terrors of this world.

Miss O'Malley is obviously one of those rare playwrights who does not tie up all the loose ends like a well-written essay: instead she creates realistic people the audience can observe and then wonder about.

Pedr James, the director, did a splendid job with the scenery Miss O'Malley gave him to work with, which was only the landscape of the human face.

Valenti
Wigmore Hall

Stanley Sadie

The American harpsichordist Fernando Valenti, who has long stood as a knowledgeable interpreter of Scarlatti's sonatas—he has recorded 34 discs of them—played a dozen at the Wigmore Hall on Saturday evening. I cannot tell you which, as he disdained to identify them by the standard numberings (except in personal interview afterwards) on the grounds that the catalogues are not fully accurate.

His playing has considerable character and, likewise, is not without a touch of the high-handed. He does not aim at the unrelieved brilliance favoured by some who play Scarlatti; indeed his tempos were generally moderate. Sometimes he captured well the wilful nature of a piece, even underlining it by the use of rubato to highlight sharply a change in mode, a shift in harmony, a break in texture.

But at other times, as in the G major sonata that ended the recital, the rubato was such as to impede the continuity, for a plethora of rallentandos, pauses and eccelerandos left one with little sense of a basic pulse. Elsewhere, too, his freedom of rhythm tended to split phrases in a way that did more to draw attention to passing detail than it did to strengthen the rhythmic flow or enhance the musical logic of the whole. It was no coincidence that his most successful sonatas were those whose rhythmic texture minimized the opportunities for rubato, like his penultimate one, with its moto perpetuo character, or some of those with continuous triplet movement. The triple-time sonata that was seventh in his programme was, at least in part, more broadly done, and benefited from some crisp articulation; and the performances were by no means entirely without panache.

The tendency to emphasize harmonic points, even at the expense of rhythmic integrity, was again to be noted in his Bach playing. It was thus a shade disappointing, in the first partita, to discover in Mr Valenti's playing relatively little concern for the dance character of such movements as the Corrente or the Minuet; and in the Giga, surprisingly, he scarcely phrased the music at all, producing a curiously dull effect. He caught something of the proper declamatory character of the florid melody of the Sarabande, but (to put it kindly) took liberties with the text. He rarely, in fact, showed the ready command of the keyboard that was so striking a feature of his past performances.

Tallis Scholars
St Marylebone Church

Paul Griffiths

Cycles of Beethoven quartets we are used to; cycles of Latin church music by Tallis might seem rather less appealing. The Tallis Scholars, however, are proving that there is much of wisdom and beauty in their chosen speciality, and Saturday evening's concert, the third in a series of four, showed that there is quite sufficient variety as well. For that we must thank the religious vicissitudes of Tallis's long composing career, from around 1530 to around 1580, so that his Latin settings comprise both flamboyant decorations for the Catholic liturgy and more intimate pieces for Elizabeth's chapel, where Anglican services were said in the old tongue.

As examples of the former, this programme included the early votive antiphon "Salve intemerata virgo" and the Mass based upon it, both works of resplendent yet angular polyphony, analogues of our Perpendicular architecture. The Tallis Scholars' upwards transposition heightened the daring of its balance and also the exquisite frailty which belongs even to Tallis's most festive music. In both respects a single high soprano, with a boyish voice of purity and regret, was particularly valuable.

The Mass was intelligently divided to frame the second part of the concert, and there contrasted with mostly later pieces for evening offices. Among these, the compline hymn "O nata lux" was given a smooth yet light-textured performance by this small group of voices. I did wonder, though, about the choice of accidentals, which here wrought some pretty strange harmonies.

Yet it cannot be doubted that the series has been prepared with care and scholarship. Peter Phillips directs his singers with a close feeling for Tallis's clear textures and even breath; he also, with Paul Doe, provides a programme book which has everything one wants except the texts. Let me urge the still doubting to try the final concert, on Saturday week at St John's.

Tamás Vásáry
Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

Influenza prevented Wilhelm Kempff from coming to the South Bank yesterday for his promised Schubert recital. At short notice Tamás Vásáry stepped into the breach, starting with the same work that Mr Kempff had chosen.

This was Schubert's so-called "Fantasy" sonata in G, D894, and nothing in the programme was more beautifully played. The quality of sound was ravishing, ethereally luminous in *piano* warm and round in *fortissimo*, with melody as liquid as from any instrument played with a bow.

More important, without sacrifice of its essential intimacy and simplicity of spirit, Mr Vásáry saw into the heart of the music, every mood, every modulation, every dynamic gradation. Wholly unaffected, the performance was at once revelatory and spell-binding, like some enchanted dream from which one never wants to wake.

Beethoven's *Pathétique* came next. That was less of a voyage of discovery, perhaps, with its flanking movements taken so fast. Yet it was urgent in feeling, and, in the slow movement, rich cello-like cantabile was cunningly separated from the accompaniment.

Schumann and Liszt shared the second half. Schumann's *Papillons* was done with a dancing lightness and mercurial charm much in accordance with the title. Sometimes tempo seemed unnecessarily swift, and rubato a little too obtrusive for, say, a recording. But heard just once on a concert platform, the reading was refreshing. The finale brought a daringly imaginative response to the dying away of the carnival strains and the chiming clock.

Finally came Liszt's *Dante Sonata*, in which Mr Vasary explored a wide range of dynamics and colour and took hair-raising risks to match the impetuous ardour of Liszt's vision. A few *strepitoso* climaxes sounded slightly over-pedalled and a little hurried, but they were aflame. Intimacies were sensitively timed and shaded.

Television
Hammersmith Odeon

Richard Williams

Television, the New York rock group that scored notable triumphs a year ago with records and concerts which mixed ferocity and charm in unusually well-balanced proportions, have more recently been pilloried for failing to budge from their obvious conviction, rare among pop musicians, that the style of their efforts must come second to the content.

Their methods are seen as dated. Their desire to use song-structures as vehicles for lengthy but lucid and carefully developed guitar solos is out of step with an era in which songs are supposed to be sharp and sudden, and the impressionistic lyrics of their chief composer, Tom Verlaine, contrast even more harshly with the bald, artless attempts at social realism preferred by the new wave of British musicians.

Yet Television's real creativity lends their music a resonance which persists long after the blatant bashing of their competitors has receded. Although last night's concert began shakily, in the face of a restless audience, by the end the group had unequivocally reaffirmed their reputation.

Not until the fifth song, the hectic "Friction", did they seem at ease, and only with "Ain't That Nothing" did Verlaine and Richard Lloyd begin to intertwine their guitar lines with the expected verve.

Their styles are interestingly complementary: Lloyd's is smooth, studied, and sweet-toned, while Verlaine is less predictably employing many effects—including the use of his volume control to cancel the initial attack of individual notes. Over the two-chord drone of "Marquee Moon" he improvized at length, ending with a brilliantly imaginative chorded passage, while Lloyd was featured on a highly decorated version of Bob Dylan's "Knocking On Heaven's Door", in an arrangement which amplified the song's exhausted, nightmarish atmosphere.

Verlaine's voice, attenuated and insecure in his upper register, can be laconic or impassioned, and is particularly effective when he insinuates asides between the accompanying vocal phrases of Lloyd and the bassist Fred Smith. It is a further aspect of talents which make him a thoroughly compelling performer.

MONDAY BOOK

How it all began

The History of the National Theatre
By John Elsom and Nicholas Tomalin
(Cape, £8.50)

John Elsom took over the writing of this book after the death of Nicholas Tomalin in the Yom Kippur War. Tomalin left behind some completed chapters and a mass of research material: not enough to leave intact, too much to ignore. Completing the job was therefore a double act of piety, towards the birth of a great civic institution, and the memory of a brilliant journalist. One would need a very thick skin not to be inhibited by such a task, and whatever Mr Elsom's limitations, arrogance is not among them.

He does himself a calculated disservice by opening the story in 1973 with Tomalin's account of the moving of the foundation stone: a ceremony performed by two theatre-hating stonemasons, observed by giggling secretaries, and filmed by a LWT camera team ("Unlaying of the foundation stone, take one. Unlaying of the foundation stone, take two"). Much of this is pure farce, and it is with sinking heart that one turns the page and surrenders to Mr Elsom's unsmiling narrative. Back we go to Effingham Wilson's 1848 proposals for a National Theatre, which promptly get tied in with J. S. Mill, the Pre-Raphaelite movement, and Europe's year of revolutions (would Mr Elsom have made these connexions if the proposals had appeared in 1847 or 1849?).

Such is the startling contrast between the two authors, and it is unfair. Most writing about the National Theatre consists of hit and run raids, of which Tomalin's opening chapter is an amusing example. It supplies no reason for supposing that he would have been a trustworthy guide through the labyrinth of estimates, statistics, fund-raising schemes, Parliamentary debates, and endless committee meetings that make up nine-tenths of the National's history. It is an arid and complex theme requiring, as Shaw said, "a critic who is a bit of an economist as well . . . a very rare bird".

Mr Elsom is such a bird. With no flashy pretensions (except in occasional unhappy turns of phrase, as where he heralds one of Olivier's entrances with "the old warrior buckled on his grease-paint"), he hacks through the wilderness of official records and inconspicuous events so as to leave a clear track from Barker's *Scheme and Estimates* to Denys Lasdun's building. As a critic, he is a model of conscientious restraint, treating politicians and businessmen with as much respect as artists, and allowing himself none of the gleeful satire which writers on this subject are usually unable to resist. The ceremony of the twig and sod, the ceremonial cement pouring, the choice of the Kensington site on a former plague pit are recorded with barely a flicker of irony, and the stage machinery in Lasdun's building prompts several instructive pages on how it is supposed to work rather than disclosures of why it doesn't.

The book, in short, is an earnest, nose-to-the-ground job, and somebody had to do it. What it omits is any strong idea of why so many people were prepared to give up so much time and money to fulfilling the gleam in Matthew Arnold's eye (even Arnold, we learn, thought that the best man to run the place would be Mr Pigott, the censor). But this omission, too, derives from the modesty of the historian; and at least we get an illuminating survey of how the word "national" has changed from the time of Effingham Wilson (who wanted a State-protected counterpart to the royal patent theatres) to the present "industrial commercial complex" which has trapped Sir Peter Hall in his present financial nightmare as "a man with no rivals, only friends and enemies".

As the book moves up to date, its proportions change, and I think Mr Elsom has miscalculated in devoting half a chapter to the events surrounding Michael Blakemore's resignation. But neither that, nor his other guarded criticisms of the régime, consigns the book to what Sir Peter calls the Opposition. More damaging than anything in Mr Elsom's *History* is the policy decision forbidding its sale from National Theatre bookstalls. It seems that Mr Pigott got his job after all.

Irving Wardle

Philharmonia's silver plaques

The plaques presented to the Philharmonia Chorus and Orchestra in Barcelona were of solid sterling silver, beautifully engraved, and mounted on marble.

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SPORT

Football

Hudson recalled from downstairs

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Alan Hudson, one of the most talented but at times wayward footballers, was last night called into the England party for the match against Brazil at Wembley on Wednesday. A doubt about the fitness of the West Ham United midfield player, Brooking, led the manager, Ron Greenwood, to reconsider Hudson who has not played for England since 1975 and has only recently reestablished himself in the Arsenal team.

The career of Hudson has had blemishes and his relationship with Arsenal has been strained. Even so, he is accepted as a player of immense natural ability. He moved to Highbury from Stoke City in December, 1976, for £200,000, but in the first half of this season rarely made first team appearances. The arrival at Arsenal of Don Howe as coach probably gave him encouragement, and there is no doubt that his improved attitude has been crucial to Arsenal's success in reaching the FA Cup final and a high place in the first division.

Mr Greenwood's choice emphasizes his determination to make Wednesday's match a contest of skill, but the possible loss of Brooking with a groin strain that he described yesterday as only "slight" is disquieting. Brooking is in superb form and has much more recent international experience than Hudson. But at least the recall of Hudson may show that Mr Greenwood is not afraid of controversy.

Mr Greenwood's regard for continuity would be badly jarred by Brooking's absence because he also lost Pearson at the weekend. The Manchester United centre forward injured his back and was unable to join the party last night. Both Pearson and Brooking played in the past two international matches although Pearson only as substitute for Latchford against Italy at Wembley in November. It now seems likely that Latchford will appear against the Brazilians although Francis is expected to be put on at some stage in the match. A total of five (six if Brooking is unable to play) changes will have to be made to the team who lost to West Germany last February.

After supervising training yesterday afternoon, Claudio Coutinho, the Brazilian coach, said all of the players were fit and that, barring unforeseen injuries, the team to play England would be the same as the side that beat West Germany 1—0. That is: Leao; Ze Maria, Oscar, Amaral, Edinho, Cerezo, Rivelino, Dirceu, Gil, Nunes, Zico. Mr Coutinho also said he was not concerned about the result of the match on Wednesday, but hoped England would test his selection's developing team-work.

England's difficulties should not be overstated as the most interested spectators at Wembley will be Scots. They are the ones who want to gauge the strength of the World Cup favourites and it is in no-one's interest that England field a weakened team. The World Cup begins in six weeks time and the Scots have only the home International Championship in which to polish their team and complete their homework.

Tommy Docherty, the former Scottish team manager, is discontentedly convinced that the present manager, Alistair MacLeod, will not be placed in a similar position to Mr Greenwood this weekend if some of his players have their way. After Derby County had strolled to a 3—0 defeat at West Ham United he accused his Scots of having their minds on Argentina and not wanting to get involved in League matches. The risk of injury certainly seemed to inhibit Rioch and Masson. Curiously, it was not long ago that Mr Docherty was saying this would never happen at his club. In truth, Derby have little to play for.

West Ham were grateful for the points and the whole relegation issue is often determined by clubs who are slumbering in the middle of the table, like Derby County. Leicester City, predictably, are already beyond escape, but West Ham's run of five wins in six games has taken them above Chelsea.

The strain that most people predicted would show at Nottingham after Christmas has been delayed long enough for Forest to be in the satisfying position of winning the championship in singles. Their jaded 1—1 draw with Leeds United on Saturday was enough to retain their unbeaten home record and left them needing three points from six matches to put the title beyond Everton's reach. Although their goal difference is so superior that two points should be enough.

As to the second division title, Tottenham Hotspur, Southampton and Bolton Wanderers are now level on points but Bolton have a match in hand. Brighton's 3—1 defeat of Tottenham kept them interested in promotion but doubtless at the expense of some local sympathy. Tottenham followers caused trouble in the town overnight and the match itself had to be stopped for 15 minutes when spectators invaded the pitch.

Asking too much of Brooking's loyalty

By Norman Fox

West Ham United's fifth win in six matches, an absurdly easy and unreal 3—0 victory over Derby County at Upton Park on Saturday, may have saved them from relegation but in next season's borrowed time it would be straining loyalty to expect Trevor Brooking to prop them up as he has for so long. Brooking is to West Ham what Haynes was to Fulham in terms of a flower among thistles. But unlike Haynes, he suffers inadequacies of colleagues without obvious complaint.

Brooking also suffered a muscle injury on Saturday, but concealed it until the end when it was found to be serious enough to put his England place in jeopardy for Wednesday's match against Brazil. One would never have known. Admittedly, Derby wanted to win the match without leaving the dressing room, but even nominal defensive strategy had previously been known to destroy this West Ham team.

Brooking disgraced them with his excellence. His repertoire probably included everything that the Brazilian coach, Claudio Coutinho, would like to see in his team as they strive for a more physically committed style. He covered every grain of sand, tackled back, passed with exceptional accuracy, and provided that mature little terrier, Robson, and the new bloodhound, Cross, with endless possession.

A giant leap for West Ham: Robson scores the first of his two goals.

West Ham led after four minutes by which time they had already justified Mr Docherty's comment: "We started off badly and fell away." Cross, moving nimbly for a heavy man, decided against appealing for hand-ball against Powell and instead centred for Robson to head in. Cross and McFarland then began to kick each other, but neither was accurate enough to do much damage and West Ham continued with their practice. Another goal, after 23 minutes, clearly convinced Derby that if they responded there might be a danger of West Ham not being around next season. After all, as Mr Docherty also remarked: "Nine times out of ten, they're a soft touch."

Cross, who certainly adds some steel to the attack, was also at the centre of this second goal. Holland, always busy and with plenty of good ideas, collected an excellent pass from Lampard, and hurried off along the wing to turn the ball inside to Cross, who twisted to avoid a couple of tackles before shooting in.

George, again showing that he was ill advised to reject England's invitations, kept trying to break away to give some respectability to Derby's performance, but it was a hopeless situation. Once he did force Ferguson to make a fine save from close range, but after an hour of steady battering, West Ham scored again when Brooking effortlessly took the ball from McFarland. His pass was swept in by Robson. Derby put on their youthful little substitute, Bartlett, but Mr Docherty said he would have liked to replace the other 10 as well.

WEST HAM UNITED: R. Ferguson; F. Lampard, P. Brush, A. Martin, T. Taylor, W. Green, A. Curbishley (sub, A. Otulakowski), P. Holland, D. Cross, T. Brooking, S. Robson.

DERBY COUNTY: J. Middleton; D. Langan, S. Buckley, B. Rioch, R. McFarland, C. Todd, S. Powell (sub, P. Bartlett), G. Daly, D. Masson, C. George, D. Nish.

Referee: T. H. Reynolds (Westbury).

A sour taste after the Brighton feast

By Stuart Jones

A rich Brighton feast was spoilt by a gross stain on the table cloth. There was enough variety on the menu—four goals, one of them controversial, a red card and goalmouth scrambles—but, as so often in these troubled times, a surfeit of violence left a sour taste on the memory of Tottenham Hotspur's first visit to Goldstone Road.

The disturbance brewed in the north-west corner as the encounter began. Frantic distress signals were sent long before a small pocket exploded into a flurry of flying fists. The fighting spread like ripples on a lake and only when a posse of yellow-helmeted policemen waded in did battle cease.

By then, the damage had been done. Hundreds of walking wounded had been shepherded to the other end of the ground, Mr Turvey had taken the players off and a heavy, dark cloud had been pinned across an otherwise sunny afternoon. After the delay of 15 minutes, it was as though both sides had rehearsed the same goal-scoring move.

First, Clark, taking advantage of McNab's error and Perryman's slip, ran 30 yards to beat the advancing Daines. Then, from a weak goal kick, Lee sent Jones away and he finished in similarly calm fashion. Perryman twice chested shots off the line before Brighton went ahead as the belated interval beckoned.

As Towner crossed, all eyes were fixed on Ward, except Winstanley's. Left free at the far post, he had time to think about his second goal of the season before scoring it. In the second half, with Hoddle, particularly, and Lee aware of their recent injuries, Perryman threw caution to the sea breeze and moved up into the front line. The move failed.

McAllister was the first to pay the price. Exposed by Ward's pace, he committed a "professional foul"—pulling him back by the shirt—and was booked. Then, after Potts had replaced Towner, Spurs paid the full, and perhaps unjust, price. When Horton's long crossfield pass found O'Sullivan, Poskett, in the middle, was clearly offside.

The flag went up, Spurs stopped but O'Sullivan, urged on by Mr Turvey, ran past the petrified defence, drew Daines and gave Potts the chance to score with his first touch. The argument was over but there was still time for McAllister to be sent off for a foul on Potts, Naylor to be booked, also for a foul, and for the crowd to hold up play again.

BRIGHTON: E. Steele; K. Tiler, G. Williams, B. Horton, G. Winstanley, M. Lawrenson, A. Towner (sub, E. Potts), P. Ward, M. Poskett, P. Clark, P. O'Sullivan.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: B. Daines; T. Naylor, J. Holmes, G. Hoddle, D. McAllister, S. Perryman, J. Pratt, N. McNab, C. Jones, C. Lee, T. Taylor (sub, ?), P. Taylor.

Referee: A. Turvey (Basingstoke).

Badminton

England ignore off-court wrang[les] and monopolize doubles events

By Richard Streeton

England ended the European badminton championship on a memorable note with a creditable performance by Jane Webster, losing finalist in the women's singles, and a monopoly of all three titles in doubles at Preston on Saturday. Coupled with the team title, won earlier in the week, it was an unexpectedly large total of success in trying circumstances.

The bitter and unpleasant atmosphere which hovered over England's team, following the premature end to Judy Hashman's reign as England manager, has to be mentioned with reluctance. The England players, however, keeping their thoughts to themselves, managed to rise above the ill feeling between Mrs Hashman and the Badminton Association of England (BAE). The team's collective performances on court augur well for several gold medals at the Commonwealth Games in August.

In years ahead the Hashman regime should be recalled for the achievement it brought on court just as much as for the unfortunate manner in which it ended. It was the issue of selection for the Commonwealth Games that provided the ammunition for the farewell salvoes between Mrs Hashman and the BAE. Mrs Hashman, adhering to her original letter of appointment, handed the BAE her choices for Edmonton, 40 minutes before the final began. The players had been told and a copy sent to the Commonwealth Games authorities, the letter said.

The BAE in response announced that Mrs Hashman was out of order and that the games federation would be told to ignore the selection. They said their letter to Mrs Hashman at the start of the week made it clear that her active role ended after the Preston tournament (not on June 30 as originally intended) and that the new selectors would be responsible for picking the Edmonton team. Yesterday Mrs Hashman was unrepentant, claiming her dismissal letter was ambiguous.

The BAE have hardly been logical in deciding to regard the Commonwealth Games as part of next season rather than the tail end of the current one.

There are no further major events before the closing date for Edmonton nominations on June 5 now that England are not involved in next month's Uber Cup final series. The complete facts in the Hashman case are expected to be discussed by the BAE's full council on May 3. Disquieting echoes from the affair could rumble on for several months.

The progress Miss Webster has made this season, when the absences of Gillian Gilks and Margaret Lockwood have thrust heavy responsibilities upon her before she was probably ready, was confirmed by her showing against Lene Köppen in the women's final. Miss Köppen, Denmark's world champion, won 11—4, 9—11, 11—0, surging through to total command only in the later stages.

An extraordinary fightback by Miss Köppen from 1—10 behind in the second game, before Miss Webster won it on her eighth game point, took its toll on the English girl's nerves and w[a]s left with little t[...] Earlier, Miss Webster pl[ayed] smashes and drop shots [with] greater consistency and [...] than usual. She and Wen[...] son (Canada) will presu[...] for the women's ho[...] Edmonton unless the [...] arrive with an unknown c[...]

Ray Stevens and Tredgett retained th[e] doubles title in a m[...] match and have seldom [...] such dominating style, [...] was able to revel in his [...] smashes and Tredgett's [...] at short range was [...] done. Tredgett and [...] Perry have raised Engl[ish] doubles play to new le[vels] Perry and Anne Statt are [...] ing their understanding [...] time.

Patriotism puts these first but that is not [...] Flemming Delfs's succes[s in the] men's final. The Dane [had a] mixed season but he [...] that, at his best, no [Euro]pean approaches his [...] Results of the finals at [the cham]pionships, which were [sponsored] by Friends' Provident [...] were:

MEN'S SINGLES: F. [Delfs (Den]mark) beat T. Kihlstrom [...] 10—15, 15—6, 15—12.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: L. Köp[pen] (Denmark) beat Miss J. Web[ster] (England), 11—4, 9—11, [11—0].
MEN'S DOUBLES: R. [Stevens] and M. G. Tredgett (England) [beat] Froman and T. Kihlstrom [...] 15—6, 15—5.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: [Mrs] Perry and Mrs A. Statt (En[gland] beat) Miss J. A. Webster and Mi[ss ...] (England), 15—7, 15—7.
MIXED DOUBLES: Tredg[ett and Mrs] Perry beat S. Skovgaard [and L.] Köppen, 15—10, 15—10.

Horse trials

Warner leads charge towards Lexingt[on]

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Ten years after winning the Whitbread Trophy on Our Nobby, Jane Holderness-Roddam stormed back at the Badminton horse trials yesterday on Warrior, owned by herself and Mrs Susy Howard. With one fence in hand, she produced a convincing clear round to press home a 14-point advantage gained in the dressage arena, where she finished second to Jane Starkey's Topper Too, the Olympic reserve in 1976, who finished third overall.

The whole competition, on which hung a place in the team for the world championships at Lexington in September, was concerned most closely with a struggle for supremacy between Mrs Holderness-Roddam, Lucinda Prior-Palmer and Richard Meade. On Saturday, Meade, the 1972 Olympic champion, had coaxed such a tune out of Bleak Hills—a chance ride, which he acquired for the shooting of the film *International Velvet*—and decided to persevere with until something better turned up—that he consolidated his position after the dressage and retained third place. But show jumping is definitely not the horse's strong point and, with three fences down, they dropped to sixth position—having caused the zoom lens of the selectors to be focused upon them and having proved beyond all argument that Meade himself is far from being a back number.

Jane Holderness-Roddam and Warrior have earned their place in the team: the horse was foot-perfect across country and fast and fluent in the show jumping—a true equine athlete; they won at Burghley in 1976 and helped to win the European championship there last year. As Mrs Howard gave Mrs Holderness-Roddam a half share in Warrior in order that he could compete for Britain, it is only fitting that he should earn his ticket to Lexington.

Lucinda Prior-Palmer worked her usual wonder, this time on Village Gossip, who must be one of the least cooperative horses in the business. Foiled of her fourth Whitbread trophy she had nothing to add t[o her] dressage penalties and [...] round of the day acros[s ...] she also earned her pass[age to the] United States.

Top-class internation[al horses] seem to be thinner on [the ground] than ever and the sh[...] their competitive life w[as empha]sized by the fate of Anne's Goodwill, who [was] seventeenth after three. The Kingmaker, second [last] year, who was eighteen[th, and] Merry Sovereign, a mem[ber of the] winning European cha[mpionship] team last year, now tw[...] Perhaps Jack Le Goff [...] press for the abolition of [roads] and tracks—or will so[...] then not bother to [...] horses sufficiently fit to [...] the speed and endurance.

WHITBREAD TROPHY: [1, Mrs] Holderness-Roddam's Warrior [...] penalty points); 2, [...] Ltd's Village Gossip (Miss [L. Prior-]Palmer) (66.8); 3, Miss [J. Starkey's] Topper Too (72.2); 4, Miss [...] Friday Farmer (79.1); 5, [...] Cambridge Blue (Ireland); [6, ...] Fred Spark's Bleak Hills [(R. Meade)] (84.2).

Yachting

Smart on water and with the rule book

By John Nicholls

Harold Cudmore, of the Royal Cork Yacht Club was the clear winner of the British match racing championship when it ended on Saturday night. He won the Royal Lymington Cup yesterday in the protest room, long after racing had finished, and when it looked as if the championship would have to be continued.

There were still two races to be re-sailed, one of them involving Cudmore, when the jury committee settled down to hear the protests lodged during the earlier rounds on Saturday. As the various cases were resolved, it became clear that Cudmore was as smart with the rule book as he was on the water, and when he was awarded his eighth win, it was clear he was unbeatable in the series.

He promptly conceded the race which was to be re-sailed, in which, incidentally, he had finished first, and John Oakeley, involved in the other re-sail, did likewise. Oakeley finished second overall, for although he tied on points with three other helmsmen, he was the best placed on a tie break.

Protests played a large part in this, the fourth of the Royal Lymington's series. In previous years, the most of the invited helmsmen were from offshore and cruiser classes, this year there were more dinghy-orientated men than ever before.

MATCH CHAMPIONSHIP: H. Cudmore, 8 pts; J. Oakeley, P. Crebbin, P. Petterson, P. Bruce, 6; L. Smith, 5; J. Knights, 4; C. Law, 3; J. Rogers, 1; H. Aisher 0.

Rackets

Boone earns tilt at Surtees' world crown

By Our Rackets Correspondent

William Boone scaled his peak and earned a crack at William Surtees for the world rackets title. Down four games to two and adrift by 21 aces after the first leg against John Prenn, Boone captured the second by 15—7, 15—3, 17—14, 17—16, at Queen's Club at the weekend, to achieve a winning lead of six games to four and 113 aces to 110. The left-handed Boone and Surtees, the holder, are likely to meet in New York and London in the autumn.

These two players could meet again in the amateur doubles championship which began yesterday. Boone and Thomas Pugh are the holders; Prenn and Charles Hue Williams, former holders, are seeded second. Their chief rivals are Geoffrey Atkins and David Jenkins, who won their opening match, and Angus and Andrew Milne.

RESULTS: Amateur Doubles: First round: J. K. Rogers and D. K. L. Ruck-Keene beat G. H. L. Bird and C. A. Peacock, 15—7, 15—6, 15—11, 15—2; M. W. Nicholls and P. C. Nicholls beat M. S. Connel and C. M. Ohlson, 9—15, 15—12, 15—8, 15—10, 11—15, 3—15, 15—8. Second round: D. M. Norman and N. Hurst-Brown beat Nicholls and Nicholls, 15—18, 18—17, 8—15, 8—15, 15—2, 15—13; G. W. T. Atkins and D. C. Jenkins beat Rogers and Ruck-Keene, 15—8, 18—4, 15—10, 15—9; C. J. Hue Williams and J. A. N. Prenn beat M. V. R. Wilson and W. R. Stephens, 15—3, 15—5, 15—4, 15—2; R. H. Sutton and P. G. Seabrook beat G. P. D. Milne and M. G. M. Smith, 16—14, 15—10, 9—15, 15—10, 15—13.

Cycling

A Continen[tal] takeover of British pres[tige]

By Michael Coleman

For those curious [...] venture to the National [...] Centre on Saturday to [...] Crystal Palace Grand [Prix ...] puzzling aspects must [...] the sight of four Dut[ch ...] a West German we[aring] yellow, black and red [of] Tube Investments-Ralei[gh] companies, one wo[uld have] thought, and dictatin[g] from start to finish.

The answer to this [...] often the case elsewhe[re ...] these infernal Contin[ental ...] picked up a sport [the] British pioneered [and] nurtured, perfected an[d ...] it to modern times.

The rain held off for [...] prix and a bronzed, bl[ond] Dutchman, Gerri Kneter[mann took] the final honours, attack[ing ...] short, sharp hill two lap[s from the] finish, and opening a [...] gap which the elbows [...] would not or could [not close.] Knetemann, winner of [the Tour of ...] Nice race and top ro[ad man ...] far this season, had bee[n the] animator throughout.

GRAND PRIX: 47 laps: 1, [G. Knete]mann (TI-Raleigh, Nether[lands), ...] 18min 20sec; 2, P. Cor[...] Cycles), at two lengths; 3, [...] (TI-Raleigh, Netherlands) [...] 4, P. Edwards (Benson [...] time; 5, S. Kelly (Flandr[ia ...] same time; 6, K-P. Thaler [(]West Germany) same tim[e ...] (Viking) and field, same [...]

VAT WATKINS CRITERIUM: 1, C. Yates (Archer RC); 2, R. Kennison (Medway [...] Jack (Calleva CRC), Rec [...] Taylor (Alpha RC); 2, D. [...] RC); 3, D. Webster (W[...] CC).

Rangers teetering on their tight-rope walk to safety

By Geoffrey Green

Whatever else one may say about London clubs this season several of them have got themselves involved in key issues such as promotion, relegation and the Cup Final. If nothing else it all helps to keep any flagging interest alive.

Queen's Park Rangers are certainly stirring themselves as they see the rapids ahead with a couple of awkward examinations due at Nottingham Forest and Newcastle United this week. Then follow two difficult home games against a revived Birmingham City and Leeds United, their season ending with what may be a fireworks show with Chelsea at Stamford Bridge on May 2.

At least Rangers showed some fight, if little else, in beating Coventry City 2—1 at Loftus Road on Saturday in a match that was uniformly undistinguished. The Midlands club themselves are anxious for points as they fight for a place in the Uefa Cup competition next season. All this anxiety was doubtless the underlying cause of an untidy performance by both teams suffering, it seems, from frustration.

Bowles, however, was the one man of distinction on a sunny afternoon. His wide vision and delicate footwork remained unimpaired amid all the hurry and scurry. He put his brain where others tended to put their bodies. Parkes in goal kept Rangers afloat with two fine diving saves from Powell, while Yorath and Wallace needed careful watching amid the opposition.

Yet if the overall offering was sub-standard, at least the enthusiasm of McGee and Goddard, a newcomer, gave Rangers hope as they struggled back from an ominous opening half-hour. This included not only the departure within 10 minutes of Busby with twisted knee ligaments caused by a cruel tackle from the rear by Yorath—Busby will probably be out for the rest of the season—but the gift of a goal offered by Williams, the substitute. It was his long, headed back-pass, intended for Parkes, which was anticipated by Green as he nodded the ball over the advancing goalkeeper.

At that point Rangers were in a dark hole. But to their credit they finally dug themselves free through the promptings of Bowles, those saves by Parkes, and the wholehearted running of McGee and Goddard. However, it was two timely efforts in an otherwise nondescript performance by Leighton James that gave Rangers their important win.

The first came just five minutes after that error by Williams. James, curving in from the right, unleashed a swift low shot which Blyth could only parry. Goddard, quickly on hand, dealt faithfully with the rebound for 1—1 at the interval. The winner eventually arrived a quarter of an hour from the end. Bowles and Shanks worked the right flank, the centre was too high for Blyth as he was pressurized by McGee, and there was James to angle his free shot from the left for Rangers to complete their unsteady tight-rope walk.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: P. Parkes; D. Clement, I. Gillard, J. Hollins, E. Howe, D. Shanks, P. McGee, M. Busby (sub, S. Williams), L. James, S. Bowles, P. Goddard.

COVENTRY CITY: J. Blyth; B. Roberts, R. Macdonald, T. Yorath, J. Holton, M. Coop, A. Green, I. Wallace, K. Osgood, B. Powell, T. Hutchison.

Referee: M. J. Taylor (Walmer).

Celtic in deeper trouble after pitch invasion

Celtic supporters may have put their club in trouble with the football authorities after an invasion of the pitch at Easter Road, Edinburgh, yesterday. Hibernian were leading by two first-half goals when cans and bottles were thrown and the crowd spilt on to the field.

Celtic's manager, Jock Stein, appealed to them to return as police moved in. The game was held up for four minutes. Hibernian swept to a convincing 4—1 win with fast, aggressive football against last season's champions. The pitch invasion clearly indicated what Celtic supporters thought of it all. Higgins scored twice and Duncan and McGhee took the Edinburgh club's total to four.

Aberdeen were in brilliant form in crushing Motherwell 5—0. They were four ahead inside 33 minutes and sending out clear signals that they intend to stay on top of the league despite anything that Rangers might do. They are one point clear, although Rangers have a game in hand. Jarvie and Davidson each scored twice for the league leaders and Harper with a penalty.

Rangers left it late before beating Clydebank, who are at the bottom of the league, 2—0, Scotland international Johnstone scoring both goals in the second half.

A goal by Kirkwood after five minutes gave Dundee United a win over Ayr United. It kept Dundee United on the 36-point mark with Hibernian, both sharing third position. It also meant relegation for Ayr.

Partick Thistle came from behind to beat St Mirren 2—1. A penalty by Bone gave St Mirren an interval lead, but Somner and Craig went on to win the points for Partick.

Clough men homeward plod their weary way

Without the pace and daring of Woodcock to carry them Nottingham Forest jogged on with heavy feet over the last few yards towards the first division championship on Saturday. Leeds United, after a light season for them, were still sprightly enough to lift a point from a 1—1 draw and thereby dash any misplaced hopes Forest may have had of overhauling Leeds's record points total of 67, set nine years ago.

Leeds, with Madeley and ironically the brittle Eddie Gray, the only remaining parts of that superb machine, still command some respect even from the newest and brightest. They are the first side this season to get the better of Forest over two League meetings.

It was obvious that a Forest without Woodcock—for the first time—are not nearly as impressive or daunting. To say that they would not be League champions without him is irrelevant. They have succeeded before when shorn of apparently vital individuals.

It is this sort of consistency and regularity which Leeds have lacked, causing them to stutter through their season with a potentially powerful team. Now they must rely on Liverpool winning the European Cup and Arsenal the FA Cup to give them a sight of Europe.

They had looked dangerous in patches on Saturday and the build-up was still sensible and methodical. Graham gave them speed with which to attack Forest, though Barrett returning to duty at right back in place of the injured Anderson usually managed to guess correctly which way Withe, the Scottish winger, intended to go. Leeds's goal was fortuitous and owed everything to a telling deflection of the referee, Angus McDonald. McGovern's clearance ended up in Flynn's path and as he chipped into the penalty area Barrett appeared to push Eddie Gray. Mr McDonald, without hesitation, had the courage (or audacity) to award a penalty, which Frank Gray despatched appropriately.

The goal, coming four minutes from half time, meant that Forest had to wind themselves up for an even greater effort after half time. It was laborious and the crowd failed to impel them. Even Gemmill lacked inspiration despite the tempting opportunity of a confrontation with that other mighty atom, Flynn. A damaged ankle would have explained Flynn's reluctance to scrap. He will miss Wales's match with Iran tomorrow.

Although Robertson had been firing over crosses, often with barely any time or space, it was one of the unsung reserves, Clark, who produced the equalizer from that left-wing position. At the end of a long, lonely run Clark delayed his pass tantalizingly before Withe side-footed the cross in. For Withe, who had been hustled by Hart and heckled by the crowd all afternoon for poor control it was a penny from heaven.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; C. Barrett, F. Clark, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, K. Burns, M. O'Neill, A. Gemmill, P. Withe, I. Bowyer, J. Robertson.

LEEDS UNITED: D. Stewart; P. Madeley, P. Hampton, B. Flynn, P. Hart, T. Cherry, F. Gray, E. Gray, R. Hankin, A. Currie, A. Graham.

Referee: A. McDonald (Birmingham).

Weekend results and tables

First division

Arsenal	2	Newcastle	1
Aston Villa	2	Chelsea	0
Bristol City	1	Liverpool	1
Everton	1	Ipswich	0
Leicester	1	Birmingham	4
Manchester C	1	West Bromwich	3
Norwich	1	Manchester U	3
Notts Forest	1	Leeds	1
QP Rangers	2	Coventry	1
West Ham	3	Derby	0
Wolverhampton	0	Middlesbrough	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Notts Forest	36	23	10	3	64	22	56
Everton	39	21	10	8	69	42	52
Arsenal	38	19	10	9	56	32	48
Liverpool	36	20	7	9	53	30	47
Man City	37	18	10	9	66	41	46
Coventry	39	18	10	11	73	58	46
Leeds Utd	39	18	9	12	61	47	45
West Brom A	37	16	12	9	55	46	44
Birmingham	39	16	7	16	54	56	39
Aston Villa	37	14	10	13	43	37	38
Man Utd	39	14	10	15	62	61	38
Middlesbrough	39	12	14	13	41	51	38
Norwich	39	11	16	12	49	60	38
Derby County	38	12	12	14	46	56	36
Bristol City	39	11	12	16	48	50	34
Ipswich	37	10	12	15	42	49	32
West Ham	39	11	8	20	50	63	30
Chelsea	37	9	12	16	40	61	30
QP Rangers	37	8	13	16	43	60	29
Wolverhampton	38	9	11	18	43	60	29
Newcastle	38	6	9	23	40	68	21
Leicester	39	4	12	23	22	64	20

Second division

Bolton	3	Bristol Rovers	0
Brighton	3	Tottenham	1
Burnley	4	Cardiff	2
Crystal Palace	1	Orient	0
Hull City	0	Fulham	1
Mansfield	2	Blackburn	2
Millwall	2	Blackpool	0
Sheffield U	1	Charlton	0
Southampton	2	Oldham	1
Stoke	0	Luton	0
Sunderland	3	Notts County	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Tottenham	39	19	15	5	80	46	53
Southampton	39	21	11	7	67	37	53
Bolton	38	22	9	7	60	32	53
Brighton	38	19	11	8	55	36	49
Blackburn	39	16	12	11	56	53	44
Oldham	39	13	15	11	53	52	41
Sunderland	39	12	16	11	60	54	40
Stoke	39	15	9	15	48	44	39
Luton	39	14	10	15	52	47	38
Fulham	38	13	12	13	47	45	38
Crystal Palace	38	12	14	12	43	41	38
Sheffield Utd	39	15	7	17	59	70	37
Blackpool	38	12	12	14	51	52	36
Burnley	38	13	10	15	50	57	36
Notts County	38	10	15	13	49	67	35
Charlton	38	12	11	16	52	62	35
Bristol Rovers	38	11	12	15	56	69	34
Cardiff	38	10	12	16	47	69	32
Orient	36	7	15	14	35	46	29
Millwall	37	7	14	16	41	56	28
Hull	39	8	12	19	33	48	28
Mansfield	38	8	10	20	43	66	26

Third division

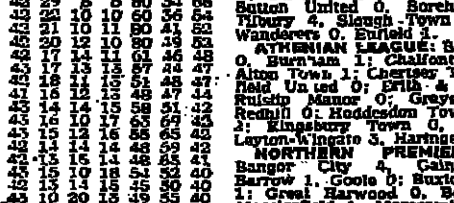
Bradford	1	Exeter	2
Cambridge U	2	Chesterfield	0
Carlisle	1	Shrewsbury	0
Chester	1	Bury	0
Colchester	1	Wrexham	1
Gillingham	2	Sheffield Wed	1
Hereford	0	Portsmouth	2
Oxford U	3	Walsall	1
Plymouth	1	Peterborough	0
Preston	4	Lincoln	0
Rotherham	1	Swindon	3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wrexham	41	22	13	6	69	40	57
Preston	42	19	15	8	58	33	53
Cambridge	43	21	11	11	69	50	53
Peterborough	41	18	14	9	38	26	50
Gillingham	43	15	19	9	64	53	49
Chester	43	13	22	8	51	52	48
Tranmere	43	16	14	13	54	46	46
Walsall	42	16	16	11	62	45	46
Swindon	41	15	15	11	62	51	46
Carlisle	43	13	18	12	55	56	44
Colchester	42	14	15	13	51	43	43
Bury	42	13	16	13	57	49	42
Chesterfield	41	15	12	14	48	43	42
Shrewsbury	43	13	14	16	52	51	40
Lincoln	43	13	14	16	48	58	40
Exeter	42	14	12	16	44	45	40
Sheffield Wed	41	13	13	15	46	49	39
Oxford	43	13	12	18	61	63	38
Port Vale	43	8	20	15	44	60	36
Rotherham	40	11	12	17	46	56	34
Plymouth	42	9	16	17	50	62	34
Bradford	42	11	10	21	50	73	32
Hereford	42	9	12	21	32	56	30
Portsmouth	43	6	17	20	40	71	29

Fourth division

Aldershot	0	Halifax	0
Barnsley	2	Northampton	3
Darlington	1	Bournemouth	0
Doncaster	2	Hartlepool	0
Grimsby	2	Crewe	2
Huddersfield	0	Reading	2
Newport	1	Southport	1
Rochdale	1	Scunthorpe	1
Swansea	2	Brentford	1
Watford	1	Southend	1
York	1	Wimbledon	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Watford	42	29	8	5	80	34	66
Southend	42	22	10	10	60	36	54
Swansea	42	21	10	11	80	41	52
Brentford	42	20	12	10	80	49	52
Aldershot	42	17	14	11	61	46	48
Barnsley	43	17	13	13	57	44	47
Grimsby	42	18	11	13	51	48	47
Reading	41	16	12	13	48	47	44
Huddersfield	43	14	14	15	58	51	42
Newport	43	16	10	17	63	69	42
Northampton	43	15	12	16	55	65	42
Doncaster	42	14	14	14	48	59	42
Torquay	42	15	16	14	48	45	41
Stockport	43	15	10	18	54	52	40
Scunthorpe	42	13	14	15	45	50	40
Halifax	43	10	20	13	49	55	40
Bournemouth	43	13	14	16	40	49	40
Crewe	43	13	14	16	46	65	40
Darlington	42	14	10	18	49	64	38
Wimbledon	42	11	16	15	56	64	38
York	43	12	12	19	50	63	36
Hartlepool	42	14	6	22	47	76	34
Southport	42	6	18	18	49	65	30
Rochdale	42	7	[illegible]	28	40	78	21



Scottish premier division

Aberdeen	5	Motherwell	0
Clydebank	0	Rangers	2
Dundee U	1	Ayr	0
Hibernian	4	Celtic	1
Partick Thistle	2	St Mirren	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	34	21	8	5	63	26	50
Rangers	33	21	7	5	70	34	49
Hibernian	33	15	6	12	49	38	36
Dundee Utd	31	14	8	9	34	23	36
Motherwell	34	13	7	14	45	43	33
Celtic	33	13	5	14	51	46	31
Partick	32	12	5	15	41	53	29
St Mirren	33	10	8	15	47	53	28
Ayr	35	7	6	20	51	66	20
Clydebank	31	4	6	21	17	56	14

Scottish first division

Airdrie	2	Arbroath	1
Alloa	1	Dundee	5
East Fife	0	Dumbarton	0
Kilmarnock	1	Montrose	0
Morton	3	Hamilton	0
Queen of South	1	Hearts	1
St Johnstone	1	Stirling Albion	3

Scottish second division

Berwick	1	Raith	2
Brechin	1	Dunfermline	2
Cowdenbeath	1	Clyde	2
E Stirling	2	Albion R	1
Forfar	0	Queen's Park	3
Stenhousemuir	2	Meadowbank	2
Stranraer	0	Falkirk	2

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Aldenhamians 0, Old Brentwoods 5; Old Bradfieldians 5, Old Carthusians 2; Old Cholmeleians 2, Old Etonians 2; Old Foresters 4, Old Malvernians 3; Old Salopians 1, Old Chigwellians 3.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking 3, Croydon 3; Dagenham 3, Carshalton Athletic 0; Hayes 0, Bishop Stortford 0; Kingstonian 1, Hendon 0; Southall & EB 2, Woking 2; Staines Town 1, Leytonstone 2; Sutton United 0, Boreham Wood 0; Tilbury 4, Slough Town 0; Wycombe Wanderers 0, Enfield 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Billericay Town 0, Burnham 1; Chalfont St Peter 0, Alton Town 1; Chertsey Town 4, Harefield United 0; Erith & Belvedere 2, Ruislip Manor 0; Greys Athletic 1, Redhill 0; Hoddesdon Town 1, Marlow 2; Kingsbury Town 0, Uxbridge 1; Leyton-Wingate 3, Haringey Borough 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City 4, Gainsborough 1; Barrow 1, Goole 0; Buxton 0, Frickley 1; Great Harwood 0, Boston Utd 1; Macclesfield 1, Morecambe 2; Matlock 3, Workington 1; Runcorn 0, Gateshead 3; S Liverpool 0, Altrincham 1; Stafford Rangers 2, Netherfield 0; Wigan Athletic 2, Scarborough 4; Worksop 1, Mossley 0. Yesterday: Worksop 2, Barrow 2; Lancaster 0, Scarborough 0.

European results

AUSTRIAN LEAGUE: Grazer AK 0, SSW Innsbruck 1; Linzer Ask 2, Voeest Linz 1; Admira Wacker 2, Wiener Sportclub 2; Vienna 2, Rapid 1; Austria Wien 6, Sturm Graz 1.

BELGIAN LEAGUE: La Louviere 1, Racing White 0; Lokeren 1, Standard 3; Kortrijk 0, Lierse 2; Antwerp 0, Beerschot 0; Boom 0, Waregem 2; FC Liege 0, Beveren 3; Anderlecht 3, Charleroi 0; CS Brugge 1, Winterslag 3; Beringen 3, FC Bruges 0.

DUTCH LEAGUE: Vitesse 3, NEC 3; AZ 67 4, Twente 1; Haarlem 1, PSV 0; Ajax 0, Sparta 0; Utrecht 1, Den Haag 0; NAC 0, VVV 2; Feyenoord 1, Amsterdam 1; Roda 1, Volendam 4; Go Ahead 5, Telstar 1.

EAST GERMAN LEAGUE: Karl-Marx-Stadt 0, Dynamo Dresden 4; Wismut Gera 1, Carl Zeiss Jena 6; Magdeburg 2, Dynamo Berlin 1; Vorwaerts Berlin 1, Chemie Boehlen 0; Rotweiss Erfurt 0, Wismut Aue 0; Union Berlin 1, Sachsenring Zwickau 0; Lok Leipzig 2, Chemie Halle 0.

ITALIAN LEAGUE: Bologna 1, Juventus 1; Lanerossi Vicenza 1, Genoa 0; Milan 0, Atalanta of Bergamo 1; Napoli 2, Fiorentina of Florence 0; Perugia 3, Foggia 1; Pescara 0, Internazionale 1; Torino 1, Lazio 0.

WEST GERMAN CUP: Final round: Cologne 2, Fortuna Düsseldorf 0.

GREEK LEAGUE: Panathinaikos 2, Yannina 3; Egaleo 0, Panahaiki 0; Apoll 3, OFI 1; Aris 1, Veria 1; Ethnikos 1, Panionios 2; Kastoria 1, Panseraikos 0; Paok 1, Olympiakos 0; Pierikos 3, Kavala 0; AEK 3, Heraklis 1.

SWISS LEAGUE: Servette 0, Basle 2; Lausanne 6, Sion 1; Zürich 1, Grasshoppers 3; Etoile Carouge 1, Chenois 5; St Gall 3, Young Fellows 0; Young Boys 1, Neuchatel Xamax 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup Final, first leg: Weymouth 0, Gravesend 0. Premier division: AP Leamington 0, Atherstone 2; Barnet 0, Bath 2; Bedford 1, Wealdstone 4; Cheltenham 4, Dartford 0; Dover 1, Telford 2; Hillingdon 0, Yeovil 1; Minehead 2, Hastings 0; Nuneaton 1, Worcester 2. First division, North: Banbury 1, Cambridge City 0; Barry 2, Corby 0; Burton 2, Bromsgrove 0; Dunstable 0, Gloucester 1; Kidderminster 4, Tamworth 3; Merthyr T 1, Enderby 3; Oswestry 2, Stourbridge 1; Wellingborough 1, Bridgend 1. First division, South: Ashford 1, Romford 1; Aylesbury 4, Andover 1; Basingstoke 1, Crawley 2; Chelmsford 2, Dorchester 4; Hounslow 1, Salisbury 3; Poole 1, Bognor Regis 0; Tonbridge 1, Taunton 0; Trowbridge 1, Margate 3; Waterlooville 6, Canterbury 0.

Rugby Union

John Player cup final

Gloucester	6	Leicester	3

Club matches

Aberavon	48	Newbridge	0
Bath	10	Llanelli	19
Birkenhead Pk	10	Roundhay	28
Bristol	76	Rosslyn Park	18
Camborne	3	Cardiff	46
Coventry	24	Bedford	4
Cross Keys	42	Nuneaton	9
Ebbw Vale	18	Swansea	19
Exeter	40	Esher	25
Gosforth	26	Hartlepool R	6
Headingley	6	Orrell	12
Liverpool	3	Broughton Park	20
London Welsh	16	Harlequins	12
Maesteg	50	S Wales Police	20
Morley	12	Harrogate	10
Moseley	23	London Scottish	12
New Brighton	12	Fylde	33
Northern	16	Bradford	12
OMT	0	London Irish	8
Oxford	9	Metro Police	7
Percy Park	9	Otley	30
Plymouth A	17	Clifton	9
Pontypool	36	Newport	7
Pontypridd	29	Bridgwater & A	3
Preston Gr	12	Wakefield	23
Richmond	25	Nottingham	13
Sale	22	Middlesbrough	9
Torquay A	9	Northampton	19
Vale of Lune	19	Manchester	9
Wasps	21	Cheltenham	3
Waterloo	32	Halifax	3
West Hartlepool	27	Wilmslow	18
Streud	19	Birmingham	21

Yesterday

JOHN PLAYER CUP: Preliminary round, 1978-79: High Wycombe 9, Salisbury 15.

SEVEN-A-SIDES: Under-16 event (Twickenham): England 14, Ireland 9; Scotland 8, Ireland 18; England 34, Scotland 4.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Featherstone Rovers 10, Warrington 23; Leeds 34, Salford 7.

Yesterday

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford Northern 33, Dewsbury 3; Bramley 10, Hull 8; Wakefield Trinity 36, St Helens 23; Widnes 56, New Hunslet 10; Workington Town 33, Hull Kingston Rovers 18.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackpool Borough 9, Barrow 25; Doncaster 2, Rochdale Hornets 13; Halifax 3, Oldham 34; Huddersfield 17, York 8; Huyton 17, Keighley 10; Swinton 35, Whitehaven 11.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Hungary 2, Czechoslovakia 1.

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: New England 1, Philadelphia 0; Dallas 4, Minnesota 5; San Diego 3, Portland 2; Seattle 1, Toronto 0.

For the record

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Expos 4, New York Mets 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 15, Chicago Cubs 10; Philadelphia Phillies 3, St Louis Cardinals 2; Houston Astros 6, Cincinnati Reds 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Detroit Tigers 6, Toronto Blue Jays 3; Baltimore Orioles 7, Milwaukee Brewers 0; New York Yankees 3, Chicago White Sox 2; Kansas City Royals 6, Cleveland Indians 5; Boston Red Sox 12, Texas Rangers 4; Minnesota Twins 6, Seattle Seahawks 5.

Gymnastics

WEMBLEY: Men: 1, K. Thomas (US), 57.65 pts; 2, S. Deltchev (Bulgaria), 56.80; 3, A. Popov (USSR), 55.75. Women: 1, D. Turnbow (US), 37.90 pts; 2, M. Neacsu (Romania), 37.60; 3, K. Robb, 37.30.

Judo

CRYSTAL PALACE: British Open championship: Super-lightweight: 1, K. Cannaby; 2, M. Burkhard (Switzerland); equal 3, S. Hänninen (Finland) and P. Wiler (Switzerland). Lightweight: 1, Ray Neenan; 2, Seth Birch; equal 3, L. Rumortz (Finland) and B. Ryan. Light-middleweight: 1, C. Bowles; 2, B. Newcombe; equal 3, W. Doherty (Canada) and E. Lehmann (Switzerland). Middleweight: 1, G. Gibert (France); 2, N. Adams; equal 3, J. Nicholas (Belgium) and P. Hagmann (Switzerland). Light-heavyweight: 1, B. Jacks; 2, P. Donnelly; equal 3, J. Leo and R. Knight. Heavyweight: 1, C. Vand Walle (Belgium); 2, P. Radburn; equal 3, R. Debelius and G. Waters. Super-heavyweight: 1, A. Mapp; 2, E. Carnegie; equal 3, M. Clempner and M. Clarke.

Fencing

NATIONAL EPEE CHAMPIONSHIP (at De Beaumont Centre): Equal 1, E. Bourne and A. Ralph Johnson (four wins), Bourne beat Johnson 5—2 in fight-off; 3, Captain T. Belson (London Thames), 3 wins.

Cycling

ROUBAIX: Paris to Roubaix race: 1, Moser (Italy), 7.12:24; 2, R. de Vlaeminck (Belgium), 7.14:04; 3, J. Raas (Netherlands), same time; 4, F. Maertens (Belgium), same time; 5, F. van den Haute (Belgium), 7.16:35; 6, H. Kuiper (Netherlands), 7.16:50.

Snooker

BLACKPOOL: English amateur championship: Final: T. Griffiths (Llanelli) beat J. Johnson (Bradford) 13—6.

Tennis

GUADALAJARA: Mexico Open championship: Semi-final round: J. Newcombe (Australia) beat R. Ycaza (Ecuador), 6—3, 6—7, 7—6; G. Mayer (US) beat A. Mayer (US), 6—4, 6—4.

HILTON HEAD ISLAND (S Carolina): Semi-final round: Miss C. Evert beat F. Austin, 6—3, 6—1; K. Reid (Australia) beat J. Russell, 6—2, 6—1. Final: Miss Evert beat Mrs Reid, 6—2, 6—0.

MONTE CARLO: WCT tournament: R. Ramirez beat T. Smid, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4; P. Fleming and Smid beat I. Nastase and J. Fillol, 6—4, 7—5.

Boxing

PANAMA CITY: WBA World Featherweight Title: Eusebio Pedroza (Panama) beat Cecilio Lastra (Spain) in the 13th round.

Speed skating

MOSCOW: Sprint event (1,000 metres): 1, A. Medennikov (USSR), 1min 14.16sec (world record). Aggregate, 150.055 pts.

Hockey

SOUTH LEAGUE: Berks, Bucks and Oxon (first division): Marlow 0, Gerrards Cross 3. Sussex (first division): Crawley 5, Hailsham 1.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Saturday: Wales 0, Scotland 0. Yesterday: Wales 0, Scotland 1 (at Wrexham).

EUROPEAN CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying round: Saturday: Swansea 5, Upsala (Sweden) 1; Belfast YMCA 3, Upsala (Sweden) 0. Yesterday: Swansea 3, Belfast YMCA 2 (Swansea qualify). Dynamo Alma Ata 5, Akademischer (Austria) 1 (Dynamo qualify).

KENT CUP: Semi-final round: Burnt Ash 1, Anchorians 0.

OTHER MATCHES: Trojans 5, Purley 0; Lloyds Bank 1, Cheam 3; Bine-harts 0, Indian Gymkhana 5.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Ireland 2, England 2 (at Cork).

Real Tennis

BATHURST CUP (in Paris): Semi-final round: Great Britain beat France, 4—1; United States beat Australia, 4—0. Final: GB beat US, 3—2 (British names first): H. R. Angus beat A. J. Merovick, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1; beat G. E. Howe, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0; J. D. Ward lost to Howe, 3—6, 2—6, 3—6; beat Merovick, 6—4, 6—1, 6—5; Angus and Ward lost to Howe and Ogden Phipps, jnr, 1—6, 6—5, 1—6, 4—6.

Golf

SEOUL (S. Korea): 277: [...] Hak, 70, 69, 67, 71; 283: [...] San (Taiwan), 72, 71, [...] Ho Ming-Chung (Taiwan) [...] 73, Cho Tae-Woon, 70, 71, [...] Purtzer (US), 73, 69, 7[...] S. Ginn (Australia), 71, [...] Son Heung-Soo, 77, 70, 7[...] Kim Duk-Joo, 74, 71, 74, [...] Burrows (US), 71, 71, [...] Masayuki Hasegawa (Japan) [...] 71, 74.

TALLAHASSEE: 133: J. [...] 67; 136: B. Lietzke, 69, 6[...] 69, 66; 137: B. Jaeckel [...] Dougherty, 69, 68; 138: [...] 69, 69, R. Caldwell, 69, 6[...] 69, 69, R. Zender, 70, 6[...] 69, 69, M. Shea, 70, 68.

TOKYO: World women's [...] 217: Yuko Moriguchi, 77, [...] J. Stephenson (Australia) [...] 221: Atsuko Hikage, 74, [...] Tatsuko Ohsako, 78, [...] Hisako Higuchi, 76, 70, [...] (Taiwan), 75, 74, 77, [...] Yamao, 76, 77, 74; Yuri[...] 72, 78; 226: Takiko Yo[...] 74, Nayako Yoshikawa, [...] Wu Ming-Yeh (Taiwan) [...] Shinako Yoshimochi, 75.

BIRMINGHAM (Alabama) tournament: 138: N. Ag[...] 139: J. Bialock, 71, 68 [...] 70, 69, P. Meyers, 71, 6[...] Washam, 70, 70; 141: S. [...] 69, D. Austin, 70, 71, A[...] 75; 142: K. Shere, [...] Burfeindt, 69, 73; 145: S[...] (Argentina), 74, 69, C. M[...] British score: 154: J. L. S[...]

Today's fixtures

FIRST DIVISION: Aston [Villa v New]castle United (7.30). FOURTH DIVISION: [...] Wimbledon (7.30). SCOTTISH LEAGUE: P[remier divi]sion: Celtic v Clydebank. SCOTTISH SECOND [DIVISION:] Brechin City v Clyde (6.[...]). SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Bath C[...] end: Grantham v Hillingd[on;] Telford v Weymouth; Wo[...] Leamington. First Div[ision ...] Tamworth v Stourbridge; B[ognor] Regis v Taunton; Romford [v Waterloo]ville (at Rainham). ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: P[remier divi]sion: Dagenham v Hayes; [...] v Tooting & Mitcham; Wy[combe Wan]derers v Hitchin Town. [...] Finchley v Ware. Second D[ivision: ...]borough Town v Worthing; [...] Police v Letchworth Gard[en City; ...] Dulwich Hamlet (?) FC. RUGBY UNION: Newbr[idge v ...] (6.0); St Ives v Cardiff. RUGBY LEAGUE (7.30): [First divi]sion: Castleford v Leeds; [...] Featherstone Rovers.

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RT
Union

[Dre]adnought [prov]es too [heav]y guns [for L]eicester

[...]rest
[Cor]respondent

[...] winning too many [...]style, but playing to [...]gth and sticking to the [...]y find most effective, [Glou]cester beat Leicester [...] yet wholesome John [Player Cup f]inal at Twickenham [...] by a goal (6 points) [...]y goal (3). That, on a [...]d on firm going, is a [...]able score, and it cer[tainly was n]ot the sort of spectacle [...]e those of neutral [...] attend the last round [...]sons.

[...]ear, is the price that [...]to be paid when the [...]high. Leicester found, [...]ee done before them, [...]ith the best of inten[tions it is n]ot easy to play ex[pansive rugb]y against a side exert[ing re]morseless pressure at [...]s.

[T]here was a most wel[come crowd] in the shape of 24,000 [...]hich more than doub[...]ferious record for a [fin]al. It was clear that [...] supporters, who [m]ake up about half of [...]ng, saw nothing what[ever to com]plain about. The free[...]r city was available to [E]ngland under-23 wing, [...]y scored their try but [...]cup with a covering [...] climax.

[There can] be no suggestion that [...]were lucky to survive [...]r victory was not well [...] dreadnought which is [...]fired a warning shot [across its] opponents' bows with [...]ost the head at the [...]of asking. Leicester's [...] sometimes pushed [...] slewed and rarely [...] provided an uneasy [...] Kenney, a promising [...] who lacked the com[...] experience always to [...] thing under stress.

Getting to grips: Leicester cannot prevent Gloucester's Burton (left) releasing the ball from a maul at Twickenham on Saturday.

The solid Gloucester base gave Howell regular opportunity to prompt attacks—though, perhaps, he attempted a bit too much on his own. Although Leicester's locks, Joyce and Hazlerigg, won more at the lineout than had been expected, this possession was not often gilt-edged for Kenney. Gloucester tidied up their ball more effectively.

Leicester often paid dearly for losing the ball in the tackle; Gloucester's uncompromising defence had a lot to do with that. The Leicester tackling was as forthright as Gloucester's, but it was no easy day for their backs who clearly set out with the idea of running everything within reason but proved less flexible and imaginative than expected.

Jones, at stand-off half, was offered few chances to put his stamp on affairs. Dodge in the middle never had the space and it was disappointing to see Leicester coming back too often towards the forwards', their opponents' strength.

Gloucester pounded off to a predictable start but Leicester weathered the storm and Hare, enjoying one of his finest games at full back, went close with two long-range penalty shots into the wind. Shortly before the interval a sad mistake by Kenney triggered off the only try. Ironically, it occurred behind a Gloucester throw into a lineout that was won by Joyce for Leicester.

Kenney's service was thrown behind his stand-off and Duggan, who had an impressive game on the right wing, was in dire straits seeking to clear up the mess. The Gloucester half-backs switched loose ball to the short side and Mogg, from Boyle's pass, had sufficient support on hand, in a confined space, to drive him over the line at the corner. Butler kicked a handsome goal, which was the best thing he did in a tentative afternoon.

Early in the second half Hare missed a kickable penalty but then found the target after a ruck. Later, he missed another kick from a wide angle, but by then Leicester needed two more scores to ensure victory (at 6—6 all Gloucester, as scorers of a try, would have been declared the winners).

Gloucester all but scored again when Clewes charged over on the right, but he had put a foot in to touch. The match was just running into extra time when Leicester at length contrived their one real chance. Hall put Barker clear on the left and Mogg raced across from the opposite wing to bring off a tackle which ensured that his side would win the knockout for the second time.

[Cov]entry brush aside the [...]t table leaders

[...]s Keith

[...] played the first half [...]ch at Coundon Road [...]as if their minds were [...]ham and the John [...] final. There was an [...]d tetchiness in their [...]hich suggested a hang[over from] their defeat by [...] the semi-final round

[...] Coventry shook them[selves out] of their torpor to [...]d aside in the first [...] of the second half [...] scored 15 points. [...]ly deserved to win [...]als and two penalty [...]ls) to a try (4).

[...] Bedford's second suc[...]e and they looked [...]-Midland merit table [...]ss of a prop, Bould[...] an hour was no [...] did not make proper [...]e possession they

[...]t half back pairing of [...]e England 19 group [...]d Breakey did not [...]e midfield cogs and [...]cks could not get out [...]ar. For Coventry, the [...]ning of Rossborough [...] encouraging and he [...]points in the match. [C]oventry's fair-haired [...]rd, was prominent [...]d first half, Aitchison [...] attempted dropped [Ro]ssborough missed two [...]here was an air of [...]ill-temper. The only [...] a penalty by Ross-borough near half-time.

Two minutes into the second half, Aitchison scored a sweet try to begin Coventry's transformation. He worked a scissors with Duckham, who disintegrated the defence with some of his old magical acceleration and then gave Aitchison a return pass.

Five minutes later, the Coventry forwards won a ruck, which had been set up by Knee near the right corner flag, and Duckham again made the decisive pass when Rossborough arrived in the line as the extra man. Rossborough converted these two tries and landed a penalty before Demming brought a moment of relief to Bedford with a fine individual try from the halfway line. He achieved it with the sort of mazy, lazy running which had made him an England prospect in January. However, it must be said that his kicking and tackling in defence are not up to international standard yet.

Demming's try did not upset Coventry's rhythm one jot. Farrington, their hooker, scored their third try and Rossborough converted five minutes from no-side.

COVENTRY: P. Rossborough; P. Knee, P. Coulthard, D. Duckham, P. Preece (sub L. Bond); K. Aitchison, C. Grimshaw; L. Campbell, A. Farrington, T. Dingley, B. Ninnes, I. Darnell, S. Oliver, R. Fardoe, J. Shipsides.

BEDFORD: A. Jorden; R. Demming, I. Vinter, E. Forrester, D. Wyatt, N. Breakey, N. Youngs; P. Boulding (sub J. Boon), C. Denton, C. Ashton, R. Wilkinson, C. Hooker, A. Hollins, D. Jackson, A. Whitehouse.

Referee: W. J. Fowler (Gloucester).

A modest exit for a man who will be remembered

By Michael Hardy

It was a modest send-off, in keeping with the man's character and the British mistrust of display. A "special thank you" from the public address system; a ragged corridor of red-shirted players through which the man, bearded, fair hair receding, a bandage above his right knee, walked a little wearily and turned to applaud his team colleagues.

Such was the exit at Old Deer Park on Saturday of John Taylor, three times captain of London Welsh, holder of 26 Welsh caps, British Lions tourist, who was ending his career at a ground he has adorned for a dozen years.

Taylor epitomizes the *Boy's Own Paper* image that is such an appealing aspect of British rugby football. Critically injured in the face a couple of seasons ago playing against Bath, he returned a year later against the same club. This season he has again captained London Welsh when most people would have been content to hang up their boots after a distinguished international record.

His deeds for Wales will long be remembered, certainly by those who saw the cool place kick from wide out that clinched a famous victory over Scotland, by 19 points to 18 at Murrayfield in 1972. He played in all the international matches on the successful British Lions' tour of New Zealand in 1971.

It was no more than appropriate that Taylor's team should beat Harlequins on Saturday by four tries (16 points) to three tries (12). If at times he seemed as bemused as the rest of the players by the early start, Simpson and Birkett would testify to the sustained power of his tackling in the second half. Once he received treatment to a leg soon after being upended beneath a pile of bodies, but he was still there at the end of the game, nonchalantly finding touch with a long penalty kick.

London Welsh found the Harlequins' backs difficult to contain, but the teams were level at half-time, 12-12, through tries by Bennett, Rees and Lewis for Welsh, and Rawle, Wood and Bushell for Quins.

It was the Welsh backs who finally triumphed. After a fine run by Rees from deep inside his own half, Clements was up to take the ball and scramble a pass to Shanklin who controlled it brilliantly under pressure before driving over for the winning try.

LONDON WELSH: A. Clements; P. Pritchard, K. Hughes, J. Shanklin (sub H. Evans), D. Rees; N. Bennett, A. Lewis; W. Davey, B. Light, M. Jones, D. Thomas, M. Roberts, S. James, J. Manfield, J. Taylor.

HARLEQUINS: K. Bushell; G. Wood, D. A. Cooke, G. Birkett, S. Simpson; O. Gilbert, P. Rawle; T. Claxton, D. Barry, M. Claxton, R. Best, S. Purdy, N. French, A. Alexander, E. Weekes.

Referee: P. J. Kingham (London).

[...] doll in scarlet jacket [...]s coach to Llanelli

[...] Allan

[...] 50 years Bath and [...]e been playing for a [...] was hung in its scarlet [...] the crossbar at the [...]d, at Bath on Satur[day ... t]ravelled back in the [...]adey Park afterwards. [Ll]anelli won by two [pen]alty goal and a try (19 [...]) dropped goals and [...]—the first time Bath [...]t home since Harle[quins ...]bem on December 17. [...]ayed a leading part [...] Llanelli tries, two of [...] the first 15 minutes [...] were still trying to [...]ays of stopping him. [...]ssored with Bennett, [...]ied the ball on, and [...]l at the posts. Then [...]ed past at least four [...]s, Emmett glided up [...] at his right elbow, [...]illiams completed the

[...]icked a penalty and [...] and Llanelli were 13 [...] even time. Bath's [...]his juncture was look[...]ed as the doll. But it [...] could hardly have [...] and Llanelli did not [...] until the last few [...]hen Gravell broke [...]e more for a try by [...] the corner, converted

[...] costly start Bath [...], though never quite [...] to suggest that they [...] You always had the [...] Llanelli's reserve [...]he greater and needed [...]t of defeat to be summoned up. The hint might have been there if Davies had been in his usual goal-kicking form for Bath. Instead, he missed five penalties, one of them easy, and a conversion.

Bath were also handicapped by injuries. During the second half they lost Bird with a hip injury, Beese with concussion, and Mason with a cut head. They were compelled to re-arrange their back division and finished the match with 14 men, one of whom, Murphy, had stayed on the field looking slightly the worse for wear after numerous early buffetings.

Horton dropped two goals from set scrummages for Bath and made the break for their try. He linked with Beese, who did likewise with Dunbar. When Dunbar was tackled short of the line Pillinger retrieved the ball and scored.

Finally, a small complaint, in which I am not alone. The music relayed over the public address system at Bath is much too loud and scratchy. I have noticed it before. If it cannot be toned down, or replaced by something more mellifluous, it should be cut out altogether, leaving spectators in the stand free to savour the setting and converse without shouting.

Bath: J. Waterman; J. Davies, M. Beese (sub: C. Harry), C. Bird (sub: P. Simmons), I. Dunbar; J. Horton, D. Murphy; J. Meddick, A. Mason, R. Speed, B. Jenkins, C. Chappell, G. Pillinger, R. Lye, G. Parsons.

Llanelli: C. Griffiths; J. J. Williams, R. Gravell, J. Bracey, D. Nicholas; P. Bennett, V. Richards; C. Thomas, J. Lugg, L. Delaney, R. Powell, D. Quinnell, G. Jenkins, S. Thomas, A. Davies.

Referee: B. Head-Rapson (Notts, Lincs & Derby).

Caplan unable to change Headingley's fortune

By Tom Cooban

Little has gone right for Headingley since the beginning of March. Dismissal by Halifax from the Yorkshire Cup competition was followed by Gosforth's demoralizing 14—0 victory, and when they faced Orrell, at Kirkstall on Saturday, with 11 leading players unavailable, their supporters feared the worst. They were surprised to be beaten by only a try, a dropped goal and two penalty goals (13 points to a goal (6) and were pleased by their team's tenacity.

Several of Orrell's first team were also absent, and a difficult victory over Waterloo in the Lancashire Cup semi-final on Thursday evening had left its mark, but the possibility of defeat seemed remote—a view aptly confirmed by a first half which they spent almost entirely in the Headingley half.

In the first half hour an unsuccessful drop at goal by Jones, their full back, was the nearest Headingley came to scoring, and a penalty goal by Unsworth was Orrell's only score. For Pickin, the Headingley scrum half, nothing had seemed to go right until, just before half-time, when his backs were scrummaging on the Orrell line, he grabbed the ball from the back row and scored a try which Norton converted.

This success often seemed likely to be the basis for Headingley achieving a coup. In an exciting second half they lost Latham, the lively left wing, with an injury which required hospital treatment, but expectation ran high when Caplan took the field from the replacement bench. England's full back had been sitting it out because of an injury received when playing for the President's XV against London Scottish, but came the hour, came the man—or so the Headingley supporters hoped. Jones vacated the full back position for the wing, and Caplan moved in.

Almost immediately Orrell scored, with Caplan nowhere to be seen. Fielding a badly placed Headingley kick, Unsworth ran diagonally across the field and put Haycock away for a brilliantly taken try. Caplan then missed two penalty kicks, the second a particularly simple one which was awarded when Orrell deliberately knocked on a pass from which Headingley seemed certain to score after a run by Norton, the strong running anchor-man.

Pickin and Riley in turn came near to scoring for Headingley, but the Orrell three-quarters, Littler, Phillips and Haycock, ran the ball down the field. From the right corner it reached P. Williams, and his calm drop at goal sailed sweetly over the bar. A penalty goal by Unsworth in the last few minutes finally put recovery beyond Headingley's grasp.

HEADINGLEY: P. Jones (sub: D. Caplan); G. Smith, H. Cooper, A. Riley, P. Latham; D. Norton, J. Pickin; M. McCaffrey, G. R. Swainston, M. Scholey, P. Freeman, R. Thornton, S. Firth, T. J. Donovan, J. E. Martin.

ORRELL: L. Unsworth; G. Haycock, P. Phillips, F. Littler, J. Parkinson, P. Williams, D. Williams, S. Leigh, J. Webster, D. Southern, M. Dearman, W. Woodcock, B. Lundy, A. Pegg, P. Turner.

Referee: Rev R. N. Newall (Yorkshire Society).

[L]eague

[C]hampions [...] off [...] power

[...] New Hunslet 10

[...] stormed to their first [cham]pionship with a great [...]st and powerful Rugby [...]w Hunslet were never [...] chance as Widnes ran [...] try to record their [...]e of the season.

[...] a superb team per[f]rom start to finish [...]ooked likely to score [...] they got the ball and [...] New Hunslet try line [...] The visitors, although [...] outclassed, did score [...]ies by Dean and Stuart [...] converted by Apple[...]

[...] Hull 8

[re]markable late run to [...]ation came to an end [...] who already go down. [...]maintained their recent [...]at with Sayer and [...]ing the key parts in [...]l of a Hull side who [...]any mistakes.

Tennis

South Africa are given an ILTF ultimatum to unite

Monaco, April 16.—The International Lawn Tennis Federation today instructed South Africa not to enter the Davis Cup or Federation Cup competitions until they formed a united body, representing all racial groups.

A statement issued by the ILTF, after what sources described as an often-heated management committee meeting here, said: "The federation orders that a new non-racial federation should be formed in South Africa; that the three present differing bodies should be given until February 1, 1979, to form a national body; is instructing the South African Tennis Union not to enter any team in the men's Davis Cup or women's Federation Cup organized by the International Federation until there is a united body."

The closing date for entries for next year's Davis Cup is June 14 and, for the Federation Cup, May 27. If the South African bodies should form a united organization before these dates, then it seems as though the republic will be allowed to continue competing in the tournaments.

South Africa's participation in the Davis Cup has resulted in withdrawals by several countries and demonstrations in recent years. The federation's decision came after they had studied a report of a fact-finding mission they sent to South Africa earlier this year to investigate the effect of apartheid on the sport.

Today's statement made clear that South Africa would remain a member of the ILTF. In the past there have been several moves to ban South Africa from the Davis Cup, but the only successful attempt ended in a three-year ban of the republic, imposed in 1969.

Since South Africa's return the tournament has been constantly disrupted by nations withdrawing in opposition to their apartheid laws, and in 1976 the ILTF banned four countries from international team competitions for a year because of such action.—Reuter.

Athletics

All China needs to do is apply, says IAAF

Seoul, April 16.—The International Amateur Athletic Federation Council today recommended China's admission, and the expulsion of Taiwan, if China applied for membership. The IAAF's general secretary, John Holt, said the council unanimously passed a resolution today asking him to invite China to join.

The resolution asked him to "write to the People's Republic of China in Peking, sending them application forms to join the IAAF, full details of the obligations as a member and inviting them warmly to join the IAAF". He said the council passed another resolution, by split vote, which said: "If the People's Republic of China applies for membership of the IAAF, the council recommends that the membership of the Republic of China, Taiwan, be withdrawn."

Racing

A place in Newmarket hall of fame may be all Derrylin can achieve

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The flat racing season will get into top gear at Newmarket this week when the three-day Craven meeting promises to be full of interest. With Admiral's Launch, Camden Town, King for a Day, Persian Bold, Philodantes, Tannenberg and Taxiarchos all due to run in the Craven Stakes tomorrow, this particular classic trial could easily be more informative than Saturday's Greenham Stakes, which was won by Derrylin.

The Tote Free Handicap, the Earl of Sefton Stakes, the Abernant Stakes, and the Wood Ditton Stakes are the main races on Wednesday. At the four-day forfeit stage, there were 19 acceptors for the Free Handicap, which was won last year by Mrs McArdy, who then went on to win the 1,000 Guineas. The long-range betting on the Free Handicap has been dominated by another filly, Spring in Deepsea, who will be ridden by Geoffrey Baxter, and by Lester Piggott's mount, Home Run.

The Abernant Stakes will again herald the reappearance of Lady Beaverbrook's popular old warhorse, Boldboy, who was looking as sprightly as ever when I saw him in his box at West Ilsley last week. Boldboy has already won the race three times and been placed in it twice.

With Admiral's Launch running tomorrow, and Brigata in the Nell Gwyn Stakes on Thursday, this will be an important week for the owners of their sire, Brigadier Gerard, who had a long-distance double on Saturday with Pamina on the flat at Newbury, and Major Thompson over hurdles at Ayr.

Brigata is the filly who has been backed down to 10—1 from 33—1 to win the 1,000 Guineas, even though she has never run. By all accounts, her home work on the heath has been quite dazzling this spring and that is the sole source of all the confidence behind her. Yesterday her trainer Henry Cecil told me that none of his other fillies could live with her on the gallops.

Apart from enlightening us further about Brigata, the Nell Gwyn Stakes should also tell us whether or not that fast filly Amaranda has any pretensions to staying a mile or whether she is just a sprinter pure and simple.

On Saturday the spotlight will switch to Sandown Park. This particular meeting is one of their best of the year. Built around that famous steeplechase, the Whitbread Gold Cup, the card also includes yet another classic trial, this time run over a mile and a quarter, the group three Westbury Stakes, run over the same distance, and the Esher Cup.

It is easy to envisage Derrylin running really well in the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket on May 6, having seen Lady Sefton's admirable little colt win the Greenham Stakes at Newbury on Saturday. The truth is he knows not how to run a bad race. However, at this juncture I would still be surprised if he were to win that classic. Instead, he looks the sort who might be placed.

Derrylin was always going better on Saturday than the favourite, Double Form, who greatly disappointed his trainer Fulke Johnson Houghton, even though he did eventually manage to finish third. To be fair to Double Form he did not have the best of runs, but at the same time he still failed to show us the same powers of acceleration that he had been showing his trainer at home.

Instead it was Ryan Price's colt, Weth Nan, who was the main danger to Derrylin when the race came to the boil. He ran on well in the final quarter of a mile, but not well enough to prevent Derrylin from winning his sixth race in a row.

Johnson Houghton was partly compensated for Double Form's failure when Yamadori won the Newbury Spring Cup half an hour later. The nail-biting finish to this race was virtually a carbon copy of the Lincoln a week earlier—the only difference being that Captain's Wings was beaten a short head this time, whereas at Doncaster he had beaten Yamadori by the same narrow margin.

The Irish drew blood again when Orchestra won the John Porter Stakes. For a long time it looked as though Ray Carroll might not be able to extricate Orchestra from a pocket next to the rails, but a chink of daylight appeared in the nick of time, and Orchestra was fast enough to seize his opportunity, slip out and collar Welsh Dancer in the last 100 yards.

Orchestra is likely to be back for the Coronation Cup at Epsom in June, although his trainer, John Oxx, admits to having grave doubts about taking on the Arc winner, Alleged.

STATE OF GOING (official): Nottingham: Good. Brighton: Good. Edinburgh: Good. Newmarket (tomorrow): Good. Perth (tomorrow): Good.

A bad flight for Crow and Super Concorde

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, April 16

Drama surrounded today's racing at Longchamp. First, Super Concorde failed dismally behind Gay Mecene in the Prix de Guiche and, later in the afternoon, Crow was disqualified after winning the Prix d'Hedouville by a very easy two and a half lengths from Rex Magna.

A furlong from home Peloponnes had the lead, but shortly afterwards Gay Mecene struck the front and galloped on to win by a length. Perceran finished third, Road to Glory fourth and Super Concorde, who found nothing when asked to accelerate by Philippe Paquet, fifth. François Boutin was interviewed by the stewards after the event. In a communiqué issued later Boutin stated that he felt Super Concorde might have failed to stay the distance in the sticky going. The colt will be given a veterinary examination tomorrow.

Crow sprinted away with the Prix d'Hedouville from Rex Magna and Tully, but the victory was short-lived as the race was taken away from the English-trained colt in the stewards' room. When going for a gap between Tully and Rex Magna near the two-furlong marker, Crow gave the last-named a hefty bump. A naturally disappointed Peter Walwyn still intends to bring Crow back to Longchamp for the Prix Ganay on April 30.

Brighton programme

1.45 ORLEANS STAKES (2-y-o: £1,481: 5f)

1 1 Allez Vite (D) (Ld Carnarvon), H. Price, 9-2 .... B. Taylor 3
2 031 Be Cross (D) (S. Mason), R. Vibert, 9-2 .... P. Eddery 8
4 1 Crystal Miss (D) (J. Smith), R. Hannon, 8-13 ..... F. Durr 4
6 03 Michelham Lad (R. Wayne), P. Ashworth, 8-11 .. J. Mercer 5
7 Our Birthday (D. Turner), P. Mitchell, 8-11 ..... K. Daniels 7
10 3 Zoharr (Mrs G. Steinberg), K. Ivory, 8-11 ...... G. Baxter 6
11 0 Antique Bloom (Mrs J. Nicolaides), P. Kelleway, 8-8 E. Hide 1
12 Lombardina (C. Little), D. Kent, 8-8 .... B. Rouse 1
13 Portola (Dr D. Fermont), A. Ingham, 8-8 .... G. Lewis 3

9-4 Be Cross, 3-1 Allez Vite, 9-2 Zoharr, 6-1 Michelham Lad, 8-1 Crystal Miss, 12-1 others.

2.15 PETWORTH HANDICAP (£644: 7f)

201 332400- Bright Swan (M. O'Mahony), S. Matthews, 4-9-8 B. Rouse 6
203 0400-00 Rigged and Ready (B) (M. Kneller), D. Nicholson, 4-9-8 P. Eddery 11
204 00000-0 Sergeant Jim (B. Keay), J. Holt, 4-9-5 .. G. Russell 7 4
205 00030-0 Doughty (B. Fincham), T. M. Jones, 4-9-5 ...... J. Lynch 8
206 00430- Roaring Twenties (W. Ponsonby), P. Cole, 3-9-4 G. Baxter 7
207 00000-0 Persian Swallow (B) (R. Brazington), J. Haine, 4-8-12 — 1
208 003000- Peggy Wig (Mrs J. Old), J. Old, 4-8-11 ..... P. Waldron 10
209 0 Marical of Palma (T. Nicholls), D. Jermy, 3-8-8 ... T. Cain 3
210 00400- Visirecord (Carter-Parratt Ltd), D. Whelan, 3-8-5 G. Lewis 5
211 030- Leywood Boy (J. H. Williams), P. M. Taylor, 3-8-2 C. Burness 7 9
212 0000-0 Minglee (Mrs A. Brown), W. Musson, 3-8-2 .. C. Olliver 7 2

11-4 Roaring Twenties, 7-2 Bright Swan, 4-1 Rigged and Ready, 13-2 Doughty, 10-1 Leywood Boy, 14-1 others.

2.45 SIDNEY THOMPSON STAKES (£2,460: 1m)

304 340222- Balidon (C) (A. Penfold), S. Woodman, 5-9-3 .. P. Eddery 6
305 34100-0 Eastern Palace (D), (Mrs A. Beeson), E. Beeson, 4-9-0 G. Baxter 5
307 00-1 Whistlefield (D) (Miss V. Hermon-Hodge), H. Price, 5-9-0 B. Taylor 2
308 1004-00 Hora Royale (D,B) (Mrs M. Lea), S. Matthews, 4-8-11 B. Rouse 3
310 00-0 Cista (Mrs M. Notley), E. Beeson, 4-8-9 ...... J. Lynch 1
312 00000-0 Loh (Mrs D. Goldstein), R. Akehurst, 5-8-9 ...... F. Durr 4

1-2 Whistlefield, 100-30 Balidon, 6-1 Loh, 16-1 others.

3.15 PRINCE OF WALES STAKES (3-y-o: £1,425: 1¼m)

404 4023-1 Rhineland (Mrs D. McCalmont), P. Walwyn, 9-7 P. Eddery 9
406 20434- Brigade of Guards (L. Holliday), H. Candy, 9-0 P. Waldron 13
407 40000-2 Cameseta (Mrs J. Blake), M. Goswell, 9-0 ... M. Roberts 6
408 3400-03 Debsboy (K. Cunningham-Brown), P. Arthur, 9-0 C. Williams 1
409 0200-3 Dyk-a-Tak (B), (E. Hill), C. Benstead, 9-0 .... B. Rouse 16
410 000004- Hashofet (A. Mullings), A. Ingham, 9-0 .... J. Lynch 5
411 020- Hideaway (D. Prenn), J. Dunlop, 9-0 .... G. Baxter 15
413 00-0 Prince de Guerre (A. Penfold), S. Woodman, 9-0 G. Starkey 2
414 0000-00 Prince Metacilla (Mrs E. Cox), Mrs J. Pitman, 9-0 T. Rogers 14
415 000- Ribeclare (Mrs E. Hegard), R. Smyth, 9-0 .. G. Ramshaw 10
416 00020- Royal Love (D. Hall), R. Hannon, 9-0 .... F. Durr 7
417 000- Sablo Saint (Mrs M. Slade), H. Price, 9-0 ..... B. Taylor 2
418 0- Salalah (K. Hsu), J. Hindley, 9-0 .... J. Mercer 11
423 000-3 Zoro (B) (Capt M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 9-0 .... E. Hide 3
425 Miss Lucien (J. Rogerson), B. Hobbs, 8-11 ..... G. Lewis 4
426 000- Vasted Interest (Mrs A. Young), Mrs D. Oughton, 8-11 R. Muddle 5 15

6-3 Rhineland, 5-2 Brigade of Guards, 6-1 Hideaway, 8-1 Zoro, Cameseta, 13-1 Hashofet, 14-1 others.

3.45 TOWN PURSE HANDICAP (£1,980: 1¼m)

501 3040-04 Tierra Fuego (Capt M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 5-9-7 .. E. Hide 10
502 00040-0 Lucky Mickmooch (C-D) (Mrs E. Harrison), J. Winter, 5-8-11 P. Eddery 1
503 1131-00 Oisin (C-D) (J. Levy), G. Harwood, 5-8-9 .. G. Starkey 3
504 0 Simon Slingsby (T. Cook), H. Price, 5-8-4 ...... B. Taylor 7
505 10000-4 Hampshire (C-D) (Mrs H. Bell), A. Pitt, 4-7-13 .. B. Rouse 3
506 420144- Hardirondo (P. Isgar), S. Woodman, 5-7-12 ..... W. Higgins 14
507 333214- Oui Monsieur (D) (Mrs T. Gosling), T. Gosling, 4-7-11 M. Roberts 9
508 201300- Calibration (C-D) (Mrs D. Beadell), R. Akehurst, 5-7-11 G. Baxter 8
509 10040-0 Grey Mountain (C-D) (B. McGonagle), P. Kelleway, 5-7-11 S. Salmon 12
510 0000-11 Gold Claim (Mrs D. Squires), M. Salaman, 6-7-11 J. Lynch 5
512 0210-4 Clothes Line (R. Ellis), A. Pitt, 4-7-7 .... C. Olivier 7 6
513 023000- Personal Call (G. Green), R. Atkins, 5-7-7 .. H. Ballantine 13
515 000000- Mount Street (C) (S. Rushton), B. Matthews, 6-7-7 I. Jenkinson 4
518 23004-0 Il Regalo (B) (Mrs C. Zandona), R. Simpson, 4-7-7 J. Banks 7 11

7-2 Gold Claim, 4-1 Tierra Fuego, 5-1 Hampshire, 6-1 Clothes Line, 8-1 Lucky Mickmooch, 10-1 Oui Monsieur, 12-1 Simon Slingsby, 14-1 others.

4.15 CONFLANS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,259: 6f)

601 021200- Alpine Alice (C) (E. Covell), B. Swift, 9-2 .... G. Ramshaw 7
603 322-310 Swing Alone (B) (J. Evans), P. Kelleway, 9-1 R. Cade 12
605 21230-0 Sweet Relief (D) (Mrs S. Beatty), G. Harwood, 8-13 G. Starkey 13
605 0301-01 Roman Scribe (Dr C. Norman-Williams), S. Woodman, 8-7 B. Taylor 5
606 0034-31 Elfinaria (Mrs M. Wales), I. Balding, 8-7 .. G. Lewis 2
607 01320- Flying Optician (R. Cole), P. Cole, 8-1 ...... G. Baxter 9
608 34113-0 Set Elmal (C-D) (Essa Alkhalifa), B. Swift, 8-0 .. J. Lynch 6
610 031340- Thirty Blinks (C. Smith), G. Hunter, 7-8 .. M. Roberts 4
611 0000- Young Amanda (Mrs C. Zandona), R. Simpson, 7-7 H. Ballantine 10
612 000021- Maker-Match (S. Cohen), T. Gosling, 7-6 .. I. Jenkinson 3
613 00004-0 Siliherum (C-D) (Mrs D. Goldstein), R. Hannon, 7-5 C. Peerless 7 11
614 0100- Food for Thought (C) (Mrs L. Baerlein), D. Kent, 7-4 R. Reader 1
615 022140- Brazen Faced (Lord Halifax), J. Dunlop, 8-8 .... R. Muddle 5

5-2 Roman Scribe, 3-1 Elfinaria, 9-2 Sweet Relief, 6-1 Swing Alone, 8-1 Brazen Faced, 10-1 Set Elmal, 14-1 others.

Brighton selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.45 Allez Vite. 2.15 Bright Swan. 2.45 Whistlefield. 3.15 Rhineland. 3.45 Tierra Fuego. 4.15 Elfinaria.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Antique Bloom. 3.15 Salalah. 3.45 Lucky Mickmooch. 4.15 Swing Alone.

Nottingham programme

2.0 ABOYEUR STAKES (2-y-o: £507: 5f)

1 4 Bracken Lad (J. Bradley), Bradley, 8-11 .. A. Cartwright 7 9
2 All Heart (J. Lee), P. Ashworth, 8-8 .... W. Carson 6
3 Bamor Mink (M. Haseler), J. Edmunds, 8-8 ...... R. Curant 5
4 Bugsy (Mrs K. Maskell), R. C. Ward, 8-8 .... R. Still 4
6 Lighted Candle (Ld Halifax), W. Hastings-Bass, 8-8 A. Bond 8
7 Limoette (W. Stephenson), Stephenson, 8-8 ...... D. Ryan 7
10 0 Milford Miss (D. Adams), J. Hardy, 8-8 ..... M. Thomas 1
11 343 Speedway Princess (B) (G. Blum), Blum, 8-8 .. M. Kettle 6
12 0 Star Lady (K. Ivory), Ivory, 8-8 .... G. Duffield 3
13 02 The Grafter (Miss A. Finch), Mrs Finch, 8-8 .. D. McKay 10

2-1 The Grafter, 5-2 Speedway Princess, 4-1 Lighted Candle, 6-1 All Heart, 8-1 Bracken Lad, 12-1 Milford Miss, 20-1 others.

2.30 SUNSTAR STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £842: 5f)

1 3 Bart (Mrs S. Coates), E. Reavey, 9-0 .... R. Street 4
3 Callan (J. Urbano), G. Balding, 9-0 .... R. Wearer 2
4 0 Fairbanks (Mrs R. Candy), H. Candy, 9-0 .... R. Curant 1
6 Formative (C. Pearce), R. Hobson, 9-0 .... M. Hobson 7 3
7 32 Iglu (Tio Tak Tan), W. O'Gorman, 9-0 ..... M. Thomas 9
9 Pan Jim (Mrs M. Morley), A. Goodwin, 9-0 ...... P. Cook 8
10 0 Pit Stop (G. Blum), Blum, 9-0 .... W. Carson 2
11 Prince Helen (S. Agodino), A. Goodwill, 9-0 .... A. Cousins 6
14 3 Silly Venture (Mrs J. Thacker), J. Bradley, 9-0 D. McKay 10
19 0 Russet Lady (H. Price), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 .... T. Ives 8
20 Sladys Flame (A. Kerwood), K. Ivory, 8-11 .. G. Duffield 11

7-4 Iglu, 4-1 Silly Venture, 5-1 Bart, 13-2 Russet Lady, 8-1 Pit Stop, 10-1 Fairbanks, 14-1 Callan, 20-1 others.

3.0 CALL BOY HANDICAP (£1,618: 1m 5f)

1 11313-0 Carrigeen (Mrs J. Owen), W. Hern, 4-9-7 .. W. Carson 6
3 100- Osiris (Ld H. de Walden), E. Weymes, 4-9-4 G. Duffield 1
4 02 Fiery Copper (A. Bray), R. Hollinshead, 6-9-3 .... T. Ives 7
5 30222-0 Pledge (Lady Sherborne), H. Candy, 5-9-0 .... R. Curant 2
7 023200- Turo (Hardanger Properties Ltd), M. Tate, 4-8-4 .. P. Cook 5
8 22010-4 Hardy Turk (D) (A. McCaffry), C. Thornton, 7-8-3 J. Bleasdale 4
9 332130- Barley Boy (K. Pyett), G. Balding, 4-8-2 .. J. Matthias 3

11-4 Carrigeen, 7-2 Hardy Turk, 4-1 Fiery Copper, 6-1 Pledge, 8-1 Barley Boy, 10-1 Turo, 14-1 Osiris.

3.30 FELTEAD HANDICAP (£1,143: 6f)

1 12022-1 Dust-Up (C-D) (J. Bigg), R. Hollinshead, 4-9-12 K. Darley 5 8
4 24000-4 Ravelston (Exors of late J. McDougald), I. Balding, 4-9-8 J. Matthias 10
5 240203- White Wonder (D) (A. Clegg), F. Yardley, 6-9-0 S. Eccles 5 16
6 04003-2 Under Orders (C-D,B) (E. Peakin), C. Bewicke, 6-8-9 W. Carson 15
8 12010-0 Sylvia's Dream (D, B) (C. Hill), Hill, 4-8-4 .... R. Curant 14
9 00400-3 Burglars Boy (C) (L. Barratt), Barratt, 4-8-3 G. Sexton 4
11 114300- Zipperdi-Doo-Dah (D,B) (F. Turner), C. Benstead, 6-8-1 R. Street 5
12 42013-4 Ratamataz (F. Vaughan), D. Marks, 4-8-1 ...... F. Morby 3
13 03100-0 Witches Broom (C-D,B) (J. Gibbs), J. Hardy, 6-7-13 P. Cook 11
14 024122- Hunan (C-D) (A. Booty), J. Winter, 5-7-13 .. M. Thomas 7
15 033000- King Kappa (P. Koliakis), M. Ryan, 4-7-12 .. D. Maitland 12
17 04134-1 April Lucky (D) (P. Brown), C. Crossley, 5-7-10 J. Lowe 6
19 0000-02 Master Marton (D) (J. Wilson), F. Wiles, 5-7-7 .. R. Still 9
21 010003- Ascot Blue (M. Wixey), J. Bradley, 5-7-7 ..... D. McKay 2
23 000000- Petite Case (Mrs R. Mason), R. Mason, 4-7-7 N. Brannick 7 13
24 000-00 Test Piece (Miss J. Smith), M. Tate, 3-7-7 .... M. Wigham 5
26 3 Kilnameal (B) (F. Akeroyd), A. Jarvis, 5-7-7 .... S. Jarvis 5 1

4-1 Dust-Up, 5-1 April Lucky, 11-2 Under Orders, 7-1 Witches Broom, 8-1 Burglars Boy, Ravelston, 10-1 Hunan, 12-1 Ratamataz, White Wonder, 14-1 Master Marton, 20-1 others.

4.0 CORONACH HANDICAP (£1,206: 1¼m)

1 201120- Prominent (D) (J. Bethell), Bethell, 11-9-7 C. McIlpatrick 7 5
2 14000-1 Wickwell (C-D) (H. Hopkins), A. W. Jones, 5-9-5 G. Sexton 3
3 041140- Silette (D) (Mrs R. Owen-George), N. Vigors, 4-9-4 P. Cook 11
4 Senator Sam (G. Barber), J. W. Watts, 5-9-3 .... J. Lowe 10
5 30422-0 Chennel Lane (J. Orbell), W. Holden, 4-9-2 .... B. Henry 1
9 10-212- Ornamental Night (C-D) (F. Dellafera), W. Holden, 5-8-9 A. Fairchild 7 8
10 04010-0 Pallo (Lt-Col Sir R. Verdin), R. Houghton, 4-8-8 .. J. Reid 4
11 40212-2 Startingo (B) (P. Shorman), I. Walker, 4-8-8 .. G. Duffield 12
12 40431-0 Sovereign's Escort (D) (R. Vahabzadeh), A. Ingham, 4-8-8 B. Jago 7
15 301000- Lady of York (J. Fish), G. Blum, 4-8-5 .... A. Bond 2
16 000110- Louveciennes (C. Zavaleta), I. Balding, 5-8-5 .. J. Matthias 9
17 000223- Mary Reppin (B. Chambers), C. Crossley, 4-8-4 L. Crouthwaite 7 6

3-1 Startingo, 4-1 Wickwell, 6-1 Pallo, 8-1 Sovereign's Escort, Ornamental Night, 10-1 Prominent, Senator Sam, 12-1 Louveciennes, 14-1 Mary Reppin, Silette, 20-1 others.

4.30 MANNA STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £982: 5f)

1 03030-0 Bandido (J. Tarbuck), D. Marks, 9-0 .... F. Morby 8
2 0- Bizelan (Mrs D. MacGillycuddy), M. Smyly, 9-0 ... P. Cook 12
3 0-0 Form Sett (D. Brereton), L. Barratt, 9-0 .... G. Sexton 3
5 4440- Headhunter (The Queen), I. Balding, 9-0 ...... W. Carson 6
7 020-000 *Swing God (L. Sigsworth), M. W. Easterby, 9-0 .... — 11
9 000000- Decoy Queen (P. Band), G. Blum, 8-11 .... M. Kettle 4
14 C-02 Jack Fox (H. Betteridge), W. Wharton, 8-11 W. Wharton 5 2
15 0000-02 Katie Gay (Mrs L. d'Ambrumenil), N. Adam, 8-11 D. McKay 9
16 03400- Lampion (A. Block), D. Ringer, 8-11 .... E. Eldin 5
17 0-0 Maruchka (P. Savill), A. Jarvis, 8-11 .... S. Jarvis 5 1
22 000000- Red Squaw (Mrs O. Havard), J. Peacock, 8-11 ...... — 10
24 0-0 Taw Court (C. Hill), Hill, 8-11 .... — 13
25 004400- Track Sovereign (Mrs R. Mason), R. Mason, 8-11 N. Brannick 7 7

9-4 Headhunter, 3-1 Jack Fox, 7-2 Katie Gay, 6-1 Bandido, 8-1 Lampion, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Edinburgh programme

2.15 NORTH BERWICK STAKES (3-y-o: £817: 5f)

2 000-0 Brians Star, A. Balding, 8-10 .... H. Newton 7 3
4 020-000 Swing God, M. W. Easterby, 8-10 .... C. Moss 2
5 304- Tang Sen, W. H. Williams, 8-10 .... O. Gray 4
7 32000-0 Broomfield, P. Poston, 8-7 .... B. Hedley 5
9 00-4 Mac's Imperial, M. W. Easterby, 8-7 .... M. Birch 6
11 20- Stelfox Queen, R. Peacock, 8-7 .... S. Webster 1

7-4 Tang Sen, 11-4 Stelfox Queen, 100-30 Swinging Gold, 8-1 Mac's Imperial, 14-1 Brians Star, Broomfield.

2.45 CARBERRY STAKES (2-y-o: £616: 5f)

1 00 Bolshie Bill, W. Marshall, 9-0 .... T. Major 7 4
4 Delta's Pride, T. Craig, 9-0 .... K. Leason 9
6 Jeep, G. Richards, 9-0 .... D. Dodd 7 11
7 Peter Who, T. Fairhurst, 9-0 .... C. Eccleston 6
8 Prince Candy, G. Richards, 9-0 .... O. Gray 8
9 0 Sleigh Run, C. Bell, 9-0 .... J. Seagrave 5
10 2 Sutra, W. Holden, 9-0 .... R. Fox 1
14 Noble Mistress, W. H. Williams, 8-11 .... R. Hutchinson 10
15 Our Melody, Denys Smith, 8-11 .... P. Kelleher 7
16 32 Palace Art, E. Collingwood, 8-11 .... M. Birch 2
18 Tossie's Girl, A. Balding, 8-11 .... H. Newton 7 3

13-8 Sutra, 9-4 Palace Art, 9-2 Sleigh Run, 6-1 Peter Who, 8-1 Noble Mistress, 12-1 others.

3.15 MUSSELBURGH SPRING HANDICAP (£1,528: 1¼m)

1 3120-11 Amber Valley (D), J. Hanson, 5-9-10 .... E. Johnson 4
2 21010-4 Doogali, W. H. Williams, 4-9-8 .... E. Apter 5
3 143222- Saint Just (D), D. Jermy, 4-9-7 .... D. Nicholls 5 1
4 22420-1 Battlement, E. Collingwood, 6-8-8 .... M. Birch 2
6 24010- Bargain, Denys Smith, 4-7-7 .... M. Wigham 5 3

11-8 Amber Valley, 15-8 Battlement, 11-2 Doogali, 7-1 Bargain, 14-1 Saint Just.

3.45 ABERLADY HANDICAP (£512: 1m 3f)

2 044-020 Miss Ponti, T. Craig, 4-9-7 .... A. Mackay 7 5
4 0030-0 Riesling, J. Skilling, 6-9-8 .... J. Seagrave 6
6 00 Canny Spy, A. Davison, 8-9-4 .... J. Haynes 7 10
7 30000-3 Fleur de Flandre, W. Marshall, 4-9-3 .... T. Major 7 12
8 200-04 Rust Borough, D. Doyle, 6-9-1 .... S. Perks 11
9 2240-0 Barleycroft Star (B), D. Yeoman, 6-9-1 .... Miss M. Yeoman 1
13 130000- Lizzie Eustace, I. Jordon, 5-8-11 .... E. Johnson 8
15 10304-3 Carlton Saint, B. Richmond, 6-8-10 .... M. Wigham 8 9
16 Story Teller, R. Allan, 7-8-9 .... N. Crowther 3 7
17 00000-2 Minigold (B), A. Davison, 8-8-8 .... R. Fox 3
18 Hatfield Heath, P. Poston, 7-8-7 .... D. McConville 7 2
19 0L0000- Petite Doutelle, H. Burns, 7-8-7 .... P. Kelleher 4

7-2 Rust Borough, 4-1 Carlton Saint, 9-2 Lizzie Eustace, 5-1 Fleur de Flandre, 13-2 Minigold, 8-1 Miss Ponti, Riesling, 12-1 others.

4.15 DALMENY HANDICAP (£1,215: 7f)

1 0000-30 Peranka, W. Marshall, 6-9-7 .... T. Major 7 9
2 13100-0 Flash Fire (C), Denys Smith, 4-9-0 .... M. Wigham 5 7
3 14002-4 Takachiho (D), T. Craig, 6-8-12 .... K. Leason 5
4 3300-03 Gold Loom, W. Gray, 9-8-8 .... E. Apter 1
5 0033-23 Cumnock Scouse, G. Richards, 5-8-5 .... O. Gray 2
6 10034-4 Tudor Set (D), W. Holden, 4-8-4 .... R. Fox 10
7 00314-0 Hell Bent (C), E. Weymes, 4-8-3 .... S. Webster 6
8 4030-00 Meiox (D), B. Richmond, 4-8-0 .... D. Nicholls 5 4
9 220-400 Robin John (C-D), T. Craig, 6-7-9 .... A. Mackay 7 3
10 00000-0 Just Tempest (C), L. Docker, 5-7-7 .... C. Eccleston 8
11 00302-1 Ochil Hills Star, W. H. Williams, 5-7-7 .... A. Mercer 7 11

4-1 Ochil Hills Star, Tudor Set, 9-2 Cumnock Scouse, 5-1 Flash Fire, Peranka, 13-2 Takachiho, 8-1 Gold Loom, 12-1 others.

4.45 INVERESK STAKES (£644: 1m)

1 Kalmaw, W. Gray, 4-9-9 .... E. Apter 2
2 Portland Boy, T. Craig, 4-9-9 .... K. Leason 11
3 Rena Star, D. Jermy, 4-9-6 .... C. Colley 7 4
5 Quite Soon, C. Lamb, 4-9-6 .... C. Moss 13
6 000400- Rafferion, A. Balding, 4-9-6 .... H. Newton 7 12
8 00 Eaglesham, C. Bell, 3-8-5 .... J. Seagrave 10
11 00000-0 Huntersen, T. Craig, 3-8-5 .... A. Mackay 7 5
12 0300-04 Man-at-Arms, W. H. Williams, 3-8-5 .... O. Gray 7
14 42020-3 Richard, T. Fairhurst, 3-8-5 .... C. Eccleston 5
15 00000- Ships Locker, Denys Smith, 3-8-5 .... P. Tulk 6
16 00000- St Paddys Gift, W. Marshall, 3-8-5 .... T. Major 7 1
18 000- Devine Life, T. Craig, 3-8-2 .... D. Murray 7 8
20 3324-0 Soulful, E. Weymes, 3-8-2 .... M. Birch 9

6-4 Richard, 2-1 Soulful, 9-2 Man-at-Arms, 8-1 St Paddys Gift, 12-1 others.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Swing God. 2.45 Palace Art. 3.15 Amber Valley. 3.45 Fleur de Flandre. 4.15 Cumnock Scouse. 4.45 Soulful.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Sutra. 3.45 Fleur de Flandre. 4.15 Peranka. 4.45 St Paddys Gift.

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 The Grafter. 2.30 Iglu. 3.0 Carrigeen. 3.30 Dust-Up. 4.0 Sovereign's Escort. 4.30 Headhunter.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Lighted Candle. 2.30 Iglu. 3.30 Hunan. 4.0 Ornamental Night.

Newbury results

2.0: 1, Pamina (13-2); 2, Water Frolic (16-1); 3, Sister Connie (11-8 fav). 12 ran.

2.30: 1, Derrylin (4-1); 2, Weth Nan (10-1); 3, Double Form (2-1 fav). 11 ran.

3.0: 1, Yamadori (11-4 fav); 2, Captains Wings (10-1); 3, Baronet (20-1). 15 ran.

3.30: 1, Orchestra (6-1); 2, Welsh Dancer (13-1); 3, Sporting Yankee (11-2). Fluellen (7-4 fav). 10 ran.

4.0: 1, Reine Soleil (10-1); 2, Run Julia (20-1); 3, Hi Gemini (20-1). Desdemona (7-2 fav). 18 ran.

4.30: 1, Nicholas Bill (11-1); 2, Valdee (33-1); 3, Catechism (6-1). Welsh Moon (3-1 fav). 27 ran.

Bangor-on-Dee

2.15: 1, Royal Budget (9-2); 2, Jims Double (9-1); 3, Chirp (evens fav). 13 ran.

2.45: 1, Transformation (7-2); 2, Irelands Owen (5-1); 3, Co Partner (5-1). Royal Thrust 5-2 fav. 7 ran.

3.15: 1, Albury Lad (11-4); 2, Angel Clare (2-1 fav); 3, Chuckles Hansel (10-1). 8 ran.

3.45: 1, Barmistyah Boy (13-2); 2, Maygo (10-1); 3, Vespucci (7-1). Hipparion 9-4 fav. 16 ran. Jomy Prince did not run.

4.15: 1, Canit (evens fav); 2, Ronson Avenue (5-2); 3, Jave River (11-1). 9 ran. Lyon del Mar did not run.

4.45: 1, Eireán Star (5-4 jt fav); 2, Cover Your Money (6-4 jt fav); 3, Another Spring (10-1). 18 ran.

Huntingdon

1.45: 1, Archbold (13-8 fav); 2, Bold Lord (11-1); 3, New Colonist (4-1). 16 ran.

2.15: 1, Misdeal (7-1); 2, Captain Cheeko (10-1); 3, Jilikins (7-2 fav). 16 ran.

2.45: 1, Durham Lad (2-1 fav); 2, Apple at Night (12-1); 3, Trade Secret (8-1). 18 ran.

3.15: 1, Straitjacket (9-2); 2, Hygiea (7-1); 3, Rathdaniel (7-1). Comet Kohoutek 7-2 fav. 24 ran. Prince Ardent did not run.

3.45: 1, The Coalman (20-1); 2, Hinterland (7-1); 3, Sailmaker (20-1), Regents Choice 3-1 fav. 16 ran. Mister Fantasy and The Baker did not run.

4.15: 1, Stonepark (9-2); 2, Number Engaged (11-8 fav); 3, Mister Fantasy (14-1). 10 ran.

4.45: 1, Corvib (4-1); 2, Night Porter (6-1); 3, Levkimmis (16-1). Mister Parsley 2-1 fav. 18 ran. Barnby Broad did not run.

5.15: 1, Whirlitzer (7-2); 2, Ribrambie (9-1); 3, Castor (13-8 fav). 16 ran. Blue Braes did not run.

Beverley

1.30: 1, Middleham (8-11); 2, Pompously (8-1); 3, Eamonissa (50-1). 7 ran. Asfour Sareea and Last Captive did not run.

2.0: 1, Reppin Castle (6-1); 2, Stephandre (12-1); 3, Kithairon (9-4 fav). 11 ran. Rolleston did not run.

2.30: 1, Rifle Brigade (8-2); 2, Alaskan Prince (4-1); 3, Deep Profile (13-8 fav). 5 ran.

3.0: 1, The Sampson Girls (9-2); 2, Legal Miss (100-30); 3, Paphos Boy (3-1). Free Game (11-4 fav). 7 ran.

3.30: 1, Kassari (14-1); 2, Hand Over Fist (2-1); 3, Second Time Lucky (15-8 fav). 13 ran.

4.0: 1, Setmark (10-1); 2, Brendan (25-1); 3, Oh Simmie (15-8 fav). 16 ran.

Ayr NH

1.45: 1, Fighting Fit (10-1); 2, Man Alive (10-1); 3, Settle It (9-2 fav). 13 ran.

2.15: 1, King Weasel (1-2); 2, Ravir (10-1); 3, Arctic Mist (6-1). 4 ran.

2.55: 1, King Con (33-1); 2, Rubstic (11-1); 3, Current Gold (7-1). Sebastian V 5-1 fav. 21 ran. So did not run.

3.30: 1, Major Thompson (1-2); 2, Mixed Melody (7-2); 3, Temuco (12-1). 7 ran. Lord Melbourne did not run.

4.0: 1, Sea Pigeon (7-4 jt fav); 2, Night Nurse (5-1); 3, Beacon Light (6-1). Golden Cygnet (7-4 jt fav). 7 ran.

4.30: 1, Wagner (14-1); 2, Dublin Express (6-1); 3, Catch the Wind (6-1). Frantour 3-1 fav. 11 ran.

5.0: 1, Unruly Son (9-4 fav); 2, It's a Chance (11-4); 3, Ballyhough (13-2). 15 ran. Bonjedward did not run.

SPORT

Cricket

Why Haroon and Javed may not put Packer before Pakistan

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Already the credibility and good intentions of Mr Packer's two emissaries to the annual general meeting of the Cricketers Association at Edgbaston last Thursday are being questioned. The impression they conveyed that there were no immediate plans for taking Packer cricket outside Australia or for gathering Haroon Rashid and Javed Miandad into the Packer fold were made within 48 hours to look decidedly spurious.

It has now been established that there does exist a scheme to take the circus to West Indies and to bring it at some time to England. And the fact that no one in the Pakistan touring party, which arrived here on Saturday, will say that Haroon and Javed are not committed to joining Packer later this year has led to renewed speculation that they are.

The players themselves are protected by their contracts from answering questions. They are allowed to make public statements only with the specific authority of the management. And all the management will say is that before signing a contract for Mr Packer they would have had to seek the permission of the Pakistan board of control and that this they have not done. The side has three managers—Mahmood Hussein and Imtiaz Ahmed, both former Test cricketers, and Zafar Altas, who was secretary of the board of control for cricket in Pakistan during Hafeez Kardar's presidency.

Although not obliged to exclude anyone with Packer connexions from playing for them, this has been Pakistan's line since they were forced into taking one by the arrival in Karachi last January of Mushtaq, Imran and Zaheer, hoping to be chosen for the last Test against England. Since then Pakistan have left out not only these three, but also Asif and Majid from their touring party and agreed in principle with their fellow members of the International Cricket conference that anyone not prepared to undertake to give precedence to playing for his country for, say, two years, shall not be chosen.

If General Zia, Pakistan's chief martial law administrator, who told Mushtaq in Karachi in January that he considered Mr Packer not to be helping cricket but 'prostituting' it, thought that Haroon and Javed were playing a double game I shudder to think what might happen to them.

Suspicious now of all the honeyed words that they listened to last Thursday, members of the Cricketers Association are demanding to know exactly where Haroon and Javed stand, and also what Packer does have in mind in the way of extending his operations. So much is emerging that is inconsistent with talk of compromise (World Series Cricket are also suing four state cricket associations in Australia) that in the absence of any adequate reassurances from the Packer camp the next move may be to reconvene the Cricketers Association for further discussions.

What, when the times comes, may keep Haroon and Javed from defecting is the fear of how General Zia might react if they were to do so ("So long as I am in business", the General says, "the country comes first") and the fact that Pakistan are hoping to have a full programme of Test matches next winter. They have plans to play India six times (three at home and three away) before going to New Zealand for three Test matches and finally to Australia for two more. To players expected by their leader to put their country first this would be no time to seek asylum in Australia.

An Australian innings of ebb and flow

Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 16.—Australia, replying to West Indies first innings score of 292, were all out for 290 at close of play on the second day of the fourth Test match here today. Australia lost seven wickets after having scored 175 for three at tea.

Just 28 minutes after the start of play this morning, they had wrapped up the West Indies first innings for 292, only to make another bad start to their innings, losing both opening batsmen for less than 50.

Peter Toohey, returning after having broken his thumb in the first Test six weeks ago, took command of the situation. But just when he appeared to have won a personal battle with the left arm spin bowling of Jumadeen by striking a superb straight six to bring up his 40, he was out to a fine catch.

His powerful on-drive could never have been more than a few inches above the ground, but Williams, at short mid-on, made a difficult chance look easy to give Parry his first wicket of the match.

Three more difficult chances went down during the afternoon as Yallop and Serjeant relinquished the initiative to Parry, Jumadeen and Shivnarine, the spin bowlers.

Shivnarine dropped Serjeant before he had scored off Parry, then could not hang on to a fierce drive off his own bowling and Murray, behind the stumps, missed another difficult chance off Yallop.

At tea Yallop had made 64—his 50 having taken a little over two hours and including six fours—Serjeant was unbeaten on 39, but the story of ebb and flow continued and they were two runs behind the West Indies total.

WEST INDIES: First Innings

A. Greenidge, c Wood, b Clark	6
B. Williams, c Yallop, b Higgs	87
D. Murray, c Wood, b Yardley	4
L. Gomes, c Simpson, b Clark	50
*A. Kallicharran, c Yallop, b Clark	23
F. Bacchus, b Higgs	9
S. Shivnarine, c Simpson, b Thomson	10
D. Parry, st Rixon, b Higgs	22
N. Phillip, c Rixon, b Thomson	3
V. Holder, b Thomson	7
R. Jumadeen, not out	0
Extras (b 7, l-b 1, w 2, n-b 16)	26
Total	292

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—16, 3—111, 4—166, 5—185, 6—242, 7—258, 8—262, 9—291, 10—292.

BOWLING: Thomson, 23—8—62—3; Clark, 24—6—65—3; Yardley, 19—6—38—1; Higgs, 16.5—2—53—3; Simpson, 15—4—40—0.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

G. Wood, c Murray, b Phillip	16
R. Darling, c Jumadeen, b Holder	10
P. Toohey, c Williams, b Parry	40
G. Yallop, c Murray, b Jumadeen	75
G. Serjeant, st Murray, b Jumadeen	48
*R. B. Simpson, l-b-w, b Holder	36
†R. Rixon, c Murray, b Holder	21
B. Yardley, c Williams, b Holder	22
J. R. Thomson, b Holder	0
W. Clark, b Holder	0
J. Higgs, not out	0
Extras (b 4, lb 2, nb 11)	17
Total	290

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—23, 2—43, 3—52, 4—193, 5—204, 6—254, 7—275, 8—275, 9—289, 10—290.

BOWLING: Phillip, 17—0—77—1; Holder, 15—4—48—6; Jumadeen, 21—3—83—3; Parry, 20—5—77—1; Shivnarine, 6—1—12—0.—Reuter.

Golf

Clark overcomes setback for first big victory

From Mitchell Platts
Portimato, April 16

In the winter of 1973 Howard Clark, from Yorkshire, stayed for several weeks at the Penina Golf complex in the Algarve and prepared, under the watchful eye of Henry Cotton, for a first season on the European professional circuit. Yesterday at Penina Clark holed a teasing putt from three foot on the last green to win the £5,000 first prize in the Portuguese Open and his first thought was to thank Cotton for his guidance five years ago.

Penina is Cotton country. He designed the course in 1963 and was thrilled when the Portuguese Open, staged for so many years at Estoril, moved south to the Algarve in 1973, when Jamie Benito, a Spaniard, beat Bernard Gallacher in a play off. Hal Underwood, an American, won at Penina in 1975 and Manuel Ramos, a Spaniard, won last year and therefore it was particularly pleasing for Cotton that the first British winner of the Portuguese Open at Penina should be a former "pupil".

For a time on Saturday it seemed possible that Barnes would again be involved in a sudden death finish. He started his fourth and final round 90 minutes before Clark and set a difficult target by putting together a 66, seven under par, for a 72-hole aggregate of 292, level par. The 66, in which Barnes holed several long putts including one of 30 yards at the first hole, equalled the course record achieved six years ago by the Spaniard, Valentin Barrios. Barnes, 32, looked likely to beat that record until his three wood approach at the last hole (502 yards) left the ball buried in sand.

At approximately the same time Clark was enjoying the slice of good fortune that can mean the difference between success and failure. Throughout the week Clark had struck the ball with immense confidence and rarely missed the fairway, but on every occasion that he did venture into rough he was penalised. Now, at the 10th hole (560 yards), his drive finished a full 30 yards right of the fairway and under a bush. But, as luck would have it, a greenkeeper had deposited a sack of cuttings nearby and Clark, his stance impeded, asked for a ruling and received a free drop. It gave him the opportunity to come out sideways to the fairway and eventually to save his par.

For a time it still seemed that Clark might still lack the experience to go through with his challenge and when he dropped shots at two short holes, the 13th and 16th, one felt that the 66 of Barnes was going to win the day. During the past 12 months, however, Clark has worked hard on improving his temperament and even when his second shot at the 17th (497 yards) pitched in the middle of the green but bounced over the back he refused to become disheartened. He delicately pitched back to three inches from the hole for the first of the two birdies he required for victory.

Clark used a driver and a five wood to reach the green at the last hole, left his first putt three feet short, but then holed out for a fine win. He finished with a 74 for a total 291.

Afterwards Clark said that he had worked hard on a fault at the top of his backswing and that this had made a significant improvement in his driving. However, he only came out to Portugal after proving his fitness the previous week.

Simon Hobday, of Rhodesia, successfully holed a putt from seven feet on the 18th green for a final round of 71, two under par, to tie with Barnes on 292. Ken Brown, 20, was challenging hard for the title after birdies at the eighth and ninth holes. However, he faltered on the last nine and finished with a 74 to tie with Mark James, round in 72, in fifth place on 294 and one stroke behind Spanish World Cup player Antonio Garrido, who closed with a 75.

291: N. Clark (GB), 71, 75, 71, 74;
292: B. Barnes (GB), 73, 79, 74, 66; S. Hobday (Rhodesia), 72, 76, 73, 71;
293: A. Garrido (Spain), 73, 77, 68, 75;
294: M. James (GB), 72, 72, 78, 72; K. Brown (GB), 74, 72, 74, 74;
296: D. McClelland (GB), 78, 72, 74, 73; A. Gallardo (Spain), 79, 72, 72, 73; J. Gallardo (Spain), 77, 67, 77, 75;
297: C. Mason (GB), 77, 73, 76, 71; J. Canizares (Spain), 73, 76, 76, 71; J. Hammond (GB), 75, 73, 71, 78;
298: I. Stanley (Ausrralia), 79, 76, 75, 68; T. Horton (GB), 79, 76, 73, 71; V. Baker (S Africa), 77, 75, 75, 71; H. Baiocchi (S Africa), 77, 72, 75, 75; N. Price (Rhodesia), 78, 73, 72, 74; P. Townsend (GB), 75, 76, 72, 75; J. O'Leary (Ireland), 78, 72, 72, 76;
299: C. Cullen (GB), 75, 76, 75, 73; P. Eison (GB), 74, 75, 76, 74; D. Hayes (S Africa), 75, 77, 73, 74; M. King (GB), 80, 76, 69, 74; I. Bland (S Africa), 70, 78, 76, 75; G. Garrido (Spain), 74, 80, 69, 76.

Other scores. British, unless stated:
300: J. Morgan, 76, 80, 73, 71; I. Richardson, 78, 78, 73, 71; P. Weaver, 76, 80, 70, 74.
301: B. Gallacher, 79, 75, 75, 72; A. Charnley, 77, 76, 73, 75.
302: N. Faldo, 77, 76, 74, 75; E. Darcy (Ireland), 79, 72, 75, 76.
303: A. D. Jacklin, 78, 78, 73, 74; N. Hunt, 75, 74, 81, 73; D. Vaughan, 77, 73, 76, 76.
304: S. Torrance, 72, 77, 78, 79; D. Jagger, 73, 77, 75, 80.
305: C. O'Connor, Jnr (Ireland), 76, 79, 80, 75; M. Bembridge, 75, 77, 75, 78.
306: D. Durnian, 78, 76, 77, 75; S. Owen (NZ), 78, 77, 75, 76; M. Foster, 75, 77, 78, 76; P. Lodey, 77, 77, 75, 77; D. Watson (S Africa), 80, 75, 74, 77; T. McDonald (Australia), 75, 77, 76, 78; S. Mamashela (S Africa), 74, 75, 79, 80.
307: H. Trevano (S Africa), 76, 80, 74, 77.
308: C. Liberto (Argentina), 80, 75, 76, 77.
310: J. Hawkes (S Africa), 78, 76, 78, 78.

Player offers another strong challenge

Carlsbad, California, April 16.—Challenging strongly as he did a week ago to win the Masters in a thrilling finish, the 42-year-old South African, Gary Player, moved into a tie for the lead with the veteran Mac McLendon with a score of 32 (four under par) over the first nine holes in the final round of the tournament of champions today.

The young Spaniard, Severiano Ballesteros, who took a four-stroke lead over McLendon into the day, came apart and took 40 over the first nine holes on the 6,889-yard La Costa Country Club course.

Player, who teed off about half an hour in front of Ballesteros, added four pars on the first four holes of the second nine to stay six under par for the tournament.

Ballesteros, aged 21, lost two strokes on the first hole of the day and one stroke at each of the fifth and sixth holes.

Player went in front when Ballesteros took three putts at the sixth hole. McLendon got a tie for the lead with a birdie on the eighth hole to finish the first nine with 35 (one under par). He added pars on the 10th and 11th holes to stay six under par for the tournament.

In the third round yesterday, Ballesteros increased his lead to four strokes with a round of 73 (one over par). McLendon was alone in second place on 211 (five under par).

Player's game went to pieces and he staggered in with a 40. He was seven strokes behind the leader, at 214 as was the defending champion, Jack Nicklaus.

THIRD ROUND: 207, S. Ballesteros (Spain) 69, 65, 73; 211, M. McLendon 70, 70, 71; 212, B. Cole (South Africa) 69, 71, 73; L. Trevino 73, 69, 70; T. Watson 71, 70, 71; R. Kratzert 70, 67, 75; 213, J. Pate 71, 75, 69; L. Thompson 72, 70, 71; 214, G. Player (South Africa) 70, 68, 76; J. Nicklaus 72, 69, 73; A. North, 76, 70, 68; 215, B. Crenshaw 73, 69, 73; J. McGee 72, 72, 71; L. Watkins 71, 72, 72; 216, B. Rogers 69, 76, 71.—Reuter.

World Cup to be moved

The World Cup golf tournament will not be played at Waterville, co Kerry, from July 6 to 9. It will probably be played in Spain or Portugal. The move has been in the wind since the anti-apartheid movement in Ireland protested against the proposed participation of a team from South Africa.

The John A. Mulcahy organization, who own the Waterville course, issued the following statement: "After an examination of all the factors involved which militated against the successful staging of the World Cup golf tournament in this country, a ..."

Motorcycling

Hennen's late challenge foils Roberts

Madrid, April 16.—Patrick Hennen, of the United States, won a thrilling duel with a fellow American, Kenny Roberts, to snatch victory in the Spanish 500cc motorcycle Grand Prix here today.

It was 24-year-old Hennen's first Grand Prix win since last year's race at Silverstone.

50cc: 1, E. Lazzarini (Italy), Kreidler, 35min 3.5sec (65.196 mph); 2, R. Tormo, Bultaco, 35:06.7; 3, P. Plisson (France), AER, 36:08.3. World championship standings: 1, E. Lazzarini, 15pts; 2, R. Tormo, 12; 3, P. Plisson 10.

125cc: 1, E. Lazzarini, Morbidelli, 47:54.8 (71.521 mph); 2, T. Espie (France), Motobecane, 48:51.6; 3, G. Bartol (Australia), Morbidelli, 49:00.7. Standings: 1, Lazzarini, 27 pts; 2, P. Bianchi (Italy), 15; 3, T. Espie, 12.

250cc: 1, G. Hansford (Australia), Kawasaki, 39:27.5 (76.99 mph); 2, K. Roberts (US), Yamaha, 39:37.6; 3, F. Uncini, 50:13.1; 4, J. Ekerold (GB), Kawasaki, 50:39.0; 5, M. Grant (GB), Kawasaki, 50:49.9; 10, C. Mortimer (GB), Yamaha, 29 laps. Standings: 1, K. Roberts, 27 pts; 2, G. Hansford, 15; 3, K. Ballington, 14.

500cc: P. Hennen (US), Suzuki, 57:45.8, (79.101 mph); 2, Roberts Yamaha, 57:53.1; 3, Takazumi Katayama (Japan), Yamaha, 57:53.7; 5, B. Sheene (GB), Suzuki, 58:00.5; 10, S. Parrish (GB), Suzuki, 55 laps; 17, C. Pedgot (GB), Yamaha, 55 laps; 18, A. George (GB), Suzuki, 55 laps. Standings: 1, Hennen, 27 pts; 2, Sheene, 21; 3, Baker (US), 15.—Reuter.

Hockey

Corby adds nothing to gaiety of Guildford

By Sydney Friskin

Southgate 4 Guildford 1

In an atmosphere of gaiety, typical of a London League hockey final, Southgate retained the championship at St Albans yesterday, beating Guildford convincingly. Earlier, Guildford won the Second XI final, beating Southgate 3—2 after being 2—1 behind at half-time.

Southgate had a match-winner in Corby, who scored three goals, but it was Brookeman whose fine control and acceleration put them on the road to victory. He kept popping up at the most unexpected places and played a big part in the first two goals, his shot from Neale's centre in the eighth minute leading to a scramble from which Neale himself pushed the ball over the line.

Another sparkling run by Brookeman on the left of the field led to Southgate's first short corner, from which a shot by Cotton was deflected for a long corner. After being held under pressure for about 15 minutes, Guildford began to assert themselves, and Jeans set up an attack which brought Peat through on the left to force a short corner. Carley converted with a well placed shot to level the score in the twenty-fifth minute.

Three minutes later Brookeman ran through a gap in the middle at high speed and flicked a pass to the right. Corby, who was well into his stride, scored with a crisp angular shot and Southgate went into the interval with their spirits high.

The second half belonged mostly to Southgate. After Witaker had missed a penalty stroke, Corby combined well with Neale to score his second goal in the twentieth minute. The Corby magic was seen again six minutes before the end when he went through unassisted to score his third goal.

Jeans, one of Guildford's best forwards, had hurried to St Albans from Wrexham where in the morning, he had assisted Wales in the international match against Scotland, who won 1—0. Saturday's match was drawn 0—0.

SOUTHGATE: D. J. Owen; N. D. Woolven, D. B. Whitaker, A. H. Elding, B. J. Cotton, M. J. Corby, D. C. Aldridge, I. S. McGinn, R. H. Brookeman, J. L. Neale, S. Imtiaz.

GUILDFORD: R. Wright; J. Carley, N. J. Taylor, J. Bowerman, M. Perrin, I. P. Pinks, G. Burgess, P. Pennock, I. Jeans, C. Conrell, B. Peat.

Umpires: J. E. Jones and R. C. Beatty (Southern Counties).

Are these the political parties of the future?

Are the traditional political parties in Western Europe on their way out? This was the challenging subject of a recent symposium held at Strasbourg under the auspices of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. It took place in the council's extraordinary new "Palace of Europe", designed by Henry Bernard. To get this particular symposium off the ground was a triumph for the Political Affairs Committee, since, quite apart from the sensitivity of the subject, established parliamentarians are no more eager than any other group to contemplate the prospect of their obsolescence.

There were three groups of participants: parliamentarians from the council's 20 member nations, academics, and representatives of the new political parties. The most important of these were the Danish Progress Party and the Italian Radical Party, which has pioneered the use of the referendum. Others were, perhaps, somewhat flattered by their status as dynamic new political forces. Mr Tyler, from Britain, spoke intelligently and attractively; but it can hardly be claimed that his Ecology Party has caused our own Westminster politicians to start thinking of alternative careers. Indeed, the most disturbing threats to the existing political order were carefully excluded. There were no men of violence (though an ardent Italian feminist provided some verbal violence), no representatives of separatist or anti-immigrant groups.

Despite the electoral insignificance of most of the challengers present, the established parliamentarians reacted all too predictably. They castigated any change, however amiable, as a threat to democracy, shamelessly identifying their own political survival with that of democracy as a whole. Particularly noticeable was the fervour with which the parliamentary Left (including the communists, represented here by Franco Calamandrei, of Italy) defended their shared political monopoly against the new radicals. They emerged as the true conservatives of contemporary Europe. An exception was the egregious Labour MP, Arthur Lewis, who announced in deafening tones that Parliament had failed.

The Danish Progress Party is a fascinating political phenomenon. In 1971, Mogens Glistrup, who held the chair of tax law at the University of Copenhagen, announced on television that, despite his considerable income, loopholes in the tax system made it possible for him not to pay any income tax. The Minister of Finance had a heart attack and resigned. While the authorities started an investigation, Mr Glistrup founded the Progress Party. In the general election of December 4, 1973, in which 40 per cent of the voters changed parties, the Progress Party won 16 per cent of the vote and 28 seats, making it the second largest party in the Folketing—a position which it has maintained in subsequent elections.

Even more remarkable than its progress is its programme. Its most dramatic proposal is the abolition of income tax. But its main attack is directed against spreading bureaucracy and red tape: it claims that more than a quarter of Denmark's working population are civil servants. This finds refreshingly direct expression in the party's 104-point political manifesto. "Experience shows that our officials and politicians are mere bunglers when it comes to clearing up industrial problems. For this reason they should keep their quack economic plans to themselves." And, "Bakers, booksellers, doctors, etc, are more effective when they produce bread, sell books or heal patients than when they have to fill out all sorts of forms and reports".

However, these Thatcherite sentiments (mercifully not expressed in Thatcherlike language) are balanced by a "left wing" defence policy ("We surrender") and a forthright libertarianism in morals and culture—the Festival of Light's representative, Mr Johnson, got no joy from Mrs Jacobsen, Mr Glistrup's vivacious lieutenant.

The parliamentarians predictably denounced Mr Glistrup for populism and opportunism, Mr Budtz (of the Danish Socialist Party) claiming that the sole purpose of the Progress Party's political activities was to protect Mr Glistrup from the legal consequences of his tax evasion (He has now been fined £500,000, with the possibility of a conviction, in a higher court, for tax fraud; he claims the prosecution was politically motivated.) Mr Glistrup's remark that he based his political programme on what people said at the bus queues, not on Adam Smith or Karl Marx, almost caused an uproar. However, he came over as an able, sincere, and attractive public figure; and Professor Kaarsted, a respected Danish historian, argued that the Progress Party was here to stay.

Whether or not important new parties have appeared to challenge them, all the established parties, argued the academics at the symposium, are experiencing a certain erosion at the grass roots, a decreasing ability to command the attention and allegiance of their electorates. They saw two main reasons for this. The first is the appearance of new issues which cannot be "taken up" by existing parties without destroying their coherence. Contrary to what some political scientists believe, parties are not sponges which can absorb anything: almost all of them are based on ideologies, largely nineteenth-century ones. They have big blocks of voters with traditional aspirations. And they are run by politicians anxious to defend their positions in the party structure.

The ecology movement, to take one example, challenges the ideological basis of all the major existing political parties. Socialists and conservatives have vied with each other in offering economic growth as the precondition of individual development. It is hard for them to assimilate ecological and environmental protest movements which deny this basic assumption. And a majority of their voters still want from them more of the material goods of life. New issues and new strivings, failing to find a hearing in the old parties, are taken up by new groups.

The second reason for the decline of old parties is the erosion of the traditional bases of political allegiance, especially class. In his opening speech, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe noted that "those who vote for established political parties today constitute a much more heterogeneous group than was the case 20 or 30 years ago". As occupational groups multiply, giving people ever more contrasting lifestyles and values, parties find it increasingly difficult to "aggregate" the voters. This points to a flowering of smaller parties, representing a more complex social structure, coming together in shifting parliamentary alliances. The more sombre long-term prospect is for an unstable "mass society" which can be held together only by charismatic leadership.

Obviously, this last is not comforting for the parliamentary systems of Europe. In the shorter-term, however, the blanket hostility of established parliamentarians to new political impulses is hardly justified. Historically, every political party or idea was once new. The upsurge of new political impulses is one of the ways a healthy society adapts itself to change.

Of course, this does not mean that one should welcome every manifestation of new political energy. In responding to the protest movements, it was important to distinguish between those which in their constitutions, political programmes, and political behaviour respected the democratic values, and those which did not. There was much discussion at the symposium whether the referendum was good or bad for democracy. Speakers distinguished those referenda which traditionally governments to achieve results (as in France under two empires and de Gaulle) and those which deepen citizen initiative (as in Switzerland where, subject to certain safeguards, referenda, can be demanded on a petition of 500,000 voters).

A final, disturbing indication of the new wave was raised in a paper on non-parliamentary action in Italy by Professor Rodotà of Rome University. Parliamentary democracy can live beside extra-parliamentary colourful, but legal, forms of protest (for example, the Polish hunger strike), and with violent, but illegal, action designed to secure a change of policy—for instance, the "sit-downs" of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. For example, the law was changed and accepted in practice when the protesters' aims and enforcement was a potential condition for this type of protest.

The disturbing feature for some of the newer forms of "mobile democracy" is the use of illegal acts not merely as pressure to change policy but to destroy the concept of legality itself. The tendency of courts, and even parliaments, to legalize retroactively (or merely condone) illegal acts (for example, in the case of the occupation of empty houses) and unilateral reductions (of rents and rates) points to a decay in the rule of law which, in turn, is a symptom of the decay of the state. At the end of this road lies anarchism, in which public services are usurped by private bodies. In Italy this has gone much further than in Britain; but perhaps the most genuinely disturbing feature of the new wave revealed by the symposium is one which would warrant further study.

Robert Ski

Reforming the corner shops of the social services

Britain's social services, it is customary to claim, have been too often reorganized. The implementation of the Seebohm report in 1970 and the combination of local government and health service reform in 1974 have subjected services to successive scrutiny and repeated restructuring.

Until recently, however, attention concentrated almost exclusively on the statutory services, ignoring the wide range of voluntary organizations which play a considerable role. This deficiency has now been nominally corrected, for the committee chaired by Lord Wolfenden which studied the role of voluntary organizations in the last quarter of the twentieth century, reported at the end of last year.

Much of the evidence to the committee from the major non-governmental bodies was unexciting, even complacent: indeed the creation of Lord Wolfenden's inquiry was opposed by several of the older established bodies. Nevertheless, it was hoped in some quarters that the report would tackle its subject with the sort of critical cutting edge usually absent from discussion of the contribution of voluntary effort to the social services. But this expectation was unhappily not fulfilled.

In so far as Lord Wolfenden and his colleagues make a proposal for the future—there are no formally tabulated recommendations—it is that there should be an increased level of government funding for voluntary bodies. They fail to recognize, however, that such a policy has far reaching implications for the nature of voluntary effort. Many groups now receive more than three-quarters of their income from official sources, and new organizations routinely regard the attainment of such levels of statutory funding as an early objective.

The implications of this pattern are surely significant. If charitable bodies by and large fail to generate their own resources, relying instead on income from taxation, they have become in effect quasi non-governmental organizations and quite different standards of independence and accountability apply.

The enormous growth in local and central government services since the Second World War has changed the pattern as radically as, in their respective fields, the growth of state education or the advent of the National Health Service.

Many of the younger and more vigorous of voluntary bodies see themselves as alternatives to public provision, able to develop more rapidly and more radically, and unconstrained by statutory duties or formal public accountability. But the case, more often than its proponents admit, is at root similar to that made for free enterprise in the commercial sector. That the existence of free-ranging non-accountable voluntary bodies at the experimental fringe of provision can also have the effect of actually inhibiting experimentation within statutory organizations, completes the paradox.

It is much too simple, therefore, to argue that voluntary organizations should carry the responsibility for pioneering. Many areas are much too important to be left to the always patchy and usually under-capitalized voluntary movement.

Many new areas of work require substantial investment and systematic monitoring during the phase of development—resources which voluntary organizations can rarely raise. It is unlikely, for example, that any new non-governmental organizations will be able to carry out experimental projects in the residential field, since the scale of capital required is only within the borrowing power of official bodies.

And is it not healthy that major social problems such as juvenile delinquency, alcoholism and drug abuse should be accepted by the community as a whole, to be tackled through its properly designated institutions, rather than through ad hoc self-appointed organizations responsible to no one but themselves?

It should not be assumed that all voluntary organizations are well or imaginatively run. Some have hardly moved from their nineteenth century origins.

Only in the voluntary sector, for example, does one find residential workers still wearing uniforms; it may be argued that the rationale is to preserve the organization's esprit de corps but the effect on clients is clearly alienating. For elected lay respresentatives to be involved in detailed case decisions on clients is now regarded as poor practice in local authority departments but it is still the rule rather than the exception in the practice of many charities. Statutory bodies have codified their grant-making powers and are increasingly publishing the criteria for eligibility, but many voluntary organizations retain the power to disburse funds in the worst arbitrary tradition of nineteenth century almsgiving.

The voluntary sector, in short, needs attention and reform if it is to continue to retain a place in the administration of modern, professional and humanely delivered social services. Voluntary organizations are diverse and no single recipe for reorganization will be appropriate to them all. But an initial checklist of questions can be posed which any responsible trustees or executive committee could start by answering honestly.

Are the aims as set out still relevant and do they match the actual activities of the society? Are those who are intended to be the beneficiaries of the organization's work properly defined and are they being reached effectively? Does the constitution enable the staff, officers and committees to be answerable in their activities to the fund-providers or to the consumers of the service? Will the organization still need to, or still be able to, exist in five years' time, and what changes and developments will it need to achieve over that sort of period?

Bringing about change within a voluntary organization is rarely easy. Loyalties to ways of working have bee lished and people hav into roles, and it may impossible for many more decrepit of ch summon up the will needed for a thorough performance. Local c voluntary service or coordinating bodies m some sort of consulta ice to their member few have either the or the expertise on required.

More realistically, s ices departments loc the home affairs min central government co lish review teams. invitation could carr systematic examinatio aims and operation of tary body, a prece could be a prelude meaningful statutory partnership.

Voluntary organiza the corner shops of t services. By developin ized lines, by watchir for gaps in the m offering a more perso more dedicated ser simply trying harder, managed groups may s what precariously in t

But they cannot ar offer a realistic a system to the state-r service supermarkets should not aim to com the professional organizations which wi ingly have to carry th mainstream provision.

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The author is Director Services, City of Lon

Why we should 'sell' our public schools abroad

Fees from independent school education earned Britain more than £17m in foreign currency in 1976 according to a census of the 1,036 member schools of ISIS (Independent Schools Information Service). This compares with £9.2m from royalty receipts from United Kingdom publishing and a mere £6.9m profit from overseas transactions in respect of film and TV material.

Alfred Doulton, ISIS's statistician and comptroller, says, "the £17m is based on the average fee for the different types of independent school which the 11,630 foreign pupils attended that year and does not take into account 'extras' incurred during a term". Nor does it take into account foreign currency earned from what might appear a frivolous item, namely pocket money and allowances, or from air fares.

The answers to a recent pocket money/allowance questionnaire to five public schools show that most overseas pupils receive more than their British counterparts, since they usually have to pay for all their clothes and travel expenses, as well as necessities. The lowest pocket money for an overseas pupil answering the questionnaire was £20 a term from a 17-year-old pupil from Oakham School, Rutland, and apart from several with "no fixed amount", the highest, £400 a term, was received by a Millfield 17-year-old.

An average allowance of £150 a term indicated by the questionnaire, would produce an extra £5,233,500 per annum in foreign exchange. These figures raise the question whether more should be done to market British independent school education. Such marketing is at present limited, although a few schools actively seek overseas pupils. ISIS are at present negotiating with the British Council (which has more than 80 overseas offices) to start a pilot scheme this year in Malaysia, Nigeria and Western Europe to provide better information about British independent schools and to devise suitable English tests to be taken in particular pupils' native countries.

One of the greatest problems for British independent schools is to assess overseas pupils satisfactorily. Because of this, Gabbitas-Thring have just appointed an educational representative in Iran and Sevenoaks School already enlist the British Council's help. The council cannot provide a free distribution service, but many recognized schools may not be aware that the it offers the courtesy of publicity through overseas representatives. In 1976 it helped publicize Gordonstoun's Summer School, which resulted in a number of overseas pupils now wanting to come to the school. In 1968 Gordonstoun had 20 foreign boys out of a total 380. In 1977, there were 85 foreign boys and girls out of a total 450.

Many schools, such as Dover College, Oakham School, Harrow and The Leys, Cambridge, are adopting a more flexible approach to entrance qualifications.

The growing demand for a British independent school education cannot be met either by OPOS (Office for the Placement of Overseas Students), who estimate they satisfy only 20 to 30 per cent of their selected demand, or by ISIS, or by the educational agencies or the schools. Sherborne, for instance, receives more than 100 overseas applications and currently has no foreign pupils.

The reasons why the demand cannot be met are pressure on places from British pupils, late applications by overseas parents and pupils without adequate English language and academic background. Yet the demand shows no signs of abating. It has been created by a number of factors—world shifts in the distribution of wealth, local political instability which can cause schools to close for months, by lack of educational facilities in developing countries and by the continuing high regard abroad for British independent school education. For years, Persians, Indians and Thais have been educated in Britain, not only because of high academic standards, but also for the extra-curricular activities and the civilizing codes of behaviour.

To integrate an overseas pupil successfully needs care and R. D. Macnaghten, Headmaster of Sherborne School, recognized this and had the idea, with his bursar, of opening House (run by School Study Centre ing 13 to 18-year-ol pupils intensive Engli an introduction to subjects and a chance to public school life.

This scheme is un access to a public facilities. Pupils are against the necessa ments (strange food lity, discipline, etc) fortable living mostly single or d trally heated study and a family environ only 16 in the house It opened in Jan with one pupil, toda pupils of nine nationalities. Fees week have not dete cations and seven p already moved on schools.

If each of the 1,000 British i schools were to star scheme, the pent-up places might be sa a major source of f rency earnings dev

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A SPECIAL REPORT

WALES

epressed, divided but not grim

n Jones

n and unemploy- e the two great which divide and the Welsh nation hile these dominate , the other issues e, language, politics cation remain as g and gnaw at the of Welsh identity. ion will eventually ed by referendum, it seems that Mr Cunningham, MP 0 per cent clause in have made the task ocates daunting if sible.

is devolution may n engineered for n order to stem a de of nationalism it ical that a fear of y may deter some Wales from voting ater measure of mination.

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nally, the principa- ks an industrial rk is well under constructing Ford's m factory at Brid- ne reason why cided to build Bri- gest factory for 20 Wales is the iven by the Welsh improving com- ns within the area. oads have trans- e face of Wales in decade but for l and geographical is still easier to m east to west. of a first-class re from north to s to maintain the and cultural dif- between the two

The far west, in spite of an influx of drug-smoking hippies and small businessmen from Birmingham, still retains more closely the image of a Wild Wales as portrayed by George Borrow.

It is there where sheep outnumber people, where pubs are closed on Sunday and where, most of all, the Welsh language survives against all odds as an everyday spoken tongue.

There is no doubt the language is at a critical stage, fighting a tremendous battle against a barrage of English and American television culture to survive as something more than a quaint anachronism.

The next census will indicate whether the war can be won for it will reflect the efforts being made to educate young children through the medium of the language. Welsh-medium schools, sometimes accused of being elitist institutions, have a good academic record and their achievements may increase demand for more to be established.

Unhappily, general education in the principality is causing concern and recent disturbing reports on literacy and numeracy led to a special conference being held to discuss the problem of under-achievement among Welsh schoolchildren.

The provision of teachers for Birmingham and the industrial heartlands of England was a proud tradition of the Welsh educational system but now more Welsh children leave school without any qualifications than their counterparts across the border.

Although results among brighter children continue to be excellent, some suggest that the general decline of standards in Welsh schools shows a correlation with the high proportion of skilled and semi-skilled workers in the principality.

Politically, Wales is dominated at every level by the Labour Party, sustained by a huge mass of faithful working class supporters and a caucus of dedicated party activists. Rumbles of disaffection over the odd well-publicized corruption trial and a general desire to experiment after 50 years of one-party rule may crack the façade, but the foundations remain rock solid.

The bedrock of Labour support is in the industrial valleys of the south and it is there where Plaid Cymru, the Welsh Nationalist Party, is making a huge effort to gain power. Party theorists believe that if one valley parliamentary seat could be won others would follow.

Plaid Cymru already controls Merthyr Tydfil council and is well represented on others. The battle between the two parties has become increasingly bitter with charges of inefficiency, graft and even violence.

Culturally, socially and economically, the principality has spawned organizations and traditions which help to sustain, renew and forge its identity.

The CBI and the TUC for instance have developed Welsh branches which function separately from their London headquarters. These are not bodies which merely toe the headquarter line as they seek to formulate policies tailored to the particular problems of the country.

The emergence of the Wales TUC with its annual conference which discusses devolution, the language and other matters peculiar to the country is a good indication of the separate identity of the Welsh.

Culturally, the language, its poetry and songs, is strengthened each year by the National Eisteddfod, an extravaganza of Welshness which some councils refuse to support financially because of its all-Welsh rule.

At the other end of the scale, the improbably named *Trwynau Cochion* (The Red Noses) have emerged as the Welsh equivalent of the Sex Pistols and in the best tradition of punk rock have been banned from performing a song which tells of underage sex.

There are things happening in Wales which are truly remarkable and nothing assaults the mind more completely than the Dinorwic pumped storage power station in Snowdonia. Deep inside the Elydir mountain more than 2,000 men are carving out caverns which will eventually house a 16-storey power station capable of supplying the entire needs of Wales.

In South Wales the National Coal Board has begun to operate the new Bettws anthracite mine, the first to be opened for more than a decade. It will make Britain self-sufficient in the fuel and more important perhaps act as a psychological boost to an area and industry more accustomed to news of closures than major development.

In Cardiff a £22m development plan for the city by a consortium headed by the Heron Corporation is transforming the capital into a premier trading area offering luxury shopping, easy parking and pleasant pedestrian precincts.

Other aspects of Welsh life are less appealing and housing, particularly in the industrial south which spawned and suffered from the industrial revolution, remains a scar on the land. Too many houses remain without one or other of the basic amenities and their continued existence is without doubt one of the most serious challenges facing local authorities.

Another worry is the continuing depopulation of the heartland of rural Wales where the traveller can wander without ever realizing that Britain is an overcrowded island, although the trend is more encouraging as the benefits of investment and expert knowledge begin to halt and reverse the drift.

Without doubt, the greatest unifying force in Wales is the national rugby team, triumphant with its triple Triple Crown and record number of grand slams. The team's success transcends all barriers in Wales.

The author is Wales Correspondent, The Times.

Rugby and choral music are stereotypes of "Welshness". Rugby internationals are fine opportunities to show the flag. Right: the Eisteddfod is regarded as guardian of Welsh culture. *Photographs: David Hurn/Magnum*

At work in picture postcard country

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, the picture postcard country of Mid-Wales has been cursed by depopulation. It is a phenomenon which has impoverished the cultural and economic base of the community as sons and daughters leave to work in England. The reason is all too obvious for the traveller through this green, undulating land encounters few factories or other signs of labour-intensive industry. In short, the area has been dying through lack of work.

But now, slowly, the picture is changing, thanks largely to the aggressive skills of the Development Board for Rural Wales, which believes that the product it is offering is right for the market at this time.

This philosophy, which suggests that the area can benefit from a disillusionment with the quality of life in urban areas, was most clearly expounded recently by Dr Iain Skewis, the board's chief executive, at a conference in South Wales.

"Among people of my age group, which includes many of the United Kingdom's liveliest entrepreneurs, there is a revolt against urban living and all its problems of commuting, property prices, education and violence.

"The revolt has gone beyond talk and there is a realization that there is a choice. We present it to them: not a rural utopia with them weaving their own suits and making their own iron, but a realistic opportunity to live pleasantly and work effectively in a non-urban setting, under our policies, in small towns".

Last month the board published a consultation document which outlined a five-year policy designed to create 6,000 new jobs. Although the commitment to expand Newtown in Powys to a population of 11,000 remains, the board has modified the principle of concentration as outlined in the Government's growth town policy in favour of growth being more widely spread.

It has named five growth areas, Aberystwyth, the Ffestiniog area, Brecon, Welshpool and the Radnor area where it plans to build 250,000 sq ft of industrial space representing some 1,100 jobs. Only in these growth areas does the board intend to build factories of 10,000 sq ft or more.

In addition, the board plans action in communities designated as special towns but here factories will not usually exceed 5,000 sq ft.

Smaller towns and villages will be aided by the building of small workshops, probably erected for the needs of particular projects.

Obviously, a strategy, however attractive, cannot succeed unless it is backed up by incentives and it is this package which has been paramount in the board's success.

More than 100 inquiries each month are received at the board's Newtown headquarters; it has let 14 factories since being established last April and signs agreements for new units at the rate of one a month.

From his experience with the Highlands and Islands Development Board, Dr Skewis well understands that potential industrialists will challenge the weaknesses rather than accept the strengths of the region as a potential base for their operations.

Until now, one glaring weakness has been the shortage of suitable houses in the area for the skilled workers necessary to make possible its growth aspirations.

To transform this weakness into an advantage, the board, over the next five years, proposes to build 280 houses in the area outside Newtown.

This does not mean that the board plans to relegate the indigenous population to the role of the perpetually unskilled and it plans to discuss with the training agencies measures to combat the "intolerable paradox" of high unemployment accentuated by lack of training and opportunity.

Industrialists, the board believes, are often confused by the many types of financial assistance available to them and it intends to act as a single focal point for applications for finance to all public bodies in the area.

Potential and existing industrialists can be offered low rent factories with rent-free periods, economic development loans and expert help from the board's newly formed Business Advisory Service.

This service is available to all types and sizes of companies and will help managers with technical problems, management, accountancy and marketing.

The board has not confined itself merely to expanding and attracting industries as it realizes that these alone are only part of the structure of a viable community. To this end, it

continued on page 14

Some business opportunities are more open than others.

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Together, the Welsh Development Agency and the Development Corporation for Wales can show you just what an attractive place Wales is for industry.

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The Welsh Development Agency is able to help with finance, factories and advice, whilst the Development Corporation for Wales has already helped over 150 international companies to set up successfully—many of them worldwide, household names.

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Welsh Development Agency
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Development Corporation for Wales
15 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3DQ. Telephone: Cardiff (0222) 21208. Telex: 497190.

Cold-as-steel hurricane blows through economy

by Roy Roberts

To an observer on the sidelines the picture that emerges of the state of industry and the economy in Wales is bafflingly chameleon-like. At one moment the mood is one of wild euphoria—but then the pendulum swings and deep depression reigns.

At the end of last year the decision by Ford to establish its new £200m European engine plant at Bridgend, Glamorgan, was being acclaimed as the sort of development which would of itself ensure economic recovery for a ravaged region. Officials of the numerous agencies and bodies which promote industrial development in Wales—too numerous, some would argue—were vying with each other and the politicians to claim the credit for harvesting this attractive development.

With the massive expansion scheme planned for the steelworks at Port Talbot, Wales seemed destined for an era of industrial recovery. That, of course, was before the chill wind of the steel recession blew through the heavily steel-dependent economy of Wales. Plant closures are now being accelerated and the Port Talbot development has been reduced to a fraction of its original scale.

The Ford development is proceeding, and at a considerable pace. Over the next three years 2,500 jobs will be created in an area where new employment is sorely needed to compensate for the rundown of traditional labour-intensive industries.

But the uncritical euphoria that followed Ford's announcement has now been tinged with a note of realism. Ford decided to come to South Wales only after comparing the financial inducements available in Wales with those available around Europe—and some of the countries competing for the Ford project are not noted for their miserliness in this direction.

As well as the considerable public cost of these inducements—an undisclosed amount running well above £50m—there is a less obvious cost, as local agencies and undertakings hasten to provide the kind of facilities demanded by a development on this scale. The public financial commitment will be matched by Ford's commitment—but that commitment will, of course, be constrained by the discipline of a balance-sheet and the forces of the market place.

Not all the 2,500 jobs talked of when Ford announced the project will be vacancies. The Bridgend development will mean some reduction in the number of jobs at other Ford plants in Britain, notably at Dagenham, and so Ford will be offering posts at Bridgend to workers displaced elsewhere.

Those jobs to be offered to people already on the Ford payroll are likely to be the more attractive—and better paid—of the jobs being created at Bridgend.

The new Ford plant is not the only important source of new employment in South Wales. At Merthyr Tydfil the washing machine factory of Hoover is already the biggest single private employer in Wales, with more than 5,000 people on the payroll.

The £10m investment now under way on this site will add another 3,000 people to the factory's complement. This development also involves a substantial public commitment. The 400,000sq ft factory extension is being built by the government-financed Welsh Development Agency—and will then be leased at terms which could scarcely be classed as commercial.

Traditionally on the debit side of any account of the economic outlook in Wales has been the run-down of the principality's basic industries—coal and steel. Over the past 25 years the loss of jobs in mining has been on a vast scale—in this period four out of five jobs in the industry disappeared as pits were closed wholesale.

But the outlook seems a good deal more promising than at any time during this period. Later this month the first new pit to be sunk in Wales for more than a decade goes into production. The Bettws mine near Ammanford represents a £12m declaration of faith by the National Coal Board in a future for coalmining in Wales—a declaration many would not have expected today given the pace of pit closures a few years ago. The pit will build up to a production target of 500,000 tons of anthracite a year, a fuel now imported into Britain.

The problems of the coal industry in South Wales are bound up inextricably with the coalfield's appalling geology. In comparison with other mining areas of Britain the coal seams are thin and often faulted. Investment in mechanization as a way of reducing labour costs pays lower dividends in South Wales than elsewhere, and output a man is lower.

That of course was why earlier this year the miners of South Wales fought such a determined rearguard action against the principle of productivity schemes, and why the implementation of these schemes has been slower in South Wales than in other areas.

The effects of the scheme in improving the financial results of the many loss-making pits in the area will be vital to the coalfield's future. It is now clear that there must be better financial results to justify the investment in an important new mine proposed at Margam, near Port Talbot.

That mine would produce coking coal for the steel industry—but that industry will have to demonstrate a healthier outlook than at present to justify the £60m investment in the new mine.

It is the steel industry which is the most depressed sector of Welsh industry. Almost exactly a year ago the Government approved a development plan which would have doubled the capacity of the Port Talbot steelworks from a three million tonne a year plant to six million tonnes. The £835m development would have done much more than double the capacity of the works. It would have improved the quality of steel produced at the works—a very necessary improvement as important customers like the local tinplate industry order to more exacting specifications and as foreign competitors gain the ability to meet those specifications.

Without being able to produce to higher quality the long-term future of the Port Talbot works was questionable, it was argued, and with it the economic future of a wide area.

The development was first postponed as a painful, protracted and costly strike of electricians halted the works last summer. Then the development plan was overtaken by the recession in the steel industry. Last month's White Paper, which aimed to restore the British Steel Corporation to viability, made no reference to a number of ingredients in the expansion plan—such as the new blast furnace and convertor promised.

The political argument for protecting steelmaking jobs in north-east Wales has been enhanced by large-scale job losses in the local textile industry.

The author is industrial and economics correspondent, BBC Wales.

So far from God and so near to England

by John Osmond

"Wales's greatest tragedy", according to a resolution carried unanimously by the North Wales Free Church Council a few years ago, "is that she is so far from God and so near to England."

As the committee stage of the Wales Bill to establish a Welsh Assembly resumes in the House of Commons this month this quotation has a certain poignancy. If the Bill fails in Parliament, or, more likely, falls at the 40 per cent hurdle in the coming referendum, the main reason will be because Wales is indeed so close to England.

Far more than the so far fruitless search for oil in the Celtic Sea, this is the factor which most distinguishes Wales from Scotland. It reaches deep into the history of the British Isles. Wales was occupied by the Romans, Scotland was not. Wales was conquered by Edward I. Scotland was not. As a result Wales skipped a stage in the Marxian dialectic and failed to develop its own native bourgeoisie; Scotland did and it survives today in the form of the separate Scottish legal system.

But the message of history is not so simply unravelled. Paradoxically, the very integration of Wales has led in the past to its most distinctive features, and may do so again.

The Roman occupation, for instance, was crucial in the formation of modern Wales. Some 1,000 Latin words were absorbed by the old Brythonic tongue to create the modern Welsh language and the impetus for a literary tradition, which flowered during England's dark ages and still today provide the foundation for much Welsh expression.

The lack of a native bourgeoisie or, rather, the easy absorption of the Welsh aristocracy into the English, left a peasantry (the *gwerin*) that on the basis of nonconformity articulated through the Welsh language created the extraordinary radical agreement on nineteenth and twentieth century Wales. In many ways it is this general agreement—the dominance of the Liberal Party in the last century and of the Labour in this—that most distinguishes Wales from England.

It was the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century that created modern Wales and this again was the result of Wales's geographical proximity to England together, of course, with the discovery of vast coal reserves in southern Wales. It was Wales that created Britain, both the sense of identity through the cosmopolitan mixing that took place in the Welsh coalfields, and the imperial expression by providing the coal to fuel the hegemony of the British fleet.

The idea of Britishness is more strongly rooted in Wales than anywhere else, even, I would venture to suggest, than in Protestant Ulster where the overwhelming factor is the peculiarity of their situation. There would be no need of the equivalent to a "Scotland is British" campaign in Wales. The majority of Welshmen profess a dual nationality—Welsh and British—in a way that would not occur to most Englishmen for whom the terms Britain and England are largely synonymous.

The reason why the devolution debate arouses so much passion in Wales is that it is the outward expression, the symbol, of the breaking down of the security that has for three generations gone along with this dual nationality felt by most Welshmen.

For the British dimension of their identity is under threat just as much as the Welsh dimension. The latter threat is clearly understood as a result of the decline of communities in both rural and urban Wales, the decline of nonconformity and, above all, the retreat of the language: all being replaced with uniform mass culture represented overwhelmingly by television programmes emanating somewhere in mid-Atlantic.

But the British identity is threatened, too. Arguably the great depression of the 1930s gave the death blow when half a million people left Wales in search of work (at a time of 20 to 30 per cent unemployment) reversing the great trend of immigration of the previous 100 years. Since then the regional economic policies of successive governments have failed to provide replacement opportunities for the remorseless rundown of the Welsh farming, coal and steel industries.

The other vital element in British identity is more evidently in collapse: the imperial role that provided much of the energy and excitement of Britishness. The Empire gave way to Commonwealth which has now given way to the European Community and, potentially, a new role for Wales as Wales within it.

But attachment to Britain and Britishness lingers strongly on in Wales, particularly as a symbol of an internationalist and class approach to politics. Thus it is no coincidence that the strongest defence of Britain and Britishness today comes from many of Labour's left-wing Welsh Valley spokesmen who rail against the European Community on the one hand and devolution on the other.

All this makes the resolution of the devolution debate in Wales take on equal if not greater significance than in Scotland. Internally, so far as Britain is concerned, what happens in Wales is more likely to prove a pattern for an approach to decentralization and regional government within England.

Externally, as Tom Nairn has pointed out in his *Break-Up of Britain* (New Left Books, 1977), what happens in Wales is of central importance to the development of European politics, both for other awakening n and for the kind of pean integration is offing: "If Welsh n ism can arrive at a political integration contending elements, many others can hope

All this suggests, t the referendum on t ernment's Welsh A plans, still schedul later this year thoug to be delayed by a tion until 1979, w settle the issue once all.

Perhaps proponent referendum who can for it as an anti-de tactic have been mi the experience of t referendum which p a clear-cut result.

But the result of volution referendum ever it comes, is like much closer than m pect and merely prov ther fuel for the co debate about politic tity in Britain.

● The author is affairs corresponden tern Mail, and au Creative Conflict—t tics of Welsh de published in Janu Routledge & Kegan P Gomer Press.

Figures show that teachers could do better

by Ned Thomas

Wales has a long-standing reputation for believing in education, spending money on it, and consequently achieving high levels of performance. It has also been thought to be politically radical, and more classless than other regions, factors which are felt to have been favourable to education.

All this mythology has been taking some hard knocks recently. Literacy and numeracy are found to be no better in largely rural Dyfed than they are in disadvantaged English urban areas. Truancy in Wales is high—extraordinarily high in the south-east of the country—while the disclosure that 60 per cent more children leave school in Wales than in England with no GCE or CSE grades provoked the Welsh Education Office to call a special conference in Mold recently.

What has gone wrong? At times like these people look for scapegoats. Welsh headmasters and schools, it is suggested, are too academically oriented. They still manage to send more children into higher education than most regions of England, but at the expense of neglecting the rest of those in their charge. Or the Welsh Joint Education Committee is attacked for much the same reasons.

I take the view that societies get the schools they deserve, so that even if these criticisms are true, one has to ask why they should be so.

First it needs to be said that the pattern has never been even throughout Wales. Besides high-spending education authorities, there were some others quite far down the expenditure table. Then there was a high correlation between the areas of Welsh-language non-conformist culture and large numbers passing into higher education, mostly to become teachers. This was a special culture in which a powerful drive to get out of the poverty of one's surroundings was combined with strong intellectual influences outside the school, in chapel and eisteddfod. None of these factors is as strong as it was.

But if Wales was a nation of teachers and preachers on one level, it was also a nation of miners, steelworkers and people who worked on the land. Skills were learnt on the job. Perhaps the Welsh education system was not wholly unsuited for the function it had to perform in the past. It selected the more academically talented and got a surprisingly high number of them through formal examinations. That it did little with the others was not of immediate concern to society.

But the pattern of the Welsh economy is changing. South Wales lost large numbers of coalmining jobs in the 1960s, and is losing them in the steel industry in the 1970s. Recently it has been acquiring a fair number of clerical and related jobs in government offices. This clearly brings the need for greater emphasis on middle levels of qualification.

So what one is seeing is an attempt at reconversion in the Welsh economy, and the question really is whether the education system can respond quickly and flexibly. The problem also arises at the higher education level. There has been a heavy arts bias and a strong movement into teaching.

For years the Welsh Language Society has been telling young Welsh people that if they went into teaching there was a strong chance that they would have to leave Wales to find work. Today, with few teaching jobs available in England either, there is a practical logic as well as an emotional appeal in the call to stay in Wales and do something else.

Alternative trainings are not lacking. The North East Wales College of Higher Education in Clwyd has, for instance, established courses in business studies and administration that have a special relevance to Wales. The difficulty is to persuade students that they would do as well for themselves and for their society by choosing these courses as in going to university. It is to be hoped that the policies of the Welsh Development Agency and the Rural Development Board will help people to believe in these areas of education.

The Welsh language is subtly allied to the general dynamic of Welsh society, and one area of education that continues to expand is that of the bilingual secondary school. New schools have recently opened, or are about to open in Cardiff, Carmarthen, Bangor and Llanelli, and together with the already existing schools they put bilingual education within reach of people in most of the main towns of Wales.

How does one offer the same option to parents in sparsely populated areas, which is whe numbers of Welsh-live? Language-st whether practised sically (as in man schools) or energeti in Gwynedd) is answer. It is likely a poor education, the child's language. the language-school requires va bers of teachers if work effectively, a cation authorities a a position to aff level of staffing.

Sooner or later, schools and English schools (with Wels as a subject) will be designated in t areas too.

Wales could be ing a time of econ cultural take-off. have the qualities prise and self-relia are needed?

The author is le English literature, T College of Wales, wyth.

HTV CYMRU WALES

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From the Television Centre in Cardiff HTV Cymru/Wales provides full television services for the Welsh nation. The Company creates 10 hours a week of English and Welsh language programmes; news, documentaries, current affairs, music programmes, religion, children's programmes, plays, sport, outside broadcasts, women's programmes and feature programmes.

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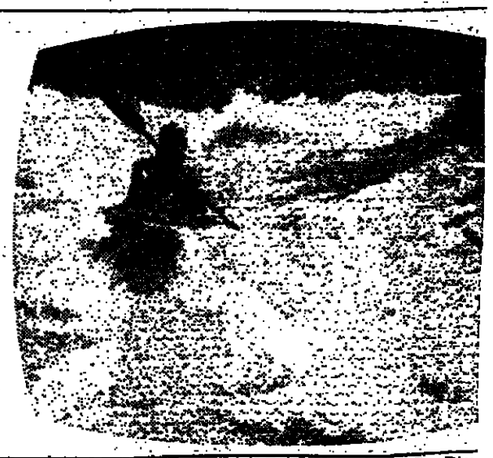
Current Affairs – Outlook. This successful series has added another regular item to its coverage of matters of interest both within and outside Wales. Outlook North East Wales now compliments Outlook on Westminster and Outlook on Agriculture.

News – Michael Lloyd Williams presents Report Wales and Vaughan Hughes Y Dydd. HTV's nightly news programmes in both English and Welsh bring up to the minute reports of the news of Wales.

Sport – Sports Arena. Former MCC and Glamorgan cricket captain Tony Lewis introduces a weekly examination of the Welsh sports scene. Dewi Bebb, former British Lions rugby international edits the programme.

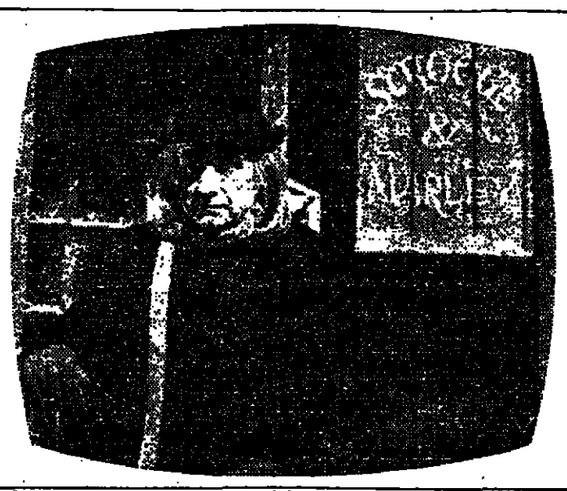
Children's Programmes – Miri Mawr features characters well known to Welsh children, while the quiz Camau Cantamil tests individual effort. Seren Wib and Wstibethna offer entertainment and information. 'Un Tro features stories old and new.

Drama. Donald Houston and Glyn Williams in Gerwint Goodwin's 'Heyday in the Blood', one of three hour-long dramas specially adapted for television from the work of eminent Anglo-Welsh writers to be screened under the title 'Border Country'.

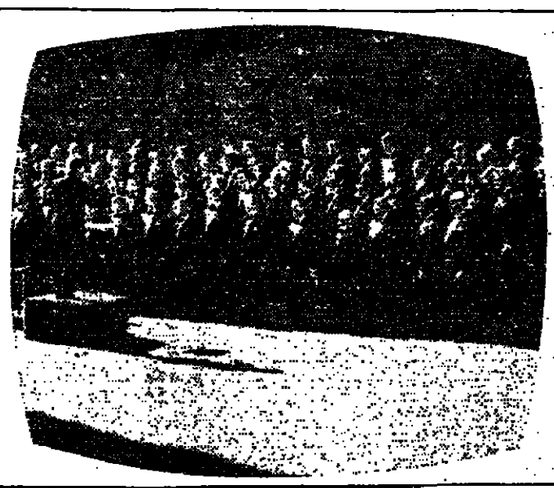


Exploration and Adventure. Dudh Kosi – Relentless River Everest, the journey by canoe down the world's highest and most dangerous river, was another programme from HTV Wales' notable exploration and adventure films to receive a network showing and to be sold overseas.

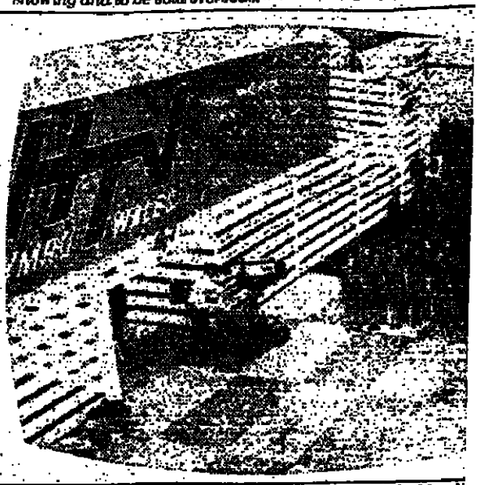
Documentaries – Quiet Roads of Wales. Following the success of his many series on Wales Wynford Vaughan-Thomas has now turned his attention to the Welsh canals in a series of three programmes.



Opera – Christmas Carol. A specially commissioned interpretation of this famous Dickens' story includes Sir Geraint Evans as Scrooge. Ryland Davies and Elizabeth Gale. The music was written by Norman Kay and the librettist John Morgan.



Welsh Language Features and Documentaries – Bywyd. In this weekly series of Welsh documentaries and feature programmes produced by Gwyn Erfyl, the famous Choir Cor Meibion Y Brythoniaid will be seen in a special programme.



Outside Events. HTV Wales televises and film Wales' leadi cultural events, the National Eisteddfod, Urdd Eisteddfod, t Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod, and the top agricultural attraction The Royal Welsh Show, as well as sporting and religious events.

Emotive language at the brink

Jones

n Wales today is ive than the lan- sed on the brink n or revival it the whole gamut as the academic, and direct e to save it inten-

ern of those who nage resurrection ndable for, since ere has been an decline in the f speakers. In the last census only one in five population of eople claimed to th (the language).

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the most impor- ment in the lan- e has been the of a prolific Welsh-medium hools and the nd of education to allow educa- the language to rough to full purses.

now more than nursery schools the principality, rtly by a Welsh nt of about primarily by an dedicated volun-

Roberts, head ery school move- des the language precipice but results of the will justify the is organization.

rts, along with mics and educa- Vales, is adamant atest force work- the language e influence of the home. For centuries the language has survived the worst unfeeling acts of a dominant culture such as the infamous Welsh Not which forbade children to speak their own language. This came into use in 1870.

A child found speaking Welsh had a Welsh Not hung around his neck. This was passed from child to child and the one wearing it at the end of the day was punished.

But since the advent of mass instant communication and entertainment the language decline has accelerated. It appears that *Kojak* and the *Rock Follies* are succeeding where repression failed.

For this reason, Mr Roberts believes it is essential to have more Welsh language programmes on television. It has been estimated that to provide a high quality children's programme in the mould of *Blue Peter* would cost about £1m a year.

The fight for more television time has become the central issue in the fight for the language and Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, said in November that plans for the development of a Welsh language station are well advanced "subject to the money being available".

A White Paper on the subject is expected shortly and it is thought that it will be influenced by the recommendations of the Crawford committee report published in 1974.

That stated: "The social need in Wales for the service is pressing, and we recommend that it should be introduced on the fourth channel in Wales as soon as possible without waiting for a decision on the use of the fourth channel in the rest of the United Kingdom".

The delay in announcing the fourth channel for Wales has caused increasing bitterness among some politicians and language activists. At the last conference of Plaid Cymru, Mr Gwynfor Evans, the president said: "It is now realized that the language cannot be saved by the home alone. The most important cultural institutions are television and education.

"The Government has conceded for some years now the principle of making the fourth channel in Wales a national channel, with Welsh language programmes for three or four hours every evening at peak viewing time, but as usual it has not acted on the matter.

"It has used the scarcity of money as an excuse, although a television system just as costly was set up for the British soldiers in Germany."

Some organizations are not content with political protest and have resorted to direct action against television booster stations in an effort to force the Government's hand.

These illegal raids are carried out by members of the Welsh Language Society whose clarion cry is echoed by the words of Saunders Lewis: "To restore the Welsh language in Wales is nothing less than a revolution. Only revolutionary methods will succeed".

Since it was formed in 1962, the society has claimed a large degree of success in persuading local authorities and government departments to send out bilingual forms in the principality.

When members of the society appear in court for defacing English language road signs or damaging television relay stations they can now address the magistrates in Welsh as the Welsh Language Act of 1967 granted equal validity to Welsh on any document or declaration in court.

Not surprisingly, the efforts to save and reestablish the language are not universally welcomed in the principality, raising as they do the spectre of a small elite of Welsh speakers able to command the top jobs. Some people claim that the fear that children may be forced to learn to speak the language is a factor which frightens potential industrialists from establishing factories in the country.

The main controversy is in education. A body called the Language Freedom Movement is now pressing Dyfed Education Authority to remove the compulsory teaching of Welsh in English-medium schools in many parts of the country. The movement's essential philosophy is that children should be allowed to accept or reject the language of their own free will without coercion or compulsion.

Already, the movement claims, an emphasis on the desirability of Welsh speaking is manifest in jobs in education, health and local government. This, they argue, could lead to a decline in the standards of public service as top administrators would be drawn from less than 20 per cent of the population of Wales and only 1 per cent of the total population of the United Kingdom.

The movement has sent deputations to the four main parties in the principality asking them to adopt a unified national policy for the language based on freedom of choice.

According to its officials, to force a child to try to learn Welsh when it is obvious that he will never master it does nothing but raise barriers of resentment against the tongue.

Opponents of the language are sometimes surprised at the emotion engendered by their arguments but it is difficult to restrain emotion when discussing the Language of Heaven.

Llaneglwys County Primary School, where the teaching of Welsh is integrated into the general syllabus.

Marking up a profit on the slate

rPatt

n Wales in the to dislike the late quarries, beauty of the of Snowdonia. k my daughter the 1960s more rries were clos- ten slate lay in ds, discarded, n Ffestiniog. ver, saw things A soft rain was the slates e semi-precious don't they lock she asked, "in steal them." 1960s, a time of d despair, slate nto the old age. n Quarry, at roduces 30,000 hed slate each is markered as d is widely used which protects in the North also used as a r underground a oil and gas

ate is also used r, as an aggre- making and as ing agent for fing felt.

Corris (Merioneth) slate has been exported to provide bench tops for the King Abdul Aziz University in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, and has also been used for the facing, sills and flooring of the new London Museum.

These new uses for slate show the ingenuity and courage of twentieth-century quarry owners who, between the two world wars, saw many of their traditional markets for roofing slate disappear.

The isolated position of Snowdonia, where most Welsh slate comes from, and the lack of deep water ports near by, added to the cost of transportation. Substitute materials were developed for cheaper roofing tiles, which further undermined the use of slate.

However slate mining has never been without difficulties and men and material have the same enduring quality. Before 1750 North Wales was wild and remote, and the mountain roads so poor, that sledges without wheels were used to carry slates. Because of geographical obstacles the slate industry did not grow significantly at the time of the industrial revolution but instead had its greatest expansion from 1831 to 1882.

Welsh slate was formed during the palaeozoic era when most of what is now called North Wales was buried under the sea. The sedimentary and volcanic rocks formed during the Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian periods were folded, by pressure, into mountains.

Today there is a rebirth of slate. It has some way to go before it approaches the high days of the beginning of the century when the quarries of Caernarvon and Merioneth (now Gwynedd) employed some 16,000 men.

However, with 550 men employed in half a dozen quarries—this is equivalent to 2,000 men in the days before mechanization — the talk today is of expansion. The demand is greater than the supply.

Mr R. H. Boyle, agent at Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda, says: "We would very much like to expand our slate production because demands are currently exceeding supply."

Most of the 550 employees still work to produce traditional roofing slate. About 40 per cent of production is used in the United Kingdom, particularly in Wales where planners are sympathetic and appreciative of the local product. However, some slate quarries in the past few years have developed a profitable sideline producing Welsh craft gifts for an expanding tourist industry.

A large collection of high quality gifts including clocks, cigarette boxes, carved wall plaques and the most beautiful chess set carved in black slate and white marble with a slate box to contain the pieces, have been on exhibition at the Welsh Craft Centre, Brompton Road, London.

Most of us have seen grey or black slate, but there are also red, green, blue and striped varieties. A quarryman was at the exhibition to show the delicate art of splitting slate.

Some of the slate in the exhibition came from Llechwedd Quarry at Blaenau Ffestiniog which, in 1972, opened a half mile level section of slate caverns to the public, revealing the mystery of the mines and the men who worked them.

Visitors are taken in by train and can study the old machinery and Victorian working conditions reconstructed in tableaux. After the underground tour the sightseers can leave the train at the Old Mill, which houses a collection of early quarrying equipment.

One of the originals is the first rotary slate dressing machine, for which the enterprising designer used an agricultural chaff cutter as his pattern.

Mr Hefin Davies, managing director of Llechwedd, says: "Llechwedd has invested some £200,000 in new machinery and we are in fact selling as many slates here now in a month as we did in a year when we took over in 1968".

However, Mr Davies, who is also chairman of the North Wales Quarry Association, is concerned that while there is every official support for the tourist provision within the slate industry, there is no support for the traditional slate producing. "It is impossible to get a grant to expand this aspect", he says.

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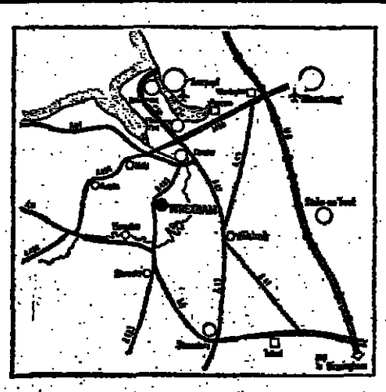

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Tourism is continuing to expand and to provide new employment throughout Wales. The Wales Tourist Board has several exciting and challenging projects in hand, such as developing the industrial heritage of the Valleys of South Wales into a major tourist attraction in the 1980's. In Blaenau Ffestiniog the slate caverns and associated narrow guage railway have already become outstandingly successful attractions.

According to the British National Travel Survey for 1977, Wales continued to increase its share of the British holiday market, taking 15%, second to the West Country at 18% but ahead of Scotland at 12%. Visits to Wales by overseas tourists are increasing more rapidly.

To take advantage of all the opportunities now presenting themselves we need investment in new and improved accommodation and facilities. The Wales Tourist Board may be able to help with grants or loans. WTB cash incentives have already helped to build well over 5,000 new hotel bedrooms in Wales.

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Harold Naylor, Chief Executive.
Wales Tourist Board, Llandaff, Cardiff.

An ancient place to explore at ease

by Diana Patt

When a visitor enters Wales for the first time to be greeted by the sign of the red dragon and its message *Croeso i Cymru* (Welcome to Wales) he feels himself in an ancient country where the Arthurian wizard Merlin stays trapped in stone.

In many parts of Wales, Welsh is still the first language and, in more remote regions, the visitor has a sense of stepping back in time, witnessing festivals and customs dating from early Celtic days.

Even 50 years ago many parts of the country were still isolated from the motorist, accessible only to walkers or riders. A network of roads existed but were drovers' roads, heavily rutted and grassed over.

Today all this is changed: most visitors travel to Wales by car and find it an excellent destination for touring. Some combine a seaside and mountain holiday by using a seaside resort as their base.

There are some spectacular mountain roads such as the Horseshoe Pass from the border to Llangollen, where the colours are blue-toned and purple whatever the season, or the Abergwesyn Pass, an old drovers' road with electrifying hairpin bends, or Llanberis Pass with its views of Lakes Padarn and Peris and of Dolbadarn Castle.

The natural environment of Wales is endlessly varied. Within a fairly small area can be found lakes, rivers and waterfalls, and mountains with dramatic views of the sea. Against this backdrop are positioned a generous sprinkling of medieval castles.

For those who do not like to drive there are numerous coach touring holidays. A range of destinations and timings can be found in the Tourist Board's free *Wales* brochure.

For many, the urge is to go at a slower pace and to reach more remote areas. For them to enjoy on foot or on horseback there are the highest mountains in England and Wales, hills and valleys and long sandy beaches and headlands where wildlife and seabirds are the most frequent visitors.

Pony trekking offers a delightful way of wandering through the valleys, the mountains and the hills of the principality. This group stops to enjoy the view from the green hills above Dolgellau. Below them, to the right, can be seen the serene waters of the Mawddach estuary.

I still treasure the memory of walks I took two years ago in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, along the cliff top from Manorbier to Castle Martin—all wild flowers and spectacular sea views, and from Rickets Head to St. David's, ending up with a visit to St David's Cathedral, in a position so dramatic that it is like a perfect stage set.

Wales is specially suited to pony trekking, with routes that vary from invigorating trips into the high mountains to easy riverside tracks. There is a good selection of centres throughout Wales, which offer hourly, daily or inclusive weekly trekking.

For those who book for more than a day, lunch is taken up in the hills and dinner is served at the home centre, after a hot bath. Novices receive expert tuition in the paddock before being taken into the hills. It is important to look for a centre which is a member of the Pony Trekking and Riding Society of Wales. This society inspects the centres yearly and guarantees standards.

Walkers are well looked after, being offered a large choice of nature trails and country paths. These trails wind through forests, over hills and beside rivers and waterfalls. Most are not too long or demanding, and should appeal to all the family. Many have display boards en route with descriptions of local plant and animal life.

Other traditional methods of moving around—such as canal boats—have been resuscitated. Visitors can explore the North Wales borderlands on the Llangollen Canal and the Brecon Beacons from the Monmouthshire/Brecon canals in South Wales. The boats are floating homes for hire and can be operated by those with no previous experience.

Railway children of all ages can travel on two of British Rail's top scenic routes—the Cambrian Coast route from Aberystwyth to Pwllheli and the Heart of Wales line from Swansea to Shrewsbury. They can also relive the age of steam on the narrow gauge Great Little Trains of Wales, eight lines in all with the most impressive concentration of narrow gauge lines in Britain.

But the newest method of keeping on the move must be hang gliding. The Welsh Hang Gliding Centre at Crickhowell, near Abergavenny, trains to all standards, but specializes in novice tuition. Course fees include the hire of all equipment.

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Rugby heroes greeted like royalty

by Peter Evans

Words which describe best the Welsh style of rugby are borrowed from the French—panache, éclat, elan. There is a hint of theatre about them. The best of Welsh play displays an imaginative daring which goes farther than logic should really allow.

The great Cardiff XV of the late 1940s had it. I can still see the half-secret smile on the lips of Jack Matthews as he and Bleddyn Williams outwitted a more than competent Gloucester defence.

In the 1960s, the fashionable English clubs visiting teams like Llanelli often played with vigour, initiative, spirit and bravery. Of course there were brilliant moments. But what stays in the mind was Llanelli's capacity for exasperating the English or themselves.

They tried the impossible with skills that sometimes seemed more like those of the Harlem Globetrotters than of orthodox rugby. Sometimes they succeeded breathtakingly. At other times they seemed bedraggled and depressed. At least the English were on the whole consistent.

The present Welsh achievement, crowned by winning the triple crown for a record third year in succession and a second grand slam in three seasons, has been to discipline that flair at international level without, so far, destroying it.

Coaching has given them a remarkable consistency while still allowing improvisation or acceptable risk-taking—like Bennett's exciting jinking out of defence. Moreover it has added another dimension to their strategy—timing. Instinctively the Welsh have always known how to tease and surprise. But now it is to some extent more premeditated.

The development of coaching has not occurred without misgivings by some, as Ray Williams, coaching organizer to the Welsh Rugby Union, tells in his book *Skilful Rugby* (Souvenir Press, £4).

There are still those who feel that the joy of rugby has been its lack of earnestness.

The glory of amateur play is that it is for fun: the amateur's security does not depend upon it; he can afford to take risks and be idiosyncratic. Yet coaching is not something new to amateur activity.

It is easier to see from a distance the parallels between rugby and the rest of Welsh culture, which thrives best when nature is nurtured. The other Welsh passion, singing, is an example. Like it, rugby has its roots in the community. but it is only through the mastery of techniques that talent can be released, personality shine.

Young rugby players are prized like young singers at an eisteddfod. The day David Watkins, a brilliant outside half, first appeared in a Welsh trial, the spectator in the stand next to me just happened to know in detail his rugby history. People matter.

The question is whether that type of interest can survive, whether the aspirations they encourage will decay, along with the old mining communities and much else. The question was posed in December when Welsh Schools were beaten 25 points to six by the Australians.

True the Australians were big lads and soon afterwards the Welsh beat the Scottish Schools by 26 points to three. But what will be the state of Welsh rugby in, say, 20 years? The question has a bearing not only on all Welsh sport, but relates to wider changes taking place in Britain.

Some are worried about the effect of the passing of the old grammar schools, each with its strong identity and variety of teams able to compete for the honour of the school against those of its rivals.

There is anyway a growing tendency for young people to do their own thing. The choice of sports available has been encouraged by the development of leisure centres in Wales. In 1971 there was one. Now there are more than 50.

Logistically, are the Welsh trying to do the impossible? The dominance of rugby football must have been at the expense of other sports, though Association football teams have had their moments, like Wrexham in the cup, and a year ago Wales's 1—0 defeat of England was their first win at Wembley.

In the past year other Welsh successes have included the following: in athletics, Berwyn Price won the AAA national 110 metre hurdles for the fifth successive year; in boxing, Johnny Owen stopped Paddy Maguire in 11 rounds to become the first Welshman to win the British bantamweight title for 64 years; in cricket, Glamorgan reached the final of the Gillette Cup for the first time in their history; in golf, Brian Huggett captained Britain's Ryder Cup team; in sailing, Edward Warden-Owen won the national championship in the 470 class; even in tug-of-war, Llanboidy, representing Wales, won the world championships in Jersey; and at bowls, Enid Morgan and Margaret Pomeroy won the triples gold at the world championships at Worthing.

In Wales, however, there are no heroes like rugby heroes. In *The Barry John Story* (Collins) the former Welsh outside half told how people wanted to shake his hand and slap his shoulder. Then an increasing number wanted "to prod my chest, pull my hair, tug my clothes and take my shirt buttons. In a crowd, there were always fingers in my back". At the National Eisteddfod, a mother told her small son to touch him. At least two women curtsied to him.

John called the process he underwent a public movement towards his own deification. The strain was enormous. At 27, right at the height of his phenomenal career, he suddenly retired. Rugby had become a religion. International matches, with their singing and fervour, focus a nation's belief in itself on 15 figures weaving and bobbing out there on the lush green turf.

A couple of years ago I happened to be in Wales the night before the match with France. I could not get a ticket for it, but had managed to obtain one instead for England versus Ireland. Wales was alive as only Wales can be. At breakfast time, a Frenchman came up the stairs of the hotel in his underwear with a bowler hat on his head and champagne bottle in his hand.

I confessed to a Welsh friend I was going back to watch England. He stared at me in disbelief. Then a gleam came into his eye: "Oh, you're going to headquarters, to Twickers. "Twickers", he mused, "where they play rugger".

Truth to tell, it is a different world.

The author is Home Affairs Correspondent, The Times.

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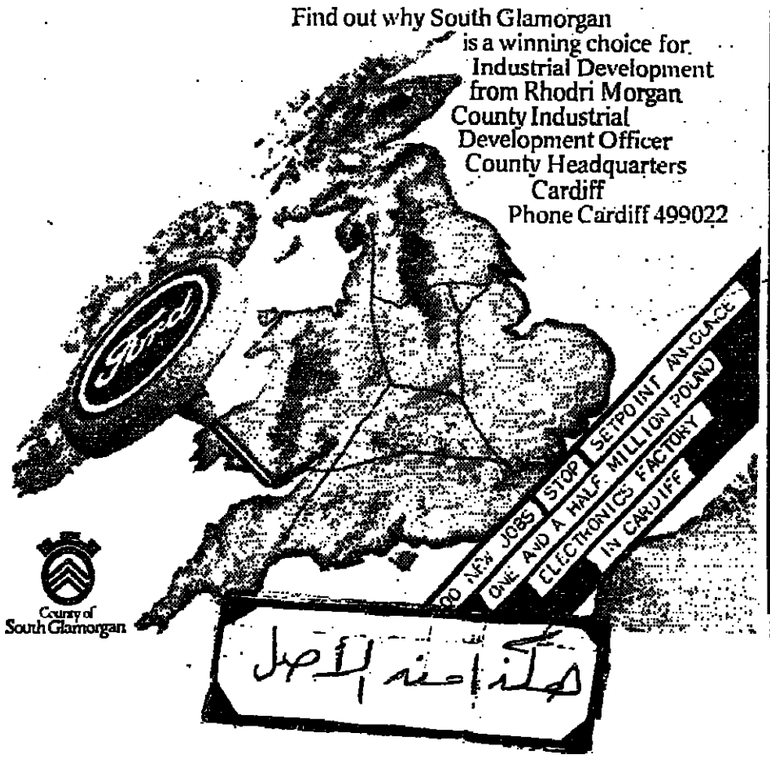

At work in picture postcard country

continued from page 1

has already committed itself to close on £150,000 for cultural centres, educational movements and sports clubs.

In order to succeed, the board will have to overcome prejudices which deter some would-be industrialists and also counter the argument, sometimes expressed, that its activities are speeding up the destruction of the Welsh language and culture.

Board officials argue with conviction that the outward drift of young people is the greatest enemy of the cultural base and suggest that creation of new job opportunities for indigenous people will counteract any dilution of the culture by incoming workers.

Myths and misunderstandings about the Welsh abound and some industrialists are apparently concerned that their children would somehow suffer by being forced to learn Welsh. They need not worry for English has long been the dominant language in the area.

Communication is another psychological barrier but Dr Skewis points out that his headquarters is within an hour of every big football ground in the Midlands—"if that", he adds blandly, "is your measure of a civilized life".

Other parts of the board's area are however a long way from the Midlands and the need for improved road, rail and air facilities is not disputed.

While the expansion of existing businesses is the cheapest and quickest way of creating job expansion, Dr Skewis argues that calculated risks must be taken when considering financial aid for completely new businesses.

Another method of encouraging new entrepreneurs is to identify opportunities for them. For example, the board has discovered that of the £7m worth of goods bought by visitors to Mid-Wales each year only a small proportion of them are produced in the area.

The realization is slowly growing in Mid-Wales that the area, with the exception of Newtown where much had already been achieved by the Mid-Wales Development Corporation, has been underselling itself for too long.

Dr Skewis has made it clear that that will change. "We are offering something that is attractive, something that is worth while and we are progressively trying to move from the position of being grateful for each inquiry and new industry to that of being the arrogant seller who knows he has something good."

T.J.

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Strong investment in industry –and criticisms fade

d Whatley

e Welsh Develgency expects to dustry at an aver- f about £200,000 part of its efforts revitalize the nomy.

ittle more than the agency has it is an important in the Welsh eco- s injected more from companies, d as share capi- powers to invest, y to build fac- ure industrial reclaim derelict of 40,000 jobs created if the 50m plans are by 1982.

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basis of the pro- hich has top pri- he next few years the development enterprises with potential. The not support lame

A's first annual that many of the firms seek- re undercapital- is a common fea- ll business, but it critical at a time flation," the re- Much of the estment work has en to adjust com- ercial structures, ding additional ital, to give a for future trad-

companies have built of the cash, further 30 small benefited since was formed in 8. The agency's s include com- ing hand tools, aterials and ll as a poultry Cash loans have ven wider range fabric makers, arries, shellfish and manufactu- ctronics, tooth- carpets.

Assistance has been from loans of about £1,500 up to the largest deal so far, a £1m shares-and-loan investment in the steel group, John Williams of Cardiff. The agency acquired nearly 25 per cent of a new subsidiary, John Williams Foundries, besides advancing a £750,000 loan. The cash will enable the group to expand output to maintain its leading position in the spheroidal graphite castings market.

In another, much publicized deal the WDA, through buying a quarter of the equity for £492,000 and providing a £308,000 medium-term loan, helped the Cardiff-based colliery waste recovery company, L. Ryan Holdings, to emerge from receivership.

Advance factories are vital to attracting new industry to Wales, and the agency is engaged in the largest building programme ever undertaken. The present pace means that an average of more than two factories a week will be completed until 1980.

Factory building is a role inherited from the former Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation, but the agency has announced its own programmes since 1976. In total 900,000 sq ft have been completed, and a further £11m will be spent on land and building by 1980 to put up another 173 units covering a further 773,000 sq ft.

At any one time the agency has about 30 factories ready for letting. It manages more than 16 million sq ft of factory space in the region, although another government-sponsored body, the Development Board for Rural Wales, is responsible for advance units in mid-Wales.

The WDA's factory building policy has been designed to meet specific needs. For example, it includes many smaller units—some only 1,500 sq ft—to encourage local entrepreneurs to get into business.

Factories are also built to companies' special requirements, one example being the £10m, 400,000 sq ft extension to Hoover's domestic appliance factory now going up at Merthyr Tydfil. The scheme is the largest single expenditure by the agency and will create 3,000 jobs.

Acquiring land for industrial use is also vital, with 740 acres owned by the agency and a further 720 acres subject to negotiation. The WDA operates five big industrial estates, and the intention is to expand the availability of strategically placed sites.

Justification for buying land in advance of requirement was given a big boost by the Ford Motor Company's decision to set up a 2,500-job engine plant at Bridgend. The location was greatly influenced by the WDA's having the 175-acre site ready for immediate development.

Land reclamation is another function the WDA inherited. In its first two years 63 schemes, totalling 2,300 acres and costing £14.6m, have been approved. By 1980 a further 107 schemes to reclaim 2,500 acres at a cost of £14.5m will have been sanctioned.

Local authorities attend to preparation and administration, turning former industrial eyesores into useful land, and the WDA pays the bills. Since reclamation started, prompted by the Aberfan pit disaster in 1966, more than £45m has been spent and nearly 10,000 acres cleared.

The agency has the job of selling the advantages of Wales to expansion-minded industrialists. The Development Corporation for Wales, which now receives a large part of its finance from the WDA, is mainly responsible for attracting foreign companies to set up factories in the region.

The development corporation, which was founded in 1958 and is financed by industry, local authorities and Government, has been able to intensify its efforts because the WDA has increased cash allocations.

The accelerated closure of the 3,100-job East Moors steelworks in Cardiff, as part of the BSC policy of phasing out older works, could illustrate how the WDA's different functions blend.

The recent White Paper, *British Steel Corporation: the Road to Viability*, disclosed that up to £4m will be given to the agency to help to bring new industries to Cardiff. It is expected that the cash will be spent on reclaiming land to counter the city's shortage of industrial sites, and on building advance factories.

Working with the local authorities and other agencies, the WDA will have the central role in trying to combat the possibility of disastrous unemployment in Cardiff.

The author is industrial editor, Western Mail.

A conveyor system snaking down Clydach Vale, Rhondda, marks a major operation to extract coal from a million-ton waste tip. The scheme is backed by a Welsh Development Agency investment.

Turning back the clock unscientifically

by Geraint Talfan Davies

Professor Leopold Kohr had been expanding his thesis for a full 10 minutes in the heat of the television studio when an obviously charmed, but still earnest, Joan Bakewell interrupted him. "But surely Dr Kohr, we cannot just turn the clock back like that." "My dear, the analogy is as weak as the argument", he replied, his hand hauling a large pocket watch from his breast pocket. He turned it back with great deliberation and Miss Bakewell gaped.

Dr Kohr's critics would doubtless call that a case of pot and kettle and there is no doubt that his characteristic use of "unscientific" analogies has helped to deny him even that degree of academic respectability accorded to the late E. F. Schumacher and his immensely popular *Small is Beautiful*.

But a growing number of people (not least in Wales where he had settled after a lifetime's peregrination around the Western world) are coming to believe that Dr Kohr is the origin of the Schumacher species, something that Schumacher himself would not have denied.

Dr Kohr's life has been as unpredictable as some of his argument. He was born in Obendorf, Austria, the village where the carol "Silent Night" was written and only a few miles from Salzburg where, he says, he saw "the perfection of human endeavour, the architecture, the style, the music, all produced by a sovereign community half the size of Cardiff".

After periods at the universities of Innsbruck and Paris and the London School of Economics and a spell as a reporter on the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War, the Nazi invasion of Austria drove him to North America where he gathered a few pennies by working in a goldmine in Ontario and as a photographer's apprentice in Hollywood before the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace put him in charge of a project on common markets. An associate professorship at Rutgers was followed by 15 years as Professor of Economics at the University of Puerto Rico.

But all the while Dr Kohr, had, so to speak, been thinking small, first writing on the glories of the small in 1941 and lecturing on the limits to growth a full 22 years before the Club of Rome's report of the same name.

In the 1960s he also had an opportunity to put his beliefs in smallness to the test when he became an economic adviser to the state of Anguilla that was nipped in the bud by Sir Harold Wilson's force of Metropolitan Police.

"Anguilla was the perfect opportunity. I went to advise them. I provided scholarships by making a few telephone calls, though I am not a millionaire, and I found them a year's supply of oil in 20 minutes, though I am not an Arab."

By the time of the Anguillan episode in 1969 Dr Kohr's Welsh connexion was already 12 years old. A censorious review of his book *The Breakdown of Nations* in 1957 in *The Observer* was sufficient proof of the man's worth to Mr Gwynfor Evans, leader of Plaid Cymru, who immediately invited him to visit Wales.

A visiting professorship at University College Swansea was followed, in retirement, by a tutorship in the extra mural department at Aberystwyth from where he spreads the gospel of smallness like an itinerant Sunday-school teacher through the villages of mid-Wales between lecture tours to the United States and elsewhere.

The analogies would indeed be suitable for a Sunday school. "The answer to bigness is smallness, not still larger units, just as the answer to the Deluge was the Ark of Noah, not the Titanic. His contemporaries called Noah a lunatic. Maybe he was. But it is from him that we descend. The experts all drowned."

All this was manna from heaven (or at least from Puerto Rico) to some nationalists looking for a wider theoretical base for their ideas. But Dr Kohr's humour could not stop him teasing them: "The reason I love the Welsh is because they are so few. If there were 50 million Welshmen and three million Englishmen I would probably be living in London, not Aberystwyth. I would advocate a Welsh state even if all the Welsh were English."

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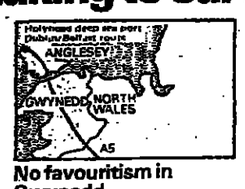

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The battle is not yet over for the March generation

Ten years ago in Poland, in March 1968, students were holding mass meetings, occupation strikes and demonstrations. They protested against the destruction of the nation's culture, restrictions imposed on the remnants of civic freedoms, and the omnipotence of the police and censorship. A number of writers, artists, scholars and scientists declared their solidarity with the students.

Many people now believe that the demonstrations were provoked by a part of the ruling apparatus in order to bring about changes within the party leadership. Hundreds of students were arrested, beaten and prevented from continuing their studies; dozens were sentenced to years of imprisonment. Jews were forced to leave their native country. Creative and intellectual circles were brutally purged.

The roots of the trouble went back to the 1956 reforms. The failure was caused in part by the watchful presence of the Soviet Union but it was effected principally by the native apparatus of power. There was a quick end to any talk about democracy and democratization, national independence, far-reaching economic reforms, curbing censorship and political police; the workers' councils, which had developed spontaneously in 1956, were deprived of any significance; trials began to multiply for such "crimes" as writing an article for the emigré press, expressing—in a private letter—an unfavourable opinion of the country's leaders, keeping books judged to be hostile to the system. A Stalinist type of industrialization, wasteful, ignoring both the needs of the people and the needs of modern development, began once more to prevail.

The liberal or "revisionist" opposition within the party, which had been influential in 1956, disintegrated. Its existence was based on a misguided belief in the random character of Stalinism, its inevitable elimination, and the rebirth of communism, thanks to "its own innate health and strength". This opposition believed that it shared with the authorities a common sense of values, a faith in human democratic, self-governing socialism.

The March events were the last act of this liberal opposition and the first of the new opposition whose extraordinary development we have been witnessing over the past two years. When we now read those student resolutions of 10 years ago, we are struck by their extraordinary naivete. We can still perceive in them some remnants of trust in their authorities, in the possibility of a dialogue, which demanded the use of a language acceptable to those authorities. They were still in the nature of petitions submitted before the high throne. The opposition of the time was, unlike today's, unable to make a definite break with the authorities and address the people.

But March also marked the shaping of a new political consciousness among the Polish intelligentsia. The students' declarations no longer contained revisionistic illusions about the "essentially" good nature of communism. The works of even a "young" Marx, Lenin, Lukacs or Gramsci were no longer holy writ. The Constitution and laws of the Polish People's Republic began to be invoked instead. On their basis students and intellectuals started demanding respect for the civic liberties such as freedom of speech, and assembly. Instead of "the good socialism" they invoked the European tradition of the rule of law. Today the laws of the country together with international treaties (UN Covenants on human and political rights, Helsinki Agreement, etc), have become the basis for all dissident movements in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe.

A campaign of hate against the Jews...

The March movement also possessed another dimension, a struggle for power. This was identified with the name of General Moczar, Minister of the Interior. It was a movement of the middle and lower apparatus of power against the stagnant policies of Gomulka, and the blocking of the promotion ladder. Aware of the bankruptcy of the communist ideology, it tried to find an ideological substitute in nationalist sentiments. Neither Moczar nor his associates had any wish to go against the Soviet Union, so this prefabricated nationalism was directed at substitute enemies on whom the new socialist bourgeoisie could vent its frustrations.

Seeking support among the power apparatus and popularity among the people, the movement turned a campaign of hate against the Jews. They were accused of all the evils in Poland's post-war history, of Stalinism and economic crimes, persecuting patriots and spoiling the country's image abroad, Zionism and plotting with reactionary Catholic clergy. Approximately 20,000 Jews and Poles of Jewish descent, including many prominent scholars and scientists, artists and writers, left their native land. Other students and intellectuals accused of anti-national and anti-popular attitude, also fell victim to the campaign of hate.

All this led to the final break in the romance between the intelligentsia and the communist authorities. Today's intelligentsia is no longer deluded that it can play the role of destiny's chosen, or that it can influence the future by playing adviser to the communist part like the revisionists. The return of Poland and other countries of the Soviet block, to their proper historical development can be effected only through constant pressure by the people demanding reforms, enlarging of the islands of freedom and extending the Poland of the rear, the real Poland, the Poland of the "social movements" which exists behind the official front.

This Poland began to get organized in the aftermath of the workers' revolt in June, 1976, when the intelligentsia grouped around the Workers' Defence Committee hurried to the aid of the persecuted workers. Today it is incomparably richer, it includes the Democratic Movement, the Movement for the Defence of Human and Civil Rights, the Social Self-Defence Committee (formerly the Workers' Defence Committee, the Students' Solidarity Committee, publications such as *Glos*, *Opinia*, *Spotkania*, *Zapis*, *Puls*, *Robotnik*, *Indeks* and *Bratniak*. It also has a "university" with branches in many university towns and the participation of prominent scholars, scientists, artists and writers. Discussion clubs are also active, including three workers' discussion clubs in Warsaw, Cracow and Grudziadz.

In all these areas of activity one can find people of the March generation. No one has any illusions that the authorities are not going to try to enforce "law and order" as soon as they feel stronger. It is to be feared that, as in March 1968, the authorities may once again try to use provocation. That is why representatives of all the basic movements within the opposition stated recently: "Organized groups of democratic opposition will not let themselves be driven into conspiracy; they will not be provoked and will never resort to acts of terror which could be exploited to liquidate any authentic, spontaneously formed outlets of social initiative".

Aleksander Smolar

© Palach Press.

Lord Chalfont

Now the neutron bomb is defused

We may, I think, safely assume that we have heard the last effective word in the debate about the so-called neutron bomb—at least as far as its possible deployment is Europe is concerned.

Of course President Carter, having been placed in a position of maximum embarrassment by the vociferous lobby in favour of developing and deploying the weapon, was obliged to present his decision to abandon the weapon as a postponement or deferment, with suitably minatory subordinate clauses about what would happen if the Soviet Union failed to react appropriately.

The implication that the Russians might respond to unilateral gestures from the West with similar decisions of their own will not, of course, be taken seriously by anyone over the age of 10, and it is difficult to imagine any contingency in which Mr Carter will be persuaded to reverse his decision. One or two western European politicians, misled into believing that President Carter was about to give his approval to the new device, have been left with varying amounts of egg on their faces, but this is a decoration to which they are by now fully accustomed.

It is now a matter of the first importance that the Atlantic Alliance should address itself constructively to the serious business of putting the defences of western Europe in order—a problem which has been grievously distorted by the special pleading about the neutron bomb from people who ought to know better (and, in some cases, actually do).

Before offering a few suitably modest suggestions about how the state of our defences might be improved, I feel bound, before leaving the neutron bomb with the Multilateral Force and the TSR 2 in the graveyard of irrelevant weapons systems, to make two comments on the debate, if only because they might reduce marginally the possibility that people will be misguided the next time we have one of these nuclear punch-ups (it will, I can assure you, not be long delayed).

The first point I want to make concerns the knee-jerk reflex which persuades many otherwise thoughtful people that if the Soviet Union is violently opposed to a proposed course of action, it must, by definition, be *a good thing*.

The message I would like to leave with you is the simple one that any measure of foreign policy proposed by the West is not automatically good if the Russians do not like it, or bad if they do.

The second matter is one which covers territory familiar to readers of Lewis Carroll or George Orwell. It concerns the apparently unlimited capacity of some people to use words to mean what they *want* them to mean, no more and no less.

On this occasion the expression "lowering the nuclear threshold" came in for some notable vandalism. It is, of course, a metaphor and therefore especially vulnerable to brutal usage; but, in the language of strategic debate it has a fairly precise, and hitherto unchallenged meaning. It means adopting a policy, a weapons system or a tactical doctrine which makes it *more likely* that nuclear weapons will be used in the early stages of a war.

That is a simple enough proposition, and one might have thought, unambiguous. Yet in the debate about the neutron bomb certain distinguished commentators claimed that the weapon could not lower the threshold because it was a nuclear weapon—a proposition so splendidly fatuous that it must be in the running for the title of non-sequiture of the decade.

Mr Julian Critchley, a Conservative Party defence expert of impeccable credentials and usually faultless perception, actually went as far as to say that it raised the threshold because it was more likely to be used; which is, to say, translated into simple English, that by lowering the nuclear threshold, the neutron bomb actually raises it. There is no more certain recipe for military disaster than untidy thinking; and there is no more potent instrument of untidy thinking than the careless use of language.

What, then, now that the massive irrelevance of the neutron bomb is out of the way, should the western alliance be doing about its defences? It is generally accepted that the Soviet Union has achieved a measure of superiority over the West in almost every aspect of military power. This imbalance is most noticeable in Europe, where the Warsaw Pact now has the ability to deliver a surprise attack with every expectation of swift, if limited, success.

Whether, if they decided to launch such an attack, they would do so with or without nuclear weapons is a matter for serious analysis and speculation; but it is not a matter about which anyone in the West can ever be certain. It is necessary therefore that we should think clearly about how the threat should be met in either case.

One of the reasons which lay behind the dangerous confusion over the neutron bomb is the reluctance among western political leaders to think strategic doctrines through to their logical conclusion—especially when they involve nuclear weapons.

The concept of deterrence is not new—it has been at the heart of strategic thought throughout centuries of military history. Although nuclear weapons have transformed international politics, there is one basic element in military planning which they have not changed at all. It is quite simply that in order effectively to deter a potential enemy from attacking, it is necessary to demonstrate the capacity to do two things—to offer an effective defence against the attack and to retaliate punitively.

In the context of the defence of western Europe, this postulates the need for conventional defences strong enough to stop an attack in its tracks, at a very early stage, without being forced into the first use of nuclear weapons; together with the obvious capacity to retaliate with nuclear weapons if the enemy uses them first.

A clear corollary to this is that the defences of Nato should be concentrated far enough forward to prevent the enemy launching a surprise attack, occupying a substantial area of western Europe, and then defying the West to evict them; and that these defences should be so composed and equipped that they do not require the immediate use of nuclear weapons of any kind, whether they are called "tactical", "battlefield" or "strategic"; or whether their radiation effects are "enhanced" or not.

If the defences fail, then it may be necessary to resort to punitive retaliation; certainly any potential enemy must be left in no doubt that we have the capacity *and the will* to do so. No one, however, should believe that this phase will necessarily be susceptible to elegant and precise control. It is just as likely to be an annihilating, radioactive holocaust. That is why it is vital that we think clearly about the long term implications of any given strategy and do not simply reach for short term panaceas in the hope that they will remove the need for r planning and painful political de

We should now be paying fa attention to the potential value c are called Precision Guided Mu —non-nuclear weapons, equippe modern techniques such as tel or laser guidance, capable of in substantial casualties on armoured formations. There sh more thought about the role of attack aircraft as anti-tank systems and about the tactical a nical lessons of the 1973 war Middle East.

The twin concepts known jargon as standardization and sp tion are too obvious to need elaboration. The spectacle of a alliance of nation states co with each other to produce gun cannot fire the ammunition o allies, aircraft which cannot us airfields, and wireless sets which communicate with each other w hilarious if it were not so da

These deficiencies of equ organization and doctrine a course, a reflection of the almo failure of the European nation western alliance to formulate a remotely resembling a common for their defence.

Some countries wanted the bomb; others did not. We ca the luxury of this spectacular only because we are still depend for our security in resolution and political will United States of America. be unwise to assume that always be so; and it is high t the western European commu its military defences in order.

If it does not, any other s [it may have] may turn out a very short life. It is no being *involved* in the defence dom; we must be unequivoca *mitted* to it; and if the distin not clear let me offer you the put forward by a fellow deleg conference in Amsterdam last the analogy is a plate of ba eggs.

In this most English of dishes, the chicken is involv pig, on the other hand is fu mitted. Think about it.

© Times Newspapers L

Rhodesia: the moment of truth for Britain

Joshua Nkomo is a leopard that does not change its spots. Listening to him on television the other day, I recalled a conversation I had with him in Salisbury in July, 1961—before UDI, of course, before the marginally progressive 1961 constitution, when he was leader of the National Democratic Party.

The politicians and the people, he said, had got too far apart to come together by evolutionary process. The Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya (very lately subdued, but leaving its mark on British and white Kenyan attitudes) had taught Rhodesian Africans a lesson. No privileged minority had ever given up its privilege without being forced to do so. The constitutional proposals for Rhodesia then under debate did not matter a fig. Forget them, he said. The Africans were now interested only in power. ("Frightening", I noted in my diary.)

All that is exactly what Mr Nkomo is still saying now. For "the politicians" read Messrs Muzorewa and Sithole; for "the people" read the elements represented by the Patriotic Front. For "the constitutional proposals" read the internal settlement. For "power" read power.

Though I did not record this, I remember, too, Mr Nkomo quoting the experience of Ireland as proof that the British always refused to reason what they would eventually concede to force. For "the British" read Mr Ian Smith, and the proposition seems to have been vindicated in Rhodesia.

The moment has come, or will come soon, for the British themselves, in the person of the Foreign Secretary, either to prove it true again or boldly to affirm the opposite, that the British will concede to reason but will refuse to bow to force.

Citation of Ireland stirs some provocative thoughts. In 1918-21 Lloyd George was Ian Smith, the Black and Tans were the Rhodesian security forces, the Irish republicans were the insurgent Africans. The Anglo-Irish treaty of December, 1921, was the internal settlement of March, 1978; Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, who signed it, were Abel Muzorewa and Ndabaningi Sithole; Eamon de Valera and Erskine Childers, who repudiated the treaty, were Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe; the republican resistance, which became the IRA, was the Patiotic Front.

And what followed? The "internal settlement" went into force with the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922. Griffith, first president, died of the strain, and Collins, first premier, was murdered in a republican ambush—let us pray that no similar fate awaits Mr Sithole or Bishop Muzorewa, nor that of Erskine Childers, who was executed by an Irish military tribunal, awaits Mr Nkomo or Mr Mugabe.

But William Collins carried on at the head of the lawful Free State Government. The Anglo-Irish guerrilla war turned into an Irish civil war, with the battle for the Four Courts as its set-piece, a war which lasted for a devastating year. The Free State survived.

In August, 1923, a general election returned only 44 republicans in a Dail of 153. Eventually de Valera himself embraced constitutionalism, entered the Dail in 1927, became prime minister in 1937 and at last president of the Republic.

The same scenario, *mutatis mutandis*, could be followed in Rhodesia—a settlement, elections ratifying it, a return to legality, civil war (not inhibiting elections) for less than a year, a popular sickening of strife and bloodshed, the eventual return of the insurgents to constitutionalism and may be their leaders to office.

A new and different influence, however, applies in Rhodesia today. That is the involvement of the so-called front-line African states and the menace of their calling in Russian and Cuban support.

The possibility that a civil war of a guerrilla kind might become an international war, with trained cadres, large forces, sophisticated armaments and distant allies or mercenaries compels a radical review of our whole attitude towards Rhodesia. We have bemused ourselves—and the Americans—by constantly talking about the "illegal regime" in Salisbury.

This is dangerously false. The "illegality" of the Smith regime consists in two facts: its unconstitutional establishment over the nominal sovereign authority, and its diplomatic non-recognition by all but one or two other states. The second fact arises from the first, and if unconstitutional establishment were enough to outlaw an effective national regime half the governments of the world would be at risk.

The almost universal custom, and therefore the norm of international law, is that effective regimes are recognized *de facto* regardless of their origin or whether they represent majorities or minorities; but their diplomatic recognition adds nothing to the facts of their competence or their lawful rights arising from it.

Repeatedly and consistently over the past dozen years since UDI the British Government has in practice recognized the Smith regime as the *de facto* government of Rhodesia. Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries have negotiated with its Prime Minister. Rhodesia itself remains an international entity, entitled to the rights and subject to the duties of a geographical state. Our proper attitude towards it and its protection must be based either on its *de facto* national status or on the claim that Britain is still the lawful sovereign power in Rhodesia.

Either way, we are duty bound to oppose any attempt by outside countries, whether neighbours or others, to invade, coerce and conquer it.

To their credit, the Patriotic Front do not want an international war on their behalf, nor do they seek allies beyond the harbouring neighbour states. Mr Mugabe, in a BBC television interview on March 13, was explicit on this. The issue, he said, was one for Rhodesians to settle. That is not, it appears, the view of President Kaunda.

An Irish analogy again suggests itself. To Irish republicans, the Northern Ireland regime is "illegal"—a to the inherent unit Ireland which is sanc the republic's con Pending reintegration whole island, the s Northern Ireland as the United Kingdom force recognized *de* the republic. In Nort land, by itself, the Kingdom plays the ro putative Smith-Muz hole regime, the Patrio that of the provisional Ulster we have no do lies our defensive duty.

The separation of counties was the re compromise between list Protestant north republican Catholic s as any settlement in has to be a compr tween the interests—whites an and rival African part

Dr Owen is right t more for an agreeme all the contenders ger de Valera's signatu as Griffith's and Coll treaty. But if that ef and if the internal regime successfully itself as the *de facto* ment of Rhodesia, p to majority rule after tion, he should make any assault upon it b powers is an affront national law and an our own sovereignty.

To accept and leg product of such an when we refuse to a legalize a majority peacefully arrived Rhodesia, would be as would be contrary to interests.

H. V. H

LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

Now I did warn you about this. Several weeks ago I mentioned that I might shortly be able to give you news concerning a fresh horticultural endeavour.

I am sure that the effect of that warning on some was akin to that on a condemned prisoner when told by the authorities that, after a long search, they may at last have found a suitable executioner. Yet I like to believe that there are also readers who take a healthy interest.

To the third group who have not the faintest idea what I am referring to, let me go back to 1975, when I occupied this space for five days a week and on some of them began writing about my allotment, or vegetable plot, in Brixton, South London. Like a ripening marrow, the reports expanded into a book (now, by the way, available in a paperback edition, one of the few pleasures of life obtainable at under a pound).

The editor of *The Times*, whose qualities do not include green fingers, thought enough was enough, even of a good thing, and racked his brains for somewhere to post me where there was no possibility of vegetable production. He hit upon New York, reasoning that I was no more likely to find an allotment in Manhattan than to track down a singles bar in Cambridge.

But, aha, he was wrong. The part of New York which I inhabit is called Roosevelt Island, in the middle of the East River between Manhattan and Queens, but technically part of the former borough. It faces the classy apartments of the Upper East Side and is linked to its parent borough by cable car, in which most of us commute daily.

Being separated from the metropolis, by however narrow a strip of water, gives the island's residents delusions of rusticity. Seeing that there is more open space than in other parts of the city, a group of keen hoe-wielders got together and had a portion of it, hard by the baseball field, designated as what they call vegetable gardens but what are in British terms allotments.

Some have been gardening there for nearly three years, and more began last year. To investigate the possibility of getting a strip for myself, I went along to the first spring meeting last month of the garden club, which allocates the plots.

The main business of the evening was to be an illustrated talk from a city vegetable expert, but before that there was some revealing discussion about prospects for the year.

The talk was somewhat alarming to a potential novitiate. Difficulties encountered in the previous year included large rocks, lack of topsoil and a fallible water supply system, consisting of a hose that was hard to connect and often broke.

Most serious, there is a threat to the continued existence of the plots on their present site, which is to have a new block of apartments built on it. But Mike, the cordial young man who runs the club, said he thought we were all right for one more summer.

After brief discussion of a group buying scheme for fertilizer and other needed nutrients, we were introduced to the speaker, Bob Martin from Cornell University. Lean, bearded and a mite morose, wearing a sweater embroidered with a rural scene, he reminded

me of that lugubrious man who replaced Percy Thrower on "Gardeners' World".

He was unquestionably expert. He was also disappointingly undogmatic. Your British gardening expert has fixed views and prejudices, which he airs with relish. New York, though, is a liberal, tolerant city and Mr Martin would often tell a questioner: "If it works for you, do it."

It became clear from his talk that there are radical differences between vegetable gardening in London and New York. Here they concentrate on summer crops, because the severe winters discourage attempting the hardy brassicas. They work their plots from April until October, leaving them in the cold, as it were, during the winter.

Americans do not generally grow their own potatoes, but sweet corn is a favourite, although last year many of the island's gardeners had their destroyed by what some believe were rats. (We never had rats in Brixton. Foxes were rumoured, but I confess I never saw one.)

After the meeting, there was a tense, nail-biting period of waiting to know whether I had been assigned a plot. Then a couple of Sundays ago Mike rang and said I had. Braving a cold wind, I went with him to inspect the property. It is about 25 feet by 10 feet—a quarter the Brixton size—and was covered with dead weeds, four feet high.

Prisons have always had an unusual influence on my horticulture. The Brixton allotment was just outside the jailhouse walls, and the Roosevelt Island plot is on the very site of what used to be one of New York's biggest prisons. Its most famous ex-inmate is said to be Mae West, who was sent there to cool off for a few days, in the twenties, after being charged with giving an excessively suggestive stage performance.

I gathered the family and we drove to a garden shop in Queens for some small tools and other equipment. Seeing that it was by now a little late to order seeds from catalogues, we bought them there as well. Nothing too ambitious—lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, courgettes, sugar peas, Swiss chard, cucumbers, radishes, French beans, garlic, a herb or two and a pumpkin for Hallowe'en.

Last Saturday I was up early to do the digging. The peat moss, manure and lime I had ordered arrived that afternoon, so I spread it and by Sunday I was ready for the first planting—sugar peas, lettuce, radishes and Swiss chard. started the tomatoes, and peppers indoors.

With the plots sm in London, the oppr for social inter-action respondingly greater nearby allotment is a has some of the char of the redoubtable Ac tor of Brixton. The is that while in two never discovered the vator's name, within had learned that my low-toiler was called worked in a Manha taurant.

He said that apart rocks (he called them because Americans term rocks for what stones), the chief hin cultivation was the la soil. Peat moss and help but some garde year had gone to gre to get proper topsoil.

"You see this one said, pointing to an whose soil did loo than mine or his." that lady came down five o'clock on three in succession and we the fire house t pointed to the north the island—"to get soil. . . . But do y something?"

I did indeed kn thing. I knew just wh going to say nex thrilled at the pro drew closer.

"Do you know sou he said more quiet results weren't re much better than else's."

That was it. Garde their gentle malice, same the whole we and it is marvellous among them.

"Frankly, there's not a single reason why we advertise in Radio Times."

Frank Abramson, Retail Marketing Manager, W.H. Smith & Son Limited.

That was the riposte Frank Abramson gave us when we recently popped the question:

Why do W. H. Smith advertise in Radio Times?

However he went on in a more encouraging vein:

"Obviously, to any retailer, the sheer numbers of people his advertising reaches is important. When you've over 350 outlets it's vital.

"So we're influenced, of course, by your 10.7 million audience.

"We're after, to use the jargon, your C2DE readers as well as your ABC1's.

"After all, everyone's a potential customer to us.

"That's why we go out of our way to carpet our shops, light them attractively, make them a browser's home from home.

"And hopefully you've noticed how our staff are friendly but professional. They know their products. And they also know when to help you and when to leave you alone.

"Also," he added, having a dig, "as you never tire of telling us, you've more ABC1 readers than any other magazine or newspaper.

"What's more," he went on, ticking off his fingers, "the highest proportion (22% I think) of your readers is in the 15-24 age group, which is an important part of our target group.

"Do you want me to go on?" he said, looking at his watch.

Please, we replied.

"Okay," he muttered "Most of our customers are women. But men are, naturally, also important. So, indeed, are children.

"We're nothing if not a family shop. And you're nothing if not a family magazine.

"Also you give people plenty of time to see and consider our ads (what's your phrase; you stay in the home nine days including two shopping weekends?).

"Furthermore, the fact you publish thirteen regional editions gives us flexibility.

"Finally," he said (stressing the word) as well as newspapers and magazines, we're largely in books and records, the reading and listening market, if you like.

"And," he added, standing up "so are you. Which means your editorial is in sympathy with our ads.

Door knob in hand, he summed up:

"You give us the numbers, you give us the nine day stay in the home, (you give us grey hairs with your copy dates, but they're shorter than most magazines), you give us regional flexibility.

"In short, you give us what we want.

"Besides which," he called from the lift, "you're always a prime recommendation from our advertising agency, D'Arcy-MacManus & Masius Limited.

"And when one of the leading agencies in the country speaks, we listen."

Radio Times

This advertisement is one of an occasional series of case histories from Radio Times. For further information contact Head of Advertisement Department, BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA. Telephone: 01-580 5577.

THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

R CARTER UNDER FIRE

dent Carter is in a lot of le. Criticism has been rain-lown on him from all direc- It is becoming fashionable -that he has failed and that ill probably not last more ong term. There is a danger if too many people come to e this the prophecy will itself by further undermin- nfidence. It is therefore rtant that his critics should velop the mentality of the ng pack. President Carter mbled many issues but he l learning, and he has now some of his advisers off to David to discuss ways of ving decision-making in the House. He needs construc- criticism, not sweeping ation. He is the only can President we have.

iously, the issue on which s recently been most heavily ised in Europe is the one ich it is least deserved. The sion over the neutron bomb aused at least as much by Europeans as by President himself. The weapon was oped largely in response to an requests for something massively destructive than actical nuclear warheads war would be likely to sh across German soil. the obliging Americans up with the answer they not get the Europeans or the Germans alone to stand pd take a clear position. were against the weapon ther and some, such as the ans, simply wanted Presi- Carter to relieve them of responsibility. Some wanted its renunciation ident on Soviet concessions. ow it is Mr Carter who is rly blamed for inconsistency decision.

This will not do. If European governments cannot agree on what they want, or are too afraid of their voters to say what they want in public, they cannot then shift the blame on to the American President. He did his best to consult with them and got no clear answer, so he made up his own mind in the light of American interests as he perceived them. Even then, when the European reaction reached him, he sensibly modified his position so that the production decision will now be "influenced by the degree to which the Soviet Union shows restraint in its conventional and nuclear arms programmes". This is a perfectly satisfactory outcome. It could have been achieved in harmony with the Europeans if they had played their part.

To call for American leadership is reasonable. To want to shift responsibility for alliance decisions on to America—and then to complain about the result—is not reasonable at all. The Europeans are going to have to learn to do better, especially when it comes to seeing that their own interests are properly respected in future arms control negotiations, where the distinction between strategic and theatre weapons will be increasingly blurred.

Other criticisms of Mr Carter are on better ground but there is a tendency to confuse style and substance. Mr Carter set out with a number of ambitious and praiseworthy aims. He wanted to restore some moral content to American foreign policy after a period in which it had come to be regarded with increasing cynicism. He wanted not only to stop the nuclear arms race but actually to reduce the number of weapons. He wanted to stop the proliferation of nuclear know-how and weaponry. He wanted to cut down American arms sales abroad, to win the confidence of black Africa, to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, to declare the moral equivalent of war on America's profligate energy consumption, to settle the Panama Canal, to reduce unemployment.

Critics now say either that these aims were too ambitious or that President Carter has been unrealistic and unskilful in his pursuit of them. Certainly his progress has been limited. His efforts to bring human rights into diplomacy have usefully increased awareness of abuses and improved the American image in some areas (the long-term effects of this sort of yeast in the bread of politics have yet to be measured) but security interests and other aspects of stubborn reality have removed some of the shine. Strategic arms talks were delayed by over-ambitious pronosals but are now getting under way again. Attempts to stop nuclear proliferation were well-meant but have achieved little except to antagonize allies. Black Africa has been wooed with some success but the reward is still uncertain. The Middle East remains tense. And so on. The record is mixed and disappointing but it is not as bad as some of the critics are making out. If Mr Carter can improve the organization of his Administration and become somewhat better at finding the right line between principle and compromise he could still recover confidence. At any rate people who want to help him should act on the assumption that he will.

for Brita

RCES IN THE BALANCE IN RHODESIA

talks in Dar es Salaam en the Patriotic Front rs and Dr Owen and Mr Vance will enable negotia- to continue for a conference en the leaders of the n government in Salisbury ase of the Patriotic Front. s something gained. But lks produced no sign that nference would do more register the incompatible on of the two sides. For Mr e and Mr Nkomo did not ntly modify their condi- for a ceasefire, certainly ough to persuade the other make the far larger con- s involved in rearranging ternal settlement to fit the work of the amended American plan.

immediate task of the American team is to de the African leaders in ry to rescind their refusal nd: to persuade them that in their own interest to at least a general state- of positions round a confer- able. No doubt Mr Vorster e asked to add his weighty in this sense.

nts are hardening positions. lisbury, there is now an ished interim regime in black and white cooperate. e head of affairs, the ive of one white and three members is making policy decisions—of which the most notable is the release of political detainees. The biracial council of ministers has been appointed and is functioning. Of course everything depends on their ability to mount elections and maintain security. But meanwhile, if they go to the conference, they will insist that they are the representatives of a new and legitimate order in Rhodesia, and the question is the terms on which outsiders shall be permitted to join them in making a democratic Zimbabwe.

The Patriotic Front, whatever concessions they may seem to have made, remain firm in their basic demand that they alone, by virtue of taking up arms, are the representatives of the Zimbabwe peoples; so for them the question is what minor role the parties inside Rhodesia may have. They still insist on virtual control of the security forces. Whatever function Lord Carver or General Chand discharge, they insist on a position in which the black voter will see that the guerrilla cadres constitute the real force now and in future. Ordinarily this would ensure their electoral success. But Mr Mugabe, after Dr Owen's departure, declared that a one-party Marxist state must henceforth be accepted as the objective for Zimbabwe—making elections almost irrelevant. Whatever the Front concede on detail, their precondition for a ceasefire is the surrender to them of the levers of power.

Bishop Muzorewa and his colleagues know that means short shrift for them, and can only denounce such a position at a conference. Their fear must be that even to agree to discuss it weakens their authority among their own people, on which, to carry the elections, and check guerrilla influence, they utterly rely. It is for Dr Owen to explain why, after his experiences in Dar es Salaam, they should think differently.

As negotiations continue, the real struggle for the hearts and minds of black Rhodesia intensifies. Whichever side seems to be winning may split the other. Those inside Rhodesia rely on the fact that they are in office, in power, changing once-monolithic white Rhodesia, organizing a black man's future. Those outside rely on the dissolution of this changing state by force and by the erosion of sanctions, a reliance deepened no doubt by recent arms shipments, and the belief that powerful allies are poised to tip the scales. Unless, by means as yet still wholly unclear, this conflict is resolved, ultimately the British and American Governments will be unable to escape the hard choice between one grouping and one attitude, and the other.

id Wood

oblems of ating a new rliament

as the Irish yokel told the otorist that if he were going lin he would not be starting ere, so one might say that if re going to create a new y-elected European Parlia- it would be best not to start the present nominated Assem- here is nowhere else to start. t week's Luxembourg session. B. Andersen, the Danish pre- of the Council of Ministers, at there was now a definitive for direct elections in June, ettled by the heads of govern- in Copenhagen, although he ways been the first man to that constitutionally the deci- ies nor with the prime min- at the European summit but the foreign ministers in the il of Ministers, who will now to carry out the orders their have given and make the date

invention of EEC summits ates how political realities can the rigidities of the Treaty of and also how constitutions go change. Politicians who y the letter of the European ould take note.

e, then, is the definitive elec- are. What happens now? For lomestic governments of the the answer is clear. They legislate for their own national elections, and three or four ds must ratify the Treaty pro- The Commission must bud- pay for a lot of the logistics e national election campaigns. only the existing nominated pean Parliament can plan for ecessor, the directly-elected ment, and that is or may prove a non sequitur.

enlarged directly elected ber, fortified by its repre- ive status, may be expected to its own views about how and where it will work, what it be paid, its procedures, its ng, and much else.

Only one or two questions may be confidently answered before the new Parliament is formed. It will meet, by decree of the Council of Ministers, in an enlarged hemicycle in Strasbourg and a new chamber soon to sprout like a mushroom overnight in Luxembourg; and the administrative seat of the Parliament will be in Luxembourg, as now. The Parliament's committees, as now, will mainly meet in Brussels to be near the Commission, although, like Westminster committees, they will have the power to travel to the capitals of the Nine at will.

Because the Parliament does not and apparently will not own its chamber but will rent it from the Strasbourg and Luxembourg authorities, the directly-elected MPs next year will have no say about what infrastructure they need; they will be stuck with their inheritance from the nominated Parliament. Consequently, the managerial bureau of the present Parliament and its senior officials and planning directorate have to make assumptions that may not be valid.

At the top, for example, it is being assumed that the directly-elected Parliament will meet for at least a fortnight each month, rather than a few days every week, partly because the rapporteur system involves abundant meetings in Brussels, partly because for the first fixed term there can be (even need to be, if there is to be continuity) a reasonable proportion of MPs with a dual mandate, with voting and representative duties to fulfil in national parliaments.

In fact, many of the most experienced European MPs, including some senior members of the managerial bureau, believe it will be disastrous if the so-called dual mandate does not continue. They admit that for the busiest MPs the wear and tear of serving in two parliaments, at the bidding of Whips, takes a grievous toll (Ted Heath, by the way, will deliver a memorial lecture for Sir Peter Kirk in London on May 5).

But that is not all. They profoundly believe that there must be clear lines of communication between the European Parliament and the national parliaments. If there are no links of the kind provided by dual membership, then tension will arise and national parliaments will become more nationalistic and European MPs will be delivered into the hands of the bureaucracy in Brussels. Indeed, increasingly there is a tactical tendency for the Commission to call in aid from the European Parliament to fight its battles with the Council of Ministers, and that will grow under a political president of the Commission with a mind of his own, like Roy Jenkins, especially if European MPs lose their roots back home.

More than that: Smith Square control over and influence on European MPs who have no Westminster experience and few Westminster contacts will quickly weaken. A European MP, paid on a West German scale (as is correctly leaked from the managerial bureau's planning discussions), will not only find a strong temptation to be completely Europeanized; he will also be made financially free, during a *fixed* term of five years, to be his own man.

One of the difficulties about the preparing in the United Kingdom of party lists for the direct elections next June is that, once elected, a Conservative or Labour European MP will be answerable to an immense constituency where the parties themselves have no organization for national purposes, and where the MP will have staff and means to strike out for independence. We have already seen nominated or elected anti-Community MPs from Westminster suffer a sea change in Strasbourg and Luxembourg, and that will increasingly happen.

In a month or two I intend to deal with more problems arising out of direct elections. For the present I end with an in-group journalistic point affecting television, radio and the press. Senior members of the nominated European Parliament and senior officials cannot be blamed for having made no worthwhile plans for covering the new Parliament. The European broadcasting union is active, and has much influence inside a Parliament that wants to be known and taken seriously, but there has been no consultation with the press because no organization in the Nine represents the press.

Already there could be trouble in Britain about the absence of Westminster's law of qualified privilege in reporting debates; already there is difficulty in distinguishing between the bonafide journalist and the lobbyist American-style, who is moving in fact. Some kind of parliamentary gallery system would already be helpful, and next June it will become obligatory.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soviet Embassy plans

From Sir James Richards

Sir, It seems to me that there are three principles that should be followed when the Russian proposals for building in Kensington are being considered. These are:

1. That no foreign government should be permitted to build what a British institution or individual would be refused permission to build, which means that the Russian proposals should be submitted to the local planning authority in the ordinary way, and accepted or rejected on their merits.

2. That no buildings that have been scheduled for preservation (as have the houses in Kensington Palace Gardens) because they are of architectural or historic importance should be demolished. If it is the case that permission for Russia to build in London is being linked with permission to build a new British Embassy in Moscow, we can be sure that there would be no question of Britain being allowed to destroy one of Moscows' historic buildings.

3. That any new buildings permitted should be of the highest architectural quality. If the Russian authorities, as it seems they are, are proceeding in consultation with the Foreign Office or the Department of the Environment, one of the latter should make it their business to see that the architects chosen are the best available.

Yours, etc,
J. M. RICHARDS,
29 Fawcett Street, SW10.
April 14.

From Mr Antony Mair

Sir, Your leader concerning the Russian Embassy project (April 13) mentioned the criteria but fails to give them the correct priority. Although the interests of anti-despotism and planning control may in this instance coincide, it is the latter that should prevail.

The Russians are already in London: we cannot object if they wish to organize themselves either more efficiently or in a complex of buildings more familiar to them than our own less homogeneous systems. But if in order to do this they intend to demolish buildings of architectural interest in a prime position we can and should object most strongly. Kensington Palace Gardens is a unique collection of houses built in the grand manner. It is essential for its character that it should be preserved in its entirety, and in this instance a fight for such preservation should be all the more insistent in view of the attempted intervention of persons who consider diplomacy and not planning the priority in question.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY MAIR,
Marlow House,
Lloyds Avenue, EC3.

From Mr C. J. Gridley

Sir, This Forum, set up by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea to provide grass roots consultation for the Borough Plan is, like the Kensington Society, very disturbed at the secrecy and apparent size of the two sites required for a new Soviet Embassy. Both are within our Forum area.

But any argument about size, height and locations, however important to residents is fruitless until the Government reveals its requirements for a new British Embassy in the Soviet Union.

Since there is a clear obligation on the Foreign Office to assist all countries in establishing embassies in Britain and principles of reciprocity apply in such matters, let the Foreign Secretary announce publicly what facilities he has requested for a new British Embassy in Moscow.

Yours sincerely,
C. J. GRIDLEY, Chairman,
Campden, Holland, Queen's Gate, & Abingdon Planning Forum,
April 13.

PLO activity in London

From Mr Moshe Rosetti, and others

Sir, We read with astonishment the recent statement by Lord Peart, Government spokesman in the House of Lords, that "the PLO itself is a political, not a terrorist organization".

Is it not common knowledge that Yasser Arafat is both the chairman of the PLO and the commander of the Fatah (one recalls here the heinous massacres perpetrated at Bengurion Airport, the Munich Olympics, etc)? Moreover, the PLO remains committed to the "National Covenant" which states in Article 9 that "armed struggle . . . is the overall strategy, not merely a tactical phase" and in Article 16 that "the liberation of Palestine . . . aims at the destruction of Zionism in Palestine". Thus, the PLO has developed a stage by stage programme for the ultimate liquidation of the state of Israel.

Whereas Israel differentiates between the Palestinian Arabs and the PLO and is at all times ready to develop a "live and let live" situation, PLO terrorists have stepped up their murderous attacks on innocent men, women and children in an attempt to sabotage the Israeli-Egyptian peacemaking process.

HMG has repeatedly reaffirmed its traditional friendship with Israel, the only democratic country in the Middle East, and expressed the highest concern for her security. How then can it continue to countenance open PLO activity in London?

We believe, Sir, that we reflect widespread indignation amongst thousands of Jews of British origin, resident in Israel, at a policy which gives aid and comfort to the PLO and thereby serves to open the door to increased Soviet penetration into the Middle East.

Respectfully yours,
MOSHE ROSETTI,
former Clerk of the Knesset,
J. M. YOFFEY,
Emeritus Professor of Anatomy,
University of Bristol,
LUCIEN HARRIS,
vice-president United Synagogue of Israel,
HENRY TABOR,
Jerusalem.
April 3.

Expansion of local radio

From the Chairman of the Association of Independent Radio Contractors

Sir, I fully agree with Nicholas Faith's statement (article, April 11) that radio is the country's fastest growing medium of communication, and that local radio, in particular, represents broadcasting's main growth area. However, it is precisely because I further agree with him that there is an urgent need to expand local radio now, that I take issue with him on his observations on "radio's subservience to television". Independent radio could be expanded under the IBA tomorrow. It merely requires the Home Secretary to lift the moratorium on the development of the ILR system to 60 stations, which was imposed by the Government in 1974, pending the outcome of the Annan Committee's deliberations.

The setting up of a Local Broadcasting Authority must await Parliamentary debate and legislation, and I would estimate that the setting up of an LBA would delay the expansion of local radio, by a minimum of 2-3 years.

While from time to time we have our differences, we are entirely of one mind with the IBA on the urgent need to expand ILR now. There is a separate radio division within the IBA and we have always found the Chairman and Director General readily accessible and fully seized of the importance of ILR.

Quite apart from the delay involved in setting up an LBA, it seems to me to be wasteful to create a separate Local Broadcasting Authority, which would require to have much the same sort of powers and duties as the IBA have at the moment. A further advantage of development under the IBA is that many services such as advertising control and the erection and maintenance of transmitters can be provided jointly for television and radio at a considerable saving in cost. It also seems a bit illogical to have left a monolithic BBC controlling and operating both radio and television, and yet to splinter the future control of the alternative system, when there already exists a great deal of built-in diversity at the operating level, through the existence of 15 television and 19 radio programme companies.

It would be a great pity if there was to be no further development of local radio until Parliament had debated whether or not to set up a Local Broadcasting Authority. The Home Secretary could immediately give the go-ahead to the IBA to advertise contracts. I am sure that investors and staff would be forthcoming, even if in a few years time, a further application had to be made to an LBA, if indeed that body is ever set up. The new stations would be content to be judged on their record of service to their communities.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES GORDON,
Chairman,
The Association of Independent Radio Contractors Ltd,
Radio Clyde Ltd,
Panken House,
Blythswood Court,
Anderston Cross Centre,
Glasgow.

Dispute at Claridge's

From the Chairman of Claridge's

Sir, On Thursday, April 6, a young man aged 19, employed as a trainee cook in the kitchen at Claridge's, was dismissed. He had more than once been warned that he was not giving satisfaction, but persisted in a manner which, in the view of the management, made his dismissal inevitable. He asked to see the hotel assistant manager, acting for the General Manager, who was ill, and he did so on Friday, April 7, accompanied by the Maitre chef and the staff manager. His dismissal was upheld.

At no time prior to this interview, nor at the interview, was it ever mentioned by this young man that he had himself, a few weeks earlier, formed a branch of a well-known union, nor that he had apparently become its shop steward. It was, therefore, with astonishment that the management only learned of these events from a report in a London newspaper, and then only when a group of employees from the kitchen and certain other parts of the hotel, at approximately 1 pm on Monday, April 10, suddenly left the building and said they were on strike, really meaning that they were engaged in an unofficial stoppage.

Those who acted in this way came chiefly from the younger element in the kitchen, occupying the lesser positions, and from the hotel floors, where those who left were floor waiters and a majority of the young maids, some on permit from abroad. The object was said to be their wish, without any form of investigation of the facts, that the young man dismissed should be reinstated.

It was explained by the management that, if a claim were to be made for wrongful or unfair dismissal, this should be heard by the industrial tribunal set up for this purpose; but after a short lapse of time, those engaged in this unofficial stoppage then said their object was recognition of a well-known union.

These are the facts, but it has been difficult, if not impossible, to get them impartially presented, as indeed it has been to reconcile some of the stories published about what was alleged to be happening at Claridge's with what was really happening.

May we seek the protection of your columns to state that:

1 At no time has there been any situation which could even remotely be described as "chaos", as has been printed.

2 At no time have there been 300 members of the staff on strike: this was an exaggeration of 200 per cent.

3 In fact, over three quarters of the permanent staff and the whole of the casual staff, have been, and are, on duty, and have declined to have anything to do with the stoppage, though determined efforts have been made to alter their decision. At no time has any member of the staff been prevented from joining a union.

4 No one, since the stoppage began, has left Claridge's employment to join the strike. Some, in fact, have returned to work.

5 At no time has there been less than 79 per cent of the permanent staff at work.

6 From Monday to Friday, inclusive, the hotel was never less than 90 per cent full; on two nights it was 99 per cent full, and on the third it was 98 per cent full. No guest throughout the week left on account of the strike.

7 From Monday to Friday, also inclusive, there were served at Claridge's 3,094 meals.

It has been most discouraging and disheartening to those who are working at Claridge's, and to those who are, or have been, staying there, including visitors from all over the world, to read so many false statements, which provoke others to believe the situation is quite different from what it is in reality.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
HUGH WONTNER, Chairman,
Claridge's,
Brook Street, W1.

Comparing rail fares

From Mr R. B. Reid

Sir, Mr C. G. Woollen, in his letter published on April 10, compares one specific fare on British Railways with one on French Railways, and concludes that British Rail fares are substantially higher than those in France, and that the rate of increase is higher. He credits this to thrift on the part of SNCF.

Quoting one example of fares does not prove a general point and, in fact, statistics produced by the International Union of Railways show the average fare per passenger kilometre in 1976 was 1.975p on SNCF and only 1.764p on BR. The ratio between the two countries has only changed marginally since 1976, despite higher inflation in the United Kingdom than in France.

Fares on BR's Inter-City routes are based on market pricing, with a wide range of offers to suit various travel requirements and pockets. The evidence that the range and level of fares on these routes is generally acceptable, in a highly competitive business area, lies in the substantial growth of volume achieved over the past 10 years, and, particularly, over the last 18 months.

When it comes to comparisons of thrift, it is interesting to note how much more thrifty the British government is than the French. Each government supports its railway passenger service, but the "contract" for rail passenger services between the British government and British Railways is very much more tightly drawn than is the case in France. In 1976 the British government supported the rail passenger to the extent of 1.7p for every passenger-kilometre travelled, compared with 2.8p in France (at an exchange rate of 8.61 French francs to the pound sterling). Most of the support in both countries went to the commuters and the rural rail travellers, and it is the policy of the British government that the Inter-City business shall be made self-supporting.

And, finally, if one is comparing the productivity of BR and SNCF, it is relevant to note than in 1976 BR achieved 2,395 train kilometres per railwayman compared with 1,886 on SNCF. Perhaps that is one reason why both fares and government support, in reality, are lower in Britain than in France.

Yours faithfully,
R. B. REID, Executive Board Member for Marketing,
British Railways Board,
222 Marylebone Road, NW1.
April 11.

Grandmaster of Chess

From Mr W. Ritson Morry

Sir, I was interested in my old friend Harry Golombek's article in todays *The Times* (April 8) which, as usual, was most informative.

I felt, however, that he should perhaps have been a little more definite about the origin of the title of "Grandmaster" when he remarked: "It was for the competitors in this tournament that Tsar Nicholas is *supposed* to have coined the word 'Grandmaster'."

The most reliable statement available about this matter came from the late Frank Marshall himself in his autobiographical work *My Fifty Years of Chess* where he states: "The tournament was won by Dr. Lasker who nosed out Capa by half a point. Alekhine placed third, Dr. Tarrasch fourth and I received fifth prize. It was at this tournament . . . that the Tsar of Russia conferred on each of the five finalists the title of 'Grandmaster of Chess'."

This would seem to settle the matter beyond all supposition, although one would imagine that it might have caused some raised eyebrows in certain quarters. For instance Akiba Rubinstein was then at the height of his powers and being regarded as the foremost candidate for the chance to challenge Dr Lasker for the championship. J. H. Blackburne had a great career behind him and had years before unsuccessfully challenged for the world championship, as also had Janowski and Gunsberg, whereas Alekhine was only at the start of his career and had yet to reach the heights which he attained in the 1920s when he won tournament after tournament and took the title from Capablanca in 1927.

The origins of this title, however, are perhaps in keeping with the rather unsatisfactory system which the International Federation subsequently elaborated for conferring it and which both Harry Golombek and I view with mixed feelings. At least the Tsar undoubtedly did his best to confine it to players of the most exceptional ability and performance for which he deserves full credit. By contrast the debasement of the title brought about by the proliferation which the FIDE (Fédération internationale des échecs) system created is to be greatly deplored.

Yours faithfully,
W. RITSON MORRY,
International Arbiter, FIDE,
Flat 2, 53 Mayfield Road,
Birmingham.

Activities of hunt saboteurs

From the Director of the British Field Sports Society

Sir, Maureen Duffy's article (guest column, April 12) puts up an excellent smokescreen on animal welfare which, taken at face value, would make it possible to justify a wide range of illegal activities in the name of progress.

Those truly concerned with the countryside will need to look rather more deeply. At no time does she show any appreciation of the links between ecology, the farming community, conservation and sport. Yet, as any experienced naturalist can confirm, these are all essential links which preserve the countryside, wildlife and its habitat, as we know it. Instead she appears to support total disruption of legal sports by any means.

Thinking people are heartily sick of the activities of saboteurs of all kinds, including the Animal Liberation Front whose open boast of causing £300,000 of damage in 14 months seems to have her tacit approval.

On another matter Maureen Duffy is totally misled. The statutory protection recently given to the otter in England and Wales had nothing whatever to do with any question of cruelty, but was concerned simply with the preservation of a species which had become endangered for a number of reasons, not least of which was pollution.

The article seems also to question the due process of the law in which three people were tried and found guilty by a jury of desecrating John Peel's grave.

An excellent smokescreen for what? Attacks on legitimate activities, on the role of the police, on the courts—in fact on law and order in general. Does Maureen Duffy *really* mean that any methods are acceptable to attain any ends?

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN BROCKBANK, Director,
British Field Sports Society,
26 Caxton Street, SW1.
April 12.

From Mr John Brisby

Sir, As one whose left (and writing) hand still smarts from a bite administered by a hunt saboteur at the closing meet of the Christ Church Beagles, may I be permitted to criticize the assumption underlying Maureen Duffy's ill-informed article — namely, "Yesterday's illegality is tomorrow's accepted morality".

I pass over Miss Duffy's assertion that "sabs" are non-violent. I omit to question their designation as animal lovers despite the fact she admits that as part of their tactics they spray anti-mate (a substance that stings the eyes) at hounds, and I leave to one side my own personal acquaintance with Sue and David Hough, those fine quasi-Quakerish (sic) defenders of traditional English virtues.

What I want to know is: Does Miss Duffy really believe that, because hunt saboteurs think hunting will one day be abolished they are justified in taking the law into their own hands? Are we therefore to assume that the National Front, who believe immigration must and will one day be stopped, are morally entitled to intimidate immigrants?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN BRISBY,
20 Ansdell Terrace, W8.

Child pornography

From Mr Nicholas Kittoe

Sir, Have I got it right? Ian Mikardo was solely responsible last Friday for tactics that might cause the effective failure for this parliamentary session of a Bill to make it a crime to use children in pornography. This Bill had otherwise universal parliamentary, and very wide national, support. Most people were outraged to learn that such an action was not already a serious crime. Mr Mikardo did this to fulfil a threat designed to further a Bill of his own about the recognition of trades unions.

I challenge Mr Mikardo either publicly to refute my account of *events or publicly to justify to his* own and my children and to those of all of us how he could withhold from them the moral protection which we wish to afford them.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KITTOE,
32 Grafton Square, SW4.
April 15.

Deteriorating climate

From Lord Kingsale and Ringrone

Sir, I am prompted by today's weather forecast (April 10) and by the recent Arctic experience of the West country to inquire whether it is not perhaps time to reconsider the findings of the Brown University meeting on world climate, held in 1972 and regarded as somewhat alarmist at that time.

Briefly, the meeting stated that we are at present living in an interglacial of the Ice Age and that previous interglacials of comparable temperature have lasted approximately ten thousand years, the current duration of our own. In the past half million years climates as favourable as our own have prevailed for less than 10 per cent of the time; in recorded history we have experienced two cold cycles, that of the 13th century when the Greenland settlements became a bad joke, and that of the 17th century when the Thames froze regularly. We know that world climate has been deteriorating since 1960 and that in 1972 permanent snow cover and ice-pack increased by 12 per cent in the Northern Hemisphere; it has been soberly estimated that six more such winters could return us to the maximum conditions of the Wurm glaciation.

This may seem an unimaginable catastrophe, but let us consider the indicators: the Mexican armadillo, which loves the sun, has been gradually extending its range northwards during this century, it is now retreating homewards; the British do not love the sun, but 25 per cent of them have now bought continental quilts.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
KINGSALE,
Orchard Villa,
Upton Noble,
Somerset.

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 15: By command of The Queen, the Baroness Stedman (Baroness in Waiting) today called upon The President of Malawi at the Savoy Hotel and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed His Excellency upon arrival in this country.

KENSINGTON PALACE

April 15: The Duchess of Gloucester presented trophies at the Oundle Music Festival Concert in Oundle this evening.

Miss Susanna Cryer was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra will take the salute at the annual parade and service of the Combined Cavalry "Old Comrades" in Hyde Park on May 7.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Rupert De la Bère, Lord Mayor of London for 1952-53 and MP for Evesham 1935-50 and for South Worcestershire 1950-55, will be held at noon on Thursday, April 20, at the Church of St Mary Aldermary, Bow Lane, EC4.

The list of dances and cocktail parties arranged to take place during 1978 will be published on May 2, not on May 1 as previously announced.

Royal engagements

The following engagements for May have been announced by Buckingham Palace:

9: The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will inaugurate the St Fergus Gas Terminal, Peterhead, Grampian.

11: The Queen will present new colours to the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, Windsor Castle.

13: The Prince of Wales will attend festival of dedication of west front and rose window of Lancing College chapel.

15: The Prince of Wales, as Elder Brother, will attend annual court, anniversary service and luncheon of Trinity House, London; the Duke of Edinburgh, Master, will attend the Trinity House annual court at Trinity House and church service at St Olave's Church and have luncheon with Elder Brethren, Trinity House; The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend reception to mark the fortieth Anniversary of Women's Royal Voluntary Service, St James's Palace.

16: The Queen will visit Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Bicester, Oxfordshire and will stay for luncheon in officers' mess; The Prince of Wales, as president, will preside at degree ceremony of the Council for National Academic Awards, Gray's Inn Road, London; The Duke of Edinburgh, Master, will attend the anniversary dinner for the Younger Brethren at Trinity House.

17: The Duke of Edinburgh will visit the department of mechanical engineering of Queen Mary College, London University; The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend garden party given by 1st and 2nd Battalions, Grenadier Guards, Burton Court, Chelsea; the Duke of Edinburgh, as president of City and Guilds of London Institute, will dine with the City and Guilds Insignia Award Association at Goldsmiths' Hall.

18: The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, will visit Duchy properties in Devon.

18-19: The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, will tour Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Avon and Gloucestershire in connexion with Award Scheme activities; Princess Anne, accompanied by Captain Mark Phillips, will visit RAF Lyneham and will present new standard to No 30 Squadron.

19: The Prince of Wales will visit Devon County Agricultural Association Show at Devon County Showground, Whipton.

Birthdays today

Mrs S. Bandaranaike, 62; Professor the Rev L. E. Browne, 91; the Right Rev Dr M. H. Harland, 82; Sir Vincent Wigglesworth, 79; the Right Rev J. Yates, 53.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by 1 PB 127780. The winner lives in Devon.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

6 AZ 188259	6 QS 727691
6 BP 313768	6 QS 907683
1 DW 916008	6 RL 697017
4 DS 106807	6 RW 796159
6 DL 640027	TS 197976
6 DL 787287	11 VF 704858
7 EZ 211511	14 WP 376634
6 FP 103542	9 XP 698505
5 JF 694350	2 ZZ 829377
4 PW 803477	16 ZB 421473
11 PB 176824	22 ZZ 850078
6 OK 455679	24 ZL 185796
6 QS 014048	

Entry of religion into new Conservative politics

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

In so far as the main churches have a political voice, they tend to speak from a position in the centre or the left. The British Council of Churches or the Methodist Conference on southern Africa, the General Synod of the Church of England on trade unions and the Roman Catholic Church on human rights or Third World development all say things that would not bring the Conservative Party conference to its feet.

It is curious, therefore, that Mrs Thatcher's political philosophy is consciously and explicitly theological in its foundations, more so probably than that of any party leaders since the war.

In her speech at St Lawrence Jewry at the end of last month she explained that though her Christianity did not equip her with a political theory, her inspiration and her personal sense of purpose came from her own religious roots.

In the Shadow Cabinet she has gathered round her a group of whom that is equally true, and the result is that Conservative policy has taken on a more ideological, and in a way more radical, face than British politics is used to.

It is a reversal of roles for the Conservative Party to be the party of change and of ideology, challenging the settled assumptions of society; and for the Labour Party to have become the party of pragmatism and compromise.

It upsets the easy labelling of political positions, the left-right polarization that is so convenient for headline writers. Mrs Thatcher is more a revolutionary than Mr Callaghan and more dogmatic.

This is therefore a confusing moment for a public argument to have broken out about politics and religion, but it may also explain why it has broken out just now.

Mrs Thatcher was challenged on her theology by Mr Eric Heffer; the Bishop of Southwark, Dr Stockwood, launched a book on Marxism and Christianity and found himself attacked on most sides; Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone was interrogated by Father Herbert McCabe on television on how on earth a Christian could be a Conservative; meanwhile Mr Norman St Stevas and Sir Keith Joseph are expounding principles and policies in writings and speeches that are at least as religious as the average sermon.

The old convention that religion is private, not to be brought into political controversy, has clearly broken down. It has been broken down not by the Christian Marxists who have been marching round these particular walls with brass trumpets for decades, but by the political heirs of Macmillan, Churchill and Baldwin, for whom theology was both obscure and irrelevant.

The prevailing widsom is that politics is a questionable activity for someone engaged in living a religious life, not merely because the necessary, messy compromises require only a vague commitment to transcendental principles, but also because none of the main party political options has any great connexion with a religious view of man.

Conservatism, as it has been practised this century, is particularly open to the charge that it embraces a harsh and uncaring economic ethic, believes in class and privilege, and fosters avarice by an electoral appeal to unenlightened self-interest.

Socialism is open to the even more serious criticism that its several goals, each in itself attractive, are so mutually contradictory that at least one of them would have to be sacrificed.

The example of Russia and Eastern Europe can be used to argue that the inevitable ultimate sacrifice would be the most precious value of all, personal liberty. If religion, in its social dimension, is about making the world a better place, party politics seems to be about various ways in which the world could get worse.

Even the most religious politicians are inclined to say that the Sermon on the Mount is relevant only to private conduct, and to deny that Christianity in particular has any politically dynamic challenge to make to worldy affairs.

There is a recognizable "politicians' version of the Gospels" which is commonly encountered, in which the most quoted text is "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's". It is not a common text among churchmen.

Politics is in fact about conflict, and the usual form of conflict is between two assumed rights, claimed by groups or individuals, which are not mutually complementary.

The concept of a "right" has become a dominant principle in Western society, the impetus for that coming from the postwar development of declarations and conventions of internationally recognized human rights that are above national law.

They are in fact difficult to justify without a religious basis. A strict Marxist could not recognize them as absolutes at all, but as imposed assumptions that may or may not be convenient.

There is considerable scope for the expansion of religious philosophy into the area of rights, not least the resolution of conflicts of rights: between workers and employers, for example, or between a group and an individual over the closed shop. The conflict of the rights of classes is, in British society, the biggest political problem of the age.

The political lesson of Christianity is that the weak and the poor have rights, and such rights may be morally stronger than the rights of the strong and the rich. If "naked" politics is about awarding the battle to the strong, Christian politics could be about sometimes awarding the battle to the weak and powerless.

That would be an extension of the principles of legal justice into the political domain, a good thought for the year of Sir Thomas More's five hundredth birthday.

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

April 10: Statements on closure of Spillers bakeries and on European Council. National Enterprise Board (Financial Limit) Order carried by 279 votes to 252. Motion on Financial Assistance to Industry (British Leyland Ltd) agreed to. Motion to take note of EEC Commission documents on farm structure agreed to. Adjournment debate about Servicemen's families in receipt of means-tested benefits. House adjourned, 11.45 pm.

April 11: Budget statement. Sheffield General Cemetery Bill read a second time. Motion to take note of Community documents on textile policy agreed to. Adjournment debate about health service in south-east Kent. House adjourned, 11.58 pm.

April 12: Statement on uprating of pensions and other benefits. Local Government Act 1974 (Amendment) (No 2) Bill read a first time. Continuation of debate on the Budget. Adjournment debate about services in rural areas. House adjourned, 10.30 pm.

April 13: Continuation of debate on the Budget. Adjournment debate about Confait case. House adjourned, 10.30 pm

April 14: Employment Protection Bill considered on report and adjourned. Internationally Protected Persons Bill completed the remaining stages and the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill read a second time. Adjournment debate about HS146 aircraft. House adjourned, 4.30 pm.

House of Lords

April 10: Statement on European Council. Debate on collective bargaining. House adjourned, 8.57 pm.

April 11: Export Guarantees and Overseas Investment Bill (Consolidation) and Oaths Bill (Consolidation) both read a second time. Scotland Bill further considered in committee. House adjourned, 11.17 pm.

April 12: Scotland Bill further considered in committee. Farm Capital Grant (Variation) Scheme agreed to. House adjourned, 10.37 pm.

April 13: European Assembly Elections Bill passed the committee stage. House adjourned, 7.2 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Conclusion of debate on the Budget. Judicature (Northern Ireland) Bill, second reading.

Tomorrow and Wednesday at 3.30: Further progress in committee on Wales Bill.

Thursday at 3.30: Private members' Bills. Employment Protection (Amendment) Bill, remaining stages.

Thursday at 3.30: Debate on the national health service. Medical Bill, remaining stages.

Friday at 11: Private members' Bills. Employment Protection (Amendment) Bill, remaining stages. Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Select committees

Today: Expenditure: General subcommittee. Subject: Central Office of Information. Witnesses: Advisory Committee on Advertising. Room 8, 4.15 pm.

Expenditure: Education, Arts and Home Office subcommittee. Subject: Provision for Museums and Libraries. Witnesses: Department of Education and Science. Room 15, 4.15 pm. Overseas development. Subject: Renegotiation of the Lome Convention. Witness: Mr Leslie Huckfield, Under-Secretary, Department of Industry. Room 16, 4.30 pm. Public accounts: Subject: Job Creation and General Butter Subsidy. Witnesses: Department of Employment; Manpower Services Commission; and Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce. Room 16, 5 pm.

Tomorrow: Expenditure: General subcommittee. Subject: Response to the White Paper on the Civil Service. Witness: Lord Peart. Room 6, 4 pm.

Wednesday: Nationalized Industries: Subcommittee B. Subject: The Electricity Supply Industry (Reorganization). Witnesses: Electricity Council. Room 8, 10.45 am. Expenditure: Social Services and Employment subcommittee. Subject: Employment and Training in the new unemployment situation. Witness: Mr Edward Heath, chairman of all-party lobby on youth affairs. Room 8, 5 pm. Expenditure: Environment subcommittee. Room 5, 4 pm. Public accounts: Subject: Appropriation Accounts. Witnesses: Department of Energy and Scottish Development Department. Room 16, 4 pm.

European Legislation etc. Subject: Oil Stocks. Witness: Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy. Room 15, 4.15 pm. Overseas Development. Subject: Renegotiation of the Lome Convention. Witnesses: European Investment Bank. Room 6, 4.30 pm. Race Relations and Immigration. Subject: Effect of EEC membership on race relations and immigration. Witnesses: Officials of the Home Office. Room 14, 4.30 pm.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Debates on Ridgeway footpath along the Chilterns and North Wessex Downs; Problems of widows and Children and Young Persons Act.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Scotland Bill, committee. Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, report stage. Motions to approve three European Communities (Definition of Treaties) Orders.

Wednesday at 2.15: Scotland Bill, committee. Import of Live Fish (Scotland) Bill, report stage. Aviation Security Fund Regulations.

Thursday at 3: Debate on defence White Paper.

Select committees

Tomorrow: European Communities subcommittee on relations between UK and European Parliaments after direct elections. 10.30 am. European Communities subcommittee A (Finance, Economics and Regional Policy). Subject: Power of Commission to issue loans to promote investment. Witness: Mrs R. E. Hedley-Miller, Under Secretary, Treasury. 4.30 pm. Foreign Boycotts Bill. Witnesses: Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce. 11 am.

Wednesday: European Communities subcommittee D (Agriculture and Consumer Affairs). Subject: Misleading and unfair advertising. Witnesses: Advertising Association and Advertising Standards Authority. 10.30 am.

Mr Peter Smithson, who recently qualified as a master blower at the Torrington glass factory of the Dartington Trust in Devon.

Lottery results

The results of the district councils' lottery draw on April 14 are:

Thanet: 1. 762394; 2. 790439; 3. 765130; 4. 776343; 5. 771137; 6. 789891; 7. 764948.

Mid-Sussex: 1. 753940; 2. 765549; 3. 786494; 4. 761835; 5. 775104; 6. 787688; 7. 775309.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: G. D. Trist, MOD as Director of Defence Operations (to serve as commodore), Oct 27; D. W. Brown, Bristol in Cmd, Oct 24; R. K. S. Bethell, Excellent in Cmd, Oct 10; H. E. Morgan, retd list, July 1.

SURGEON CAPTAIN: D. E. Mackay, RNH Haslar as Director, Naval medical staff training, May 16.

COMMANDERS: J. P. Marriott, staff offr London Divn RNR and OIC, RN Perm Staff, Aug 8; J. R. Foot, staff of Comtheriant as environmental services offr, Sept 29; G. C. George, Thunderer as head of material technology, Sept 5; P. P. Probert, for duty in bureau, West Devizes, July 4; A. R. F. Wilks, loan service with R Brunei, Malay Regt, Sept 5; N. F. Dingemans, staff of FOSM, Aug 24; D. I. Aldrich, MOD with DGW(N)/(DWCA(N)), July 17; C. J. S. Craig, MOD with Cossec, Sept 15; J. Manley, MOD with DNOT, Oct 6; H. S. Drake, staff of FONAC, Aug 11; R. P. Madge, staff of the cdr, British Forces Cyprus, as Naval liaison offr, Cyprus, Nov 10; J. J. Price, MOD with DGNMT/DNMT(E), Aug 18; P. A. Munday, MOD with DG Ships DRT 57, Nov 10; A. T. Wardale, Bulwark (SM) as WEO, Aug 18.

SURGEON COMMANDER (D): M. R. G. Holmes, Bulwark, Sept 9.

CHAPLAIN: The Rev G. M. Hughes, retd list, June 6.

ROYAL MARINES

MAJOR: I. M. Walden, MOD for AD of D Ops (XCS) to be loc lt-col, Aug 29.

The Army

GENERAL: Sir John Archer to be C-in-C UKLF, April 10.

COLONELS: Lt-Col J. D. F. Alexander, RTR, to be comd, Dhekelia Garrison, April 21; R. Docherty to be ADADS MOD, April 19; R. S. Groves to be Col S Man 3, MOD, April 21; A. R. L. Wheatcroft to be Col GS(W), RARDE, April 21.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: W. J. Briggs, RA, to be GSO1, Nigerian Army Staff College, April 22; Maj A. E. Remesley, LR, to be AA and QMG, HQ NW Dist, April 19; Maj R. H. L. Ker, BW, to be CO 1 BW, April 21; R. V. Penketh, RAMC, appid CO 6 Force and Fd Amb, April 17.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAIN: R. Dick to RAF Honington as stn cdr, April 21.

WING COMMANDERS: W. J. B. Coon to HQSTC as mech eng (GW), April 17; T. W. T. North to HQSTC as elec eng (TRANS), April 17; J. L. Roberts to RAF Newton as OC RAF Police School, April 17; G. J. Carter to MOD as OR 60 (RAF), April 21.

SQUADRON LEADERS (acting wing commander): P. J. Boreham to SHAPE as SO Comms/Elec, April 17; M. T. Hodges to HQSTC as Eng Co-ord and Plans 3, April 17; P. J. Welby to MOD as ESP 35 (RAF), April 17; K. L. Fitzpatrick to RAF Lyneham as OC 47 Sqn, April 21.

Royal Navy transfers

The following Supplementary List officers have been selected for transfer to the General List from May 1:

SEAMEN: Lieutenant-Commander D. A. Poole; Lieutenants D. J. M. Lynch, R. Cullen-Jones, B. G. Hodge, C. W. Waite, D. Ross, J. O. Robinson, H. A. Finnis, M. R. Williams, P. M. Fyfe, H. N. Gale, R. W. W. Craig, G. E. Gill, R. M. Gent, D. R. Southcott, D. I. Lister, J. M. Sephton, P. Buckley, R. E. Ward, N. P. Garwood, J. C. Scoles, T. E. K. Fuller, I. V. Munday, D. G. Hale, M. J. Washer, M. J. Crabtree.

ENGINEERING: Lieutenant-Commander M. J. Duckworth; Lieutenants A. D. Newberry, M. J. Burlingham, J. L. Rose, R. J. Boltomley, B. Wallis, W. J. P. Woodcock, T. J. Russell, R. M. Williams.

SUPPLY AND SECRETARIAT: Lieutenant R. G. Evans.

INSTRUCTOR: Lieutenant-Commanders D. J. Robb, A. W. O. Gosnold, K. Jones, C. L. Reader, A. C. M. Wood; Lieutenant R. D. Simcox.

Selected for transfer to an extended medium-career commission on the Supplementary List:

AIRCREW: Lieutenant-Commanders D. G. Moolen, F. T. Ruppersbery, P. L. Gallagher, P. M. Flutter; Lieutenants E. I. H. Hughes, R. H. Sear, N. R. Anstis, K. G. Lamprey, M. A. Caws, K. Sullivan, K. N. Patrick, J. Gavin, M. M. Hill, T. J. Smart, J. S. Shimmons, F. J. D. Farmar, M. E. Pinnock, R. D. Boag, D. R. Cockerill, A. W. Criddle, D. G. Brooks, B. G. Winwood, A. F. Barker, P. A. W. Raine, A. J. Walker, H. J. Lomas, J. J. White, A. D. Bolderston, P. Littleton, R. N. Bull, D. J. Brimmell, T. B. Ballance, S. R. Munday, E. J. Robinson, P. G. Goss, J. Beattie, C. J. Blight, N. J. Hennell.

SEAMEN: Lieutenant-Commander N. J. A. Davies; Lieutenants R. J. Murphy, G. Churton, A. G. P. Pounder, C. J. Tarmey, R. A. Lane, G. W. Burns, K. Wren, B. J. Marlebridge, V. Edwards, R. K. Broom, M. Fewtrell, D. S. Morris, G. D. Bristow.

ENGINEERING: Lieutenants J. A. Crellin, H. C. Parker.

Selected for transfer to a medium-career commission:

SEAMEN: Lieutenants B. W. Holroyd, G. Webster, G. P. Luker, D. P. Smith, N. D. Carter, G. J. Kelly, M. J. Wright.

SUPPLY AND SECRETARIAT: Lieutenants J. R. Cameron, D. G. Miles.

INSTRUCTOR: Lieutenant-Commander C. W. Allan; Lieutenants J. R. Tench, B. A. Ormerod, B. A. McCormack, B. C. Hookway, D. R. M. Wilkinson, J. A. R. Ireland, S. Owens, D. A. Pullan, N. P. Turner.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. D. H. Mitchell and Comtesse Diane des Enffans d'Avernas

The engagement is announced between Michael, only son of Air Commodore Sir Dennis and Lady Mitchell, of Chemin des Chasseurs, Ohain, Belgium, and Diane, only daughter of Comte and Comtesse Jean des Enffans d'Avernas, of 44 Drève des Chevreuils, Rhode-St Genèse, Belgium.

Mr S. R. Wethered and Miss V. Le Fanu

The engagement is announced between Simon Richard, son of Dr and Mrs R. R. Wethered, of Nupend House, near Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, and Victoria, daughter of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Michael Le Fanu and of Lady Le Fanu, of Park Cottage, South Harting, Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr S. Finnegan and Miss L. Butlin

The engagement is announced between Mr S. Finnegan, only son of Mr and Mrs T. C. Finnegan, of Elms Farm, Hartwell, Northamptonshire, and Miss Lisa Butlin, second daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Butlin, of Kingsthorpe, Northampton.

Mr P. N. Perryman and Dr N. A. McClure

The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs F. W. G. Perryman, of Sunbreak, Lincombe Lane, Boars Hill, Oxford, and Nicola, daughter of Major and Mrs R. W. R. McClure, of 58 Trubridge Road, Hoo, near Rochester, Kent.

Mr P. T. Sidgwick and Miss L. J. Barthorp

The engagement is announced between Peter Twining, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Sidgwick, DSO, MC, and Mrs Sidgwick, of Rushbury House, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, and Lavinia Jane, daughter of Major and Mrs M. J. Barthorp, of Clos du Mur, St Ouen, Jersey, Channel Isles.

Marriages

Mr C. J. M. Hardie and Xandra Countess of Gowrie

The marriage took place quietly in London last week between Mr Jeremy Hardie, son of Sir Charles Hardie and the late Mrs Dorothy Jean Hardie, and Xandra Countess of Gowrie, daughter of the late Colonel R. A. Bingley and Mrs May Bingley.

Mr J. A. J. Burns and the Hon M. M. Addington

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, between Mr James Burns, youngest son of Mr and Mrs T. F. Burns, of 14 Ashley Gardens, London, SW1, and the Hon Mary Addington, youngest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth, of Stivers, Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire. Dom Dominic Milroy, OSB, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of embroidered white silk organza and a white tulle veil held in place by white freesias. She carried a bouquet of white roses and freesias. Clare Parkin, Marina Manassei, Philippa Addington and Joanne Goodman attended her. Mr Andrew Haynes was best man.

A reception was held at the House of Lords and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Lord Egremont and Miss A. C. Nelson

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Conan's Kirk, Loch Awe, between Lord Egremont, elder son of the late Lord Egremont and of Lady Egremont, of Petworth House, Petworth, Sussex, and Miss Caroline Nelson, elder daughter of Mr A. R. Nelson, of Muckairn, Taynuilt, Argyll, and the Hon Mrs A. Paget. The Rev T. J. McVean and the Rev John Greene officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk satin and lace cut on Edwardian lines, and a face veil. She carried a posy of scorpion orchids and white heather. Hugh Chisholm, Kabir Mulji and Andrew Fletcher attended her. The Hon Harry Wyndham, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr M. C. Thompson and Miss E. A. M. Matheson

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Michael's, Beccles, Suffolk, between Mr Martin Thompson, elder son of the late Major E. C. O. Thompson and of Mrs Thompson, of 158 Cranmer Court, London, SW3, and Miss Matilda Matheson, elder daughter of Major and the Hon Mrs Fergus Matheson, of Hedenham Old Rectory, Bungay, Suffolk. The Bishop of Lincoln and the Rev David Ward officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Aulden Dunipace, James Thompson, the Hon Louisa Crossley, Fiona Matheson, sister of the bride, Juliet Stanton and Rose Corcoran. Mr Andrew Thompson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Thailand.

Mr P. R. Carlton Jones and Miss L. A. Adler

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, London, SW7, on April 15, 1978, between Mr Peter Reginald Carlton Jones, son of Commander and Mrs R. T. Jones, of Plymouth, and Miss Lesley Alexandra Adler, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. J. Adler, of London, SW15.

Mr R. Cohen and Miss C. Misroch

The marriage took place on Sunday, April 16, 1978, at the Bevis Marks Synagogue between Mr Robert Cohen, son of Mr and Mrs Montague Cohen, and Miss Caroline Ann Misroch, daughter of Mr Michael Misroch and of Mrs Margo Misroch.

Mr P. E. E. Gamborg and Miss A. M. Crompton

The marriage took place on Saturday, April 15, 1978, at All Saints Church, Rickling, between Mr Paul Gamborg, son of Mr and Mrs C. E. Gamborg, of 1 Eaton Square, London, SW1, and Miss Angela Crompton, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs I. B. Crompton, of Yew Tree Cottage, Rickling Green, Saffron Walden. The Rev F. M. Best officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by three bridesmaids and two pages. Mr Charles Matthew was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr J. D. C. Noble and Mrs T. J. Luckock

The marriage took place quietly in Cambridge on Saturday, April 15, between Mr James Noble and and Mrs Tessa Luckock.

Dr J. M. Norcliffe Roberts and Mrs A. M. Nicolson

The marriage took place in London on Wednesday, April 12, between Dr John Norcliffe Roberts and Mrs Auriol Nicolson.

Christenings

The infant daughter of the Hon James and Mrs Hewitt was christened Annabel Louise at Hursley Parish Church on April 16 by the Rev T. Ashton. The godparents are Mr Malise Graham, Mr Christopher Tennant, Miss Frances Bankes and Mrs Penelope Elkington.

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Elliot was christened Natalya Isobel by Father Bernard R. Guest, CMF, assisted by Father James Boothman, CMF, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Lambourn, on Sunday, April 16. The godparents are M Robert du Bos, Mr William Leach, Mr Seton Wills, Mrs John Collins, Mrs Reginald Ward and Miss Marilyn McDonald.

Today's engagements

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as patron of the Royal Free Hospital, attends 150th anniversary thanksgiving service at St Andrew's Church, Holborn, 5.25.

Exhibitions: Kings and queens by children, National Portrait Gallery, London; domestic pottery, Gladstone Pottery Museum, Uttoxeter Road, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, 10.30-5.30.

Walk: A Journey through Dickens's London: meet Embankment station, 7.30.

Concert: Piano and violin, Graham and Helen Davies, Grammar School for Girls, Castle Avenue, Dover.

OBITUARY

MR PAUL McGRATH

Acting over five decades

Mr Paul McGrath, the American actor, died on April 13 at the age of 74.

Extremely capable in an extensive run of parts, he found a major stage play too seldom—a quirk of fate that sometimes causes a player to be retrospectively undervalued. But McGrath's presence was sustaining; he had an instantly communicable sense of character. In London he appeared only once, but that was in Lesley Storm's long-running *Roar Like a Dove* (Phoenix 1957), when he and Evelyn Varden played the American parents in the Highland castle.

Born in Chicago on April 11, 1904, he studied for the stage at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and first appeared in New York (1925) in a play called *In The Near Future*. After this, on Broadway or on tour he worked impressively through five decades as well as acting in films (*Advise and Consent* was one), on radio, and particularly in television, where he was widely recognized.

Among his stage parts du[ring] the 1930s were the Hedo[...] Dulcimer (*The Green Bay Tr[ee]*) in which he toured bri[...] (1935), the defending attor[ney] in *The Night of January* [16th] (1935), and Barrie Trexel [in] *Susan and God* (1937), a com[edy] by Rachel Crothers about [the] Oxford Movement in w[hich] Gertrude Lawrence sta[rred]. This was the first Broad[way] production to be telev[ised]. McGrath also toured in it [dur]ing 1938-39. In 1941 he [was] again with Gertrude Lawr[ence] (and now with Danny Kay[e]) [in] Moss Hart's *Lady in the [Dark]* (score by Kurt Weill); an[d he] was in the Odets drama, *[The] Big Knife* (1949), about the [...] of Hollywood. Among [...] else in a long career, he [was] Paul in *A Case of Libel* [when] he took over from Sidney B[...]mer (1964), afterwards tour[ing].

McGrath's television wor[k in]cluded Host-narrator of *Inner Sanctum Mysteries* [...] 1951). He was twice mar[ried], secondly to Anne Sargent.

SIR MAURICE DEAN

A friend writes:

Maurice Dean's heart and mind were with the Royal Air Force which embraced not only a great number of warm and lasting personal friendships but the intellectual attraction—to which he so richly contributed himself—of something which was both new and essentially scientifically based. It was this which inspired him and with which he inspired so many who followed him.

When he returned to the Air Ministry in 1955 he was able to bring to bear not only his own unrivalled experience from before the Second World War and during it, but was also able to draw upon the wider experience which he had had after it. The period that followed was one of rich personal enjoyment and fulfilment for him. It was a self-confident return to an old love—the Royal Air Force—to whom he had always remained devoted and with whom he once again became wholly involved. He brought to his task all his experience and knowledge of Whitehall, and sincere concern for inter-Service harmony, at a time when the country faced a difficult period of adjustment of attitudes to the realities of power; and the Armed Forces found the process particularly difficult. It was the period of Suez and of the eventual absorption of the Service Departments into a unified Ministry o[f De]fence. He did not welcom[e the] unification of the Service [De]partments and did not tak[e the] adjustment lying down, [for he] loved a good fight. But wh[en it] became clear that a u[nified] Ministry there was to b[e, he] devoted himself wholehear[tedly] to ensuring that the new D[epart]ment was to be sensibly [con]structed.

He was particularly rec[eptive] to outside advice and sen[sitive] to the contribution of adva[nced] science and technology i[n the] Defence field, qualities wel[l demon]strated by his initiative [in the] Air Ministry in setting [up a] standing group of en[inent] scientists, chaired first by [Sir Solly] Zuckerman and later b[y Sir] William Hawthorne, to ex[amine] critically the strategic pro[blems] of air power in the lig[ht of] exceptionally free access [to the] Ministry's information an[d] opinions. He followed [their] work with keen attentio[n and] the constructive contri[butions] they made to the develo[pment] of policy owed much t[o his] interest.

To those of us who ha[d the] privilege of working fo[r and] with him in those days [it] was an enrichening and br[oaden]ing experience which coul[d not] have been obtained fro[m a] unique period of histo[ry in] which Maurice Dean had [him]self played such a notable [part].

SIR IAN (V. H.) CAMPBELL

Sir Ian Vincent Hamilton Campbell, Bt, CB, who died on April 14, had a career in the Civil Service which was remarkable for its continuity within the sphere of the Air Ministry, beginning just after the First World War and ending on retirement in 1955.

In that time he was private secretary to Marshall of the Royal Air Force Lord Trenchard in 1926-27, when the "founder" of the RAF was Chief of Air Staff; for the next three years he was private secretary to Sir Walter Nicholson, Permanent Secretary of the Air Ministry, a post which Campbell followed with that of assistant private secretary to three successive Secretaries of State for Air between the years 1930 and 1934—in turn Lord Thomson, Lord Amulree, Lord Londonderry.

In 1934 he became a Pri[ncipal] in the same Ministr[y...] assistant secretary in 193[...] for the last ten years [before his] retirement he was As[sistant] Under-Secretary of Stat[e].

Ian Vincent Hamilton [Camp]bell, seventh Baronet, [of Suc]caldine and Glenure, w[as born] in 1895, educated at Chel[tenham] and Corpus Christi [College,] Oxford, severely woun[ded at] the Battle of the Som[me in] 1916 when serving wi[th the] King's (Liverpool) Re[giment] and joined the Home [Civil] Service after being in[valided] from the Army in May [...].

He succeeded the [...] Baronet, Captain Sir [...] Denniston Campbell in [...].

He was three times m[arried] and had a son by hi[s first] marriage.

MISS VIOLETTA THURSTAN

Miss Violetta Thurstan, MM, FRGS, who died at Penryn on April 13 at the age of 97, had a remarkable career which began with Red Cross war work in Belgium in 1914, included service as a Wren in the Second World War, administrative work in Egypt and Austria, and, at the age of 94, she gained recognition of her personal skills as a Fellow of the Society of Designer-Craftsmen.

Sent to Belgium in 1914, she was captured on August 24 of that year, but was set free in Denmark in October with other members of her unit. During the same war she twice served in Russia, but on transfer to a British dressing station at Coxyde, Belgium, in 1917, she won the Military Medal for her bravery in evacuating the helpless wounded after a hut was shelled. She received Belgian and Russian Orders, and wrote two books about the war.

After WRNS service in 1939-44 she became Director of Beduin Industries in Egypt, and was in the Allied Commission in Austria 1946-48.

In retirement in Cornwall she enjoyed weaving and gardening and wrote books on weaving and on fabrics, including tapestry.

DR AMIR ALA

Dr Amir Assadollah [Alam,] who was Prime Minister [of Iran] from 1962 to 1964, die[d in a] New York hospital on A[pril ...]. He was 59.

Educated in Teheran [and] Oxford, Dr Alam studie[d ...] culture and began his ca[reer in] the Iran Ministry of Agric[ulture]. He was successively Mini[ster of] Health, of the Interior, [and of] Labour, and was accomp[...] the Prime Minister, Gene[ral] Razmara, when the latt[er was] assassinated in March, [...]. Twice serving as Guard[ian of the] Crown Properties, he [was] removed by Dr Moussad[ek and] returned to that sphere [when] Moussadek fell from pow[er. He] held other offices and [...] posts, and reached the P[remier]ship in 1962 after the [resigna]tion of Dr Ali Amin[i. He] assisted the Shah's pla[ns for] rapid development of Ir[an and] after 1964 became Mini[ster of] the Imperial Court. [He had] also been Chancellor of [...] University in Shiraz.

The Hon Lady Josephine Fooks, widow [of the] late Sir Raymond Fook[s, died] on April 14, aged 77. S[he was] the eldest daughter of t[he first] Lord Riverdale. Sir Ra[ymond] Fooks, a former Chie[f Con]stable of Lincolnshire, [died in] February this year.

Service dinners

208 (Merseyside) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers)

Officers of 208 (Merseyside) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers) held a regimental dinner at their headquarters, Crawford House, Liverpool, on Saturday. The commanding officer, Colonel J. R. Cross, presided. The Honorary Colonel, Colonel T. L. Hobday, was among the guests.

No 619 Squadron RAF

The annual dinner of No 619 Squadron RAF took place at the RAF Club, Piccadilly, on Saturday. Squadron Leader P. S. Osborne presided.

Aspian Society

The annual reunion dinne[r of the] Aspian Society (91 Air[...] Park, RAF, India and Jap[an]) held on Saturday at the RA[F Club,] Piccadilly. The guest o[f honour] was Air Vice-Marshal H. [...] Squadron Leader D. A[...] Young-James, president [of the] society, presided.

No 1 (County of Hertford) Unit, RAAF

Wing Commander D. Ba[...] officers of No 1 MHQ Unit [...] held a dinner on Saturday [...] mess at Valency House, [...]wood, Middlesex. The g[uests of] honour were Air Vice-[Marshal] G. C. Cairns and Colone[l ...] Powell-Smith. Flight Li[eutenant] A. Jones presided.

Latest wills

Miss Mary Martha Gerber, of Ruislip, left £23,125 net. She left all her property to the Swiss Benevolent Society.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Merthyr, Lord, of Saundersfoot, Dyfed, Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, 1957-65 £133,075

Barrett, Mr Wilfred James, of Lower Penarth, South Glamorgan £162,765

Cardwell, Mr Richard Wil[...], Blackpool [...]

Main, Mrs Gertrude [...], Quinton, Birmingham [...]

Ridsdale, Mrs Marion, of [...]mouth [...]

Roach, Mr William Jos[...], Wetherby, West Yorksh[ire], [com]pany director [...]

Stow, Mr Eric William Th[...], Exmouth [...]

Clifford-Turner, Mrs [...] Minnie, of Kensington, Lo[ndon ...]

EEC monetary system analysed

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

A subtle change has affected the public statements of the National Farmers' Union in the past month. It has stopped calling for a devaluation of the "green pound" and is asking for something even harder to understand: a cut in monetary compensatory amounts.

The accompanying table shows a method of doing that which is gathering favour in London and Brussels. The table contains an important key to the debate about EEC food policy that will dominate 1978.

The EEC is supposed to be based on unfettered trade on equal terms between member states. Farmers in each state ought, in theory, to be assured of the same prices for their produce so that they can compete on equal terms across national boundaries. That is impossible in reality because although the Community can award all of its farmers the same price it cannot pay them in the same money.

Since the Community has no common money with which to pay its common farm prices it has invented one, called the unit of account. That part of the financial structure of the EEC is especially hard to grasp.

Although the units are treated in Brussels with the respect accorded to hard currency, they are a figment of the Community's imagination. They are not real money, but a hopeful expression of the free trade principles at the heart of Community rules.

"Green" currencies are the rates at which the units are translated into real national currencies. The "green pound" is the rate at which they are translated into sterling and the official expression of the value of the units in this country.

The value of each national currency fluctuates against those of other member states at a different speed and to different degrees from the relative movements of green currencies.

West German creameries are paid much more for butter than British ones. The rules say that if the Germans want to sell butter to Britain they must be able to do so on equal terms. To do that the Community finances a subsidy which enables expensive German butter to enter Britain at the low British price. If Britain sold its butter to Germany the Community would charge exporters here a levy to bring their prices up to German levels.

Such subsidies and levies which iron out the differences between farm prices for the purpose of trade between member states are called monetary compensatory amounts. They compensate for the distortions caused by the absence of a single EEC currency.

The amount depends on the difference in EEC farm prices between countries. That arises from the differing values of units of account in national currencies. At this point the story becomes hideously complicated.

The rate at which units of account are translated into sterling, the value of the green pound, does not often change. The value of sterling against other hard currencies changes frequently, usually in their favour. If sterling falls, its relationship with the unit of account and the value of EEC farm price awards to British farmers can be restored by devaluing the green pound.

If that is not done the size of monetary compensatory amounts will rise because the gap between sterling and other real currencies will widen. This year British farmers have discovered that monetary distortions in the EEC are so severe that a moderate devaluation of the green pound cannot correct them.

The reasons for that make the story even more complicated. The value of the unit of account for farming is determined by the strong "snake" currencies, among which the Deutschmark predominates. That tends to go up when sterling comes down, so that the gap between sterling and the unit of account widens because the two are pulled in opposite directions.

The size and the cost to the Community of monetary compensatory amounts applied to food entering Britain is determined by the size of that gap. The left-hand column of the table shows the actual values as a percentage of Community prices expressed in units of account.

The plus and minus signs show whether the amounts are imposed as levies or subsidies on food entering each country. At the end of March, Britain had the largest subsidy. Such large payments on food entering Britain make British farmers describe many imports from other member states as "legalized dumping".

The right-hand column shows what would happen if the value of units of account was linked to all the Community's real currencies instead of only the strongest. The transfer from the present agricultural unit of account (AUA) to such a European unit of account (EUA) would enable movements in real sterling to influence the value of units in a way that it cannot do now.

The transfer would instantly alter the relations of all Community countries with the unit of account and would greatly reduce the value of subsidies paid on food entering Britain. It would also give British farmers a price rise that others would not receive.

Monetary compensatory amounts in late March (%)

	AUA	EUA
Belgium/Luxembg	+1.4	+19.7
Denmark	none	+11.2
West Germany	+7.5	+25.2
France	−23.0	−0.4
Irish Republic	−7.2	+12.2
Italy	−18.9	−2.6
Holland	+1.4	+20.1
United Kingdom	−35.1	−10.7

Source: Hansard.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, April 16, 1953

Mr Chaplin's domicile

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Attorney-General announced today that Mr Charles Chaplin had last Friday "turned over" his re-entry permit to State Department officials in Switzerland where the actor is staying temporarily. A Justice Department spokesman later said that Mr. Chaplin's action amounted to a surrender of his domicile in the United States. If Mr Chaplin now wanted to return to America, the spokesman added, he would have to seek a return residence visa from the State Department. Like any other alien he would have to prove to the immigration officer that he is qualified for entry. Mr Chaplin was admitted as an alien for permanent residence in the United States in 1910, and has lived and worked here ever since, but has never applied for naturalization papers.

Science report

Virology: African diseases rare

Despite intense public concern about the importation into Britain of Lassa fever and other dangerous virus illnesses from Africa, such cases are in fact rare, according to a report in the *British Medical Journal*. The infectious diseases unit at Coppetts Wood Hospital, in north London, which has isolation facilities for the treatment of dangerous illnesses, is the designated high security unit for south-east England.

On average 2,000 passengers a day arrive from Africa at the three London airports, yet in the past two years only 46 suspects have needed admission to the unit for observation and only two of those proved to have a virus haemorrhagic fever of the Lassa type.

Almost half of the 46 suspect patients came from Nigeria, the report from the hospital says. Though most had become ill within seven days of arriving in Britain, one third had been ill before leaving Africa. The arrival of these sick passengers caused considerable alarm and expense, since all such cases have to be assessed before the possibility of a dangerous infection can be excluded. In practice, however, malaria remains by far the most common cause of illness with a high fever in someone recently arrived from Africa.

Similar reassurance is given in another report from the microbiological research unit at Porton, which looked at blood samples from 86 patients seen at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London. All had recently visited Africa and had had feverish illnesses during their stay. The blood specimens were tested to find out whether any of those episodes of illness had been due to one of the rare virus infections found only in Africa.

The screening tests covered 57 viruses, including such rarities as Ntaya virus and O'nyong-nyong fever. Only 15 of the patients had evidence of past virus infection: and none had had Lassa fever. That suggests, the report says, that Lassa fever occurs in limited outbreaks and that mild, unsuspected infection with the virus is rare among visitors to Africa.

By Our Medical Correspondent

Source: *British Medical Journal*, April 15, 1978, pp 956, 966.

John machinery

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

هكذا من الأصل

Foord valuers

ritain supports MF currency an but resists urope 'zone'

yn Westlake
is set to throw its behind a tentative plan considered by officials International Monetary to reduce the disruptive ce of the "dollar over- on the international markets.
here is strong opposition highest levels within the y to any new institu- arrangements aimed at greater exchange rate by linking more closely rencies of the Euro- Community.
Denis Healey, the Chan- is likely to leave finance rs and central bankers Britain's EEC partners in t of this opposition when set today in Luxembourg. eeting is being held to r what action should be n the wake of the Com- summit meeting in seven nine days ago.
ng the chief items to be ed are exchange rate s and the Copenhagen ent to raise Europe's ic growth rate to 4½ per r mid-1979.
Brussels Commission has harged with studying how e nine Community coun- rdin achieve the growth they have set themselves. udy has to be ready for ext Community summit, led to take place just of the July meeting in of the leaders of the ine industrial nations.
clear that some scheme rency stabilization must a principal element in ained programme for ional economic recovery West Germans are to ote.
just how this is going done remains uncertain, arly if Britain remains f to any idea of a Euro- urrency zone.
ideas are being con- strongly by some EEC s but Mr Callaghan was as enthusiastic at the ean meeting.
ree that Community s agreed to create "an enlarged 'snake' monetary system" are apparently ill-founded. In which case, the two principal alternative ways of bringing increased stability to the currency markets seem to be either unilateral action by the United States to curtail the dollar's decline, or some new initiative under the aegis of the IMF.

The American Treasury has not appeared keen on either of these approaches. However, IMF officials have continued to work on new proposals to reduce the level of dollars reluctantly held around the world, the so-called "dollar overhang".

These unwanted dollars have accumulated over recent years, and large-scale selling has been disrupting currency trading for months.

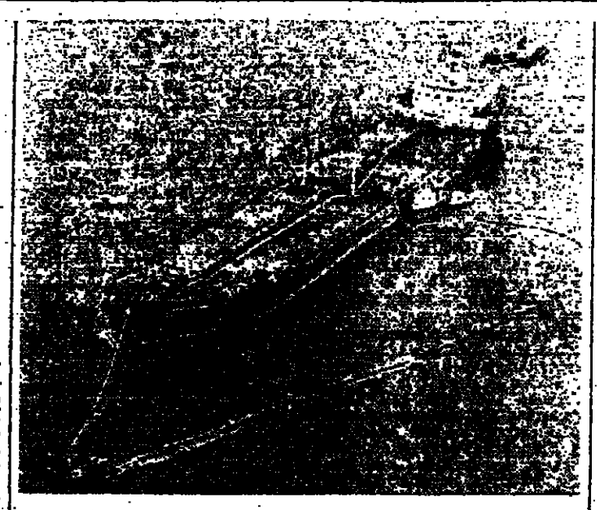
The IMF proposals were outlined some days ago in a paper presented by Dr Johannes Wittveen, its managing director. They basically envisaged the creation of a substitution account at the IMF through which dollars could be exchanged for reserve assets known as special drawing rights.

IMF officials would like these proposals to be discussed at Mexico City on April 29 and 30 when its policy-making interim committee meets. Mr Healey will be among the finance ministers at this meeting.

Whether the IMF proposals appear on the agenda clearly depends largely on the United States. But the Chancellor will no doubt be keen to discover today if the other EEC countries would support the creation of an IMF substitution account, and a new issue of special drawing rights.

There would be advantage in a common Community position on this issue. But even if this proved impossible, Britain would probably go along with the plan as long as the Americans accepted it.

Hugh Stephenson: stabilising the dollar, page 21



First Thistle tanker load

The first tanker load of oil from British National Oil Corporation's Thistle field in the North Sea was unloaded at the weekend at Conoco's Humber refinery monobuoy (above) from the Thistle Venture tanker. A cargo of more than 500,000 barrels of oil was passed through a 36in pipeline from the buoy (five miles offshore in the Humber estuary) to storage tanks onshore.

When the Thistle field's fifth well goes on stream shortly the field will be capable of producing 100,000 barrels a day, increasing to about 200,000 b/d nominal maximum when all the production wells are on stream. Conoco has a 1.2 per cent share in the North Sea field.

More than one-third of the crude oil processed at the Humber refinery at South Killingholme, Lincolnshire, now comes from the North Sea fields. It is used to produce jet petrol, Conoco heating oils, and high-quality petroleum coke. A £45m expansion at the refinery has recently increased its crude capacity to 130,000 barrels a day and petroleum coke output to 445,000 tonnes a year.

The journey from Thistle's tanker loading buoy, 130 miles north-east of the Shetlands, to the Humber monobuoy took the tanker two days, and discharge of the cargo about 24 hours.

Speke workers planning militant action to save 3,000 Triumph jobs

By R. W. Shakespeare

Workers at British Leyland's Triumph car assembly plant at Speke, Liverpool, have rejected redundancy terms which the company claims are the most generous ever offered in the industry.

They plan to mount a militant campaign to prevent the transfer of TR7 production from Merseyside to the Midlands, and will be calling on national leaders of their unions and other Leyland workers to support them.

The crucial vote to reject the severance terms—which Leyland has insisted must be accompanied by "a smooth transfer" of the car assembly operations to Coventry carried out with the full cooperation of the workforce and unions—was taken at a well attended meeting of the Speke workers at Liverpool Boxing Stadium on Saturday.

Shop stewards were unanimous in recommending that the fight should begin at once to save the 3,000 jobs due for the axe at Speke as part of the reorganization plan for Leyland drawn up by Mr Michael Edwardes, its chairman.

The credibility of Mr Edwardes's whole strategy is thus under question. The decision to go ahead with the shutdown of car assembly operations at Liverpool on May 26 was the first real "crunch" issue with the shopfloor and he is being told that it is "not on".

Not only are the Speke workers standing firm against the closure, but those in other parts of the country, including Coventry, have indicated that they will not accept work now being done on Merseyside.

The showdown has come not over the money content of the severance terms but on the principle of compulsory redundancy, an issue on which the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers have no alternative but to back shopfloor opposition.

Some of the top car industry negotiators in these unions were bitterly disappointed that the company rejected some of their suggestions about alternative uses for the Speke plant. These included transfer of Allegro car production from Leyland's Belgian plant, or the introduction of some operations frm either the bus and truck or the special products divisions.

None of these alternatives was seen as practicable by the company, which issued what amounted to an ultimatum on its redundancy terms and confirmed that the Speke closure would go ahead next month.

However, the fight against the Speke shutdown could become a devisive issue. The national executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions has postponed a decision on the line it will take until an emergency meeting on April 26.

By then it will have heard reports from the national leaders of the six unions—three manual and three white collar—that are directly involved at Speke.

But some union leaders to whom I Spoke after the confederation executive meeting in York took the view that opposition to the Speke closure would be a "deathblow" to the entire strategy, for which they have promised Mr Edwardes union cooperation.

Faced with the solid opposition of the Merseyside workers, Leyland seems to have only one alternative to its planned transfer of TR7 production to the Canley assembly lines at Coventry.

This is to phase out the sports car completely, a move which would mean even less work for the Merseyside complex, since under the plan as it now stands the bodymaking plant at Speke would remain and produce car bodies not only for the TR7 but also for the Dolomite, also assembled at Coventry. Without the TR7, part of the Speke bodymaking operation would also go.

Mr. Derek Robinson, chairman of the Leyland shop stewards combine, has placed the full resources of his organization at the disposal of the Speke workers.

Westward look, the land is brighter

There is a sense of dynamism, optimism and confidence on the West Coast of North America that clashes dramatically with the gloom that is so widespread in the East.

A visit to such cities as Vancouver and Seattle brings a refreshing sense of perspective to the seriousness of current economic problems. Mr William Miller, chairman of the American Federal Reserve Board, spoke in New York on Friday of a crisis of confidence in the American business community, and on the same day—partially reflecting still graver problems north of the border—the Canadian dollar hit its lowest rate in terms of the United States currency in 45 years.

But as the majority of American corporate leaders are sitting on their cash, too fearful of launching major new investments, the executives at Boeing in Seattle are completing plans to invest close to $2,000m (£1,080m) in an aircraft programme.

And while businessmen fret in Montreal about the dollar, inflation and bleak economic growth prospects, the bankers in Vancouver are talking about a booming outlook for the economy of the province of British Columbia.

One's judgment, to be sure, may be coloured by the fine weather and magnificent scenery in the West, as well as the awful newspapers, which pay little if any attention to serious global developments, and serve to strengthen optimism.

In contrast, one's judgment has probably been equally influenced in the East by the sight of the slums, the downward trend of the Dow Jones share price index up to last week, and the blunders of Washington politicians.

Bankers in Vancouver readily admit that Canada has its problems, and they volunteer that its dollar may continue to decline quite sharply. They note that just as Canadians in the East are investing heavily in Florida real estate, so capital flight to the Californian property market is "most substantial" in the Canadian West.

There is clearly less fear on the Pacific Ocean side of the Rocky Mountains of the Quebec separatists smashing the Canadian confederation apart, and bankers in the West take heart from the prospect that the rising tide of conservatism in Alberta and British Columbia will have an increasingly moderating effect on what they view as the socialist inclinations of the Government in Ottawa.

Taking business risks on the assumption of brighter prospects ahead can to some degree ensure that the hoped-for brighter days do materialize. Pessimists in the East could certainly benefit from a good dose of the freely-available Western confidence.

Frank Vogl
in Washington.

Talks on supervisory body for OTC market

By Christopher Wilkins

Talks involving the Bank of England, the Department of Trade and the investment bankers M. J. H. Nightingale have been taking place aimed at creating an independent supervisory body for the fast-growing over-the-counter market.

Until now the over-the-counter (OTC) market, which covers all share sales and purchases that do not take place on a stock exchange, has been solely regulated by Nightingale. The market began to develop only in 1971, and has been so small that there was little necessity to develop an outside regulatory body.

In the past 3½ years, however, the OTC market has accounted for 10 out of a total of 23 primary share offerings, and Nightingale now makes a market in the securities of 12 companies.

In anticipation that other investment banks might also seek to break into this market, Nightingale has increasingly felt the need for an overseeing supervisory body to ensure fair treatment for all market users.

During the past few months Nightingale has raised this question with both the Bank and the Department of Trade, and as a result has begun drafting plans for an OTC Supervisory Council which it proposes will be the governing body.

Nightingale's proposals, spelt out in its written evidence to the Wilson Committee, is that the council should operate under an independent chairman, and membership should be split equally between industrialists (particularly companies quoted over the counter), investors and OTC dealers.

The council's powers would be to formulate OTC rules, regulate the conduct of members of the OTC Dealers Association, which it is proposed to create under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, and arbitrate in disputes.

The present rules developed by Nightingale to cover listings, including the general undertaking that OTC companies have to sign, would provide the basis from which the council could develop a manual of admission requirements and trading rules.

Nightingale accepts that overall supervision of the OTC market should be the responsibility of the newly-created Council for the Securities Industry, but it is particularly concerned that the market should not thereby come under the control of the Stock Exchange.

A central feature of Nightingale's submission to the Wilson Committee is its argument that the OTC market should develop separately from the Stock Exchange.

It argues that the SE's present arrangements for trading shares of unlisted companies under Rule 163 (2) do not provide a satisfactory service for small companies.

Nightingale says that an "equity gap" exists between small companies which might typically raise venture or development capital, and bigger companies for which it is appropriate to seek a Stock Exchange listing. This gap, roughly covering companies capitalized at between £2m and £10m, should be filled by the OTC market.

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Swiss watch industry hit by surge in franc

From Patricia Tisdall

Basle, April 16

Fluctuations in international currency exchange rates are creating trouble for the Swiss watch industry.

Mr Henri Schaeren, president of the committee representing the 1,228 Swiss exhibitors at the European Watch, Clock and Jewelry Fair, which opened at Basle at the weekend, said that the fresh upsurge in the Swiss franc's exchange rate which started in late 1977 had wrecked the industry's future marketing plans.

The industry, which exports 90 per cent of its output, has been particularly hard hit in sales to North and South America, the Middle East and south-east Asia.

The dollar area takes roughly two thirds of Swiss watch sales and prices have almost trebled since 1971, because of fluctuations in exchange rates.

It also suffered from a late entry into electronics and has seen a spate of new low-priced competitors such as Seiko from Japan and Sekonda from the Soviet Union enter the field. Since the end of last year, Mr Schaeren said, the Swiss producers' orders have been cut, slowed and fragmented, and "insecurity is once again the dominant mood".

With production expected to reach about 76 million units this year, the Swiss share of world watch sales has dropped from over 41 per cent in 1970 to about 30 per cent. The industry has been radically restructured with two large conglomerates, Asuag and SSIH, accounting for 90 per cent of production.

Labour has been reduced from 90,000 in 1970 to about 55,000, and productivity increased to give a total of about 1,500 units per worker against only 400 in 1950.

The Swiss have also invested heavily in research into the electronic watches which swept into the retail market in 1974 introduced by American companies such as Fairchild and Texas Instruments.

But the Swiss expect the recent rapid growth of electronic watches to level off. By the mid-1980s they forecast that at least 50 per cent of sales particularly in developing countries will continue to be of the traditional mechanical variety.

P & O accepts delay in Polish ship deliveries

By Peter Hill

A series of general cargo ships being built for the P & O group in Poland will be delivered late because of delays in the construction programme.

The company has confirmed that a five-month slippage in the construction of the fourth vessel in the six-ship series will hold up the rest of the programme. But P & O strongly denied that it was being forced to charter tonnage to meet its requirements because of these delays.

P & O has been in discussion with the Poles over the revised delivery schedule, which will involve the third ship being completed at the end of June instead of last month; the fourth in November instead of June this year; the fifth in December instead of September as originally scheduled. The sixth vessel is now planned for delivery in January next year, instead of December, 1978.

A spokesman for the company said the Polish yard had been able to give accurate predictions on the degree of slippage which had enabled P & O to plan accordingly, but he stressed that the company's chartering policy was not related to the Polish difficulties.

"Certainly we are not in any way critical of the deliveries at present, because the Polish yard has been able to keep us well informed and in sufficient time to adjust our trading patterns", he explained.

In the past, United Kingdom shipping companies, including P & O, have been critical of the difficulties caused by the late delivery of ships from British yards—many of whom are now sharing in the £115m controversial 24-vessel shipbuilding order from Poland—particularly the fact that United Kingdom yards have failed to provide precise information on the degree of slippage at an early stage to enable companies to take action to cover their tonnage requirements.

The six-ship package included three vessels of 16,760 deadweight tons, and a further three of 7,760 deadweight tons.

Those yards involved in building the Polish vessels however have been held to tight production schedules and firm guarantees of industrial peace in the yards to ensure the prompt delivery of the vessels to the joint Anglo-Polish shipping company that will own the vessels.

Meanwhile, the success of the marketing programme undertaken by British Shipbuilders, the impact of the shipbuilding intervention fund and some pressure from the Government has resulted in a sharp increase in the number of United Kingdom owners building ships in Britain.

Last year, according to the General Council of British Shipping, 77 per cent of all orders placed by United Kingdom owners were with domestic yards, compared with 40 per cent the previous year. At the end of last year tonnage under construction in British yards for United Kingdom owners represented 64 per cent of the industry's total order book.

Private builders await key report on available land

By John Huxley

Department of Environment officials expect to have a report on the availability of land for private house building ready for distribution early next month.

The study, on what has become a vexatious subject for the building industry, was prepared for the department and the National House-Building Council by the Economist Intelligence Unit, and looks specifically at land with outstanding planning permission.

In recent months the industry has been at odds with the Government over the amount of land available. The Volume Housebuilders' Study Group, which represents seven major house construction companies, recently gave a warning that land shortages were leading to rapidly rising prices and would produce a fall in the supply of homes as land banks are exhausted.

The National House-Building Council quotes examples recently of land near Woking, Surrey, being sold for £100,000 an acre and at Sheffield for £50,000 an acre. One of the consequences, it says, is that houses are smaller than they should be and money left for landscaping is minimal.

It has called upon local authorities to release much more land inside and outside towns and cities.

Among reasons for shortages cited by the industry are the working of the Community Land Act and development land tax, and planning delays.

The Government, however, denies that the shortages are as serious as builders suggest.

Mr Reginald Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, has told Parliament that there is enough land with planning permission for about six years' house building at present rates.

He acknowledges that localized problems of supply may exist, and has offered to advise local authorities.

Steel unions fighting two closures

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Plans by the British Steel Corporation to accelerate the closure of the steelworks at Shelton in the Midlands and at Glengarnock, Ayrshire, have run into difficulties. There have already been preliminary talks on the two closures involving altogether 2,500 workers.

So far the corporation, which now has government support for its early closure programme of plants which are uneconomic, has managed to reach agreement for the closure of works at Clyde Iron, the ones at Hartlepool, and East Moors, near Cardiff, and most recently plant at Ebbw Vale.

The plan for the closure at Shelton has been strongly opposed since it was first mooted some years ago, and although the BSC later proposed to install an electric arc steelmaking furnace on the site, that plan too has now been scrapped. The TUC steel industry committee, during discussions on the Shelton closure, asked the BSC to provide a detailed paper on the justification for ending steelmaking activities on the site.

That document has now been submitted, but local opposition to the closure has not diminished. However, corporation executives are not expected to push for the closure too strongly, and there is a growing feeling that the workers involved may well decide to alter their attitudes in the light of the handsome settlements already negotiated elsewhere.

At Glengarnock, local MPs and the trade unions have pledged themselves to oppose the planned closure and, although the workers supported the opposition move, their response at a recent meeting was lukewarm.

Mr Arthur Bell, the Scottish TUC chairman, has called for an investment of between £8m-£10m to modernize the mill.

ll no decision on Venice flood tenders

m Earle
April 16
s government has once failed to come to a deci- steps to save Venice.
pecial commission of the works ministry, charged adjudicating on a call for s made in December 1976 ating the waters of the quietly wound up its at the end of March with- oming to a conclusion, than a year after studying als from five consortia.
ders were invited for es to preserve the hydro- gical equilibrium of the — in other words, to pro- enice from the increas- frequent flooding of the entre, as well as to limit ion from the industrial ex at Mestre-Porto Mar- ghera on the mainland.

A public works ministry spokesman said the five proposals submitted did not appear suitable for what was required, and therefore no selection was made. Three of the consortia were nevertheless being informed that their schemes seemed worthy of further investigation. He declined to identify the three.

Efforts to contact Professor Aldo Migliardi, the head of the commission, directly in his office met the reply that the professor retired at the end of March and was now a pensioner.

The call for tenders, a technical matter based on hydraulics, is a separate story from the efforts made—so far with only limited success—to apply millions of dollars allocated nationally and internationally for preserving Venice.

The three proposals described as worthy of further investigation are reported in well-informed quarters here to be those of the Agiltec consortium headed by Pirelli, and of Vela headed by Viamini, to which that of Cive, headed by Condotte d'Acqua, was added at the last moment.

Pirelli's scheme would place inflatable (and thus normally submerged) rubber dykes across the three mouths of the lagoon. This would be cheaper and quicker to realize than conventional techniques.

The other members of the Pirelli consortium are Furlanis, Girola, Italstrade, Lodigiani, the Muratori Ravenna Cooperative, and Termomeccanica Italiana. Details of the other consortia's schemes are not known.

Delays in the commission's work aroused suspicions in Rome circles some time ago that the Government would be happy to pigeon-hole the entire project. However, the minister of Public Works has now changed and the new Minister, Signor Gaetano Stammati, known as an administrator rather than as a professional politician, may choose to give it his personal attention.

Professor Migliardi, when still in office several months ago, was quoted in the Italian press as saying that if present trends were allowed to continue, flooding in Venice's centre could by the year 2015 be a daily occurrence.

I to vet eration of y clauses

colm Brown
ssier on the operation Government's new pay clauses is to be built up Confederation of British y to help in any nego- if the Government to incorporate the into contracts after the phase three.
clauses are intended to compliance with pay

a letter to all CBI rs, Mr John Green- the president, says vernment has given an king that if it does in- insert the clauses into ts after July 31 it will liscussions with the CBI their operation.
any discussions . . . to ractical value", says Mr orough, "we really do to know how these have operated in prac-

CBI spent many weeks g the Government over auses, which were even- adically altered to meet ailed criticisms. But Mr orough says the word is still "extremely

m and RTZ ss joint ventures

n Corporation, the largest oil group, is talks with Rio Tinto- hich may lead to forma- joint ventures between o companies. Exxon, r, appears to have ned proposals for taking ity stake in the British f group, while likely anti- difficulties have pre- any thoughts of an our- bid.
nsions between the two are described as "very h".

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$25m Nordic Bond

Nordic Investment Bank last night launched a $25m bond issue, maturing 1988, with a proposed coupon of 8¼ per cent. Managers of the issue are Credit Suisse White Weld. Pricing is due on April 25, for signing on April 26. The proceeds will be used for NIB's general operations.

Lending rate 7½ pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate remains at 7½%, to which it was raised from 6½% last Tuesday. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications	£8.18m	Allotted	£300m
Bids at	£98.56	Received	50%
Prev wk	£98.50	Received	84%
Ave rate	6.1641	Prev wk	5.9961
Next Fri	£300m	Replace	£400m

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MANAGEMENT

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Broader horizons for Norfolk boatyards

Some heart-searching questions were posed for the board of Blakes (Norfolk Broads Holidays) before it took the decision to diversify abroad. For Blakes, while it is one of the biggest hire boat operators in the world, is a cooperative owned by 40 or so boat owners based on the broads.

Expansion outside its owners' area of operation meant that its sole function was no longer that of finding customers for its owners' hire cruisers. It was also a brave step for any traditional firm (Blakes was founded in 1908) with deep roots in its home territory.

Nevertheless, since 1974 the company has built up a hire trade for almost 500 boats in Scotland, France and Holland as well as on the Thames and the canals. This is in addition to the 1,200 boats (representing about half the available total) which it handles on the Broads.

It is also in the process of further expanding an earlier development into static self catering accommodation with about 700 self-contained chalets, bungalows and cottages.

The argument put to the board for the expansion by David Court, Blakes' managing director, was essentially that the company needed growth in order to remain healthy. It particularly needed strength in order to cope with multinationals like Butlins (now a Rank subsidiary), Ladbrokes and Guinness, who, through diversifying into leisure trades, had also entered boat hire.

Organizations of this size, unlike the many hundreds of firms which still account for the bulk of the hire boat industry, have the resources and expertise to start their own marketing operation. Furthermore, Blakes' immediate and direct rival on the Broads, the privately-owned Hoseasons company, was also diversifying outside Norfolk.

Blakes is geared to high volume trade and with over 220,000 bookings and gross earnings of £4.72m last year, it is of equivalent size to all but the largest foreign package tour operators.

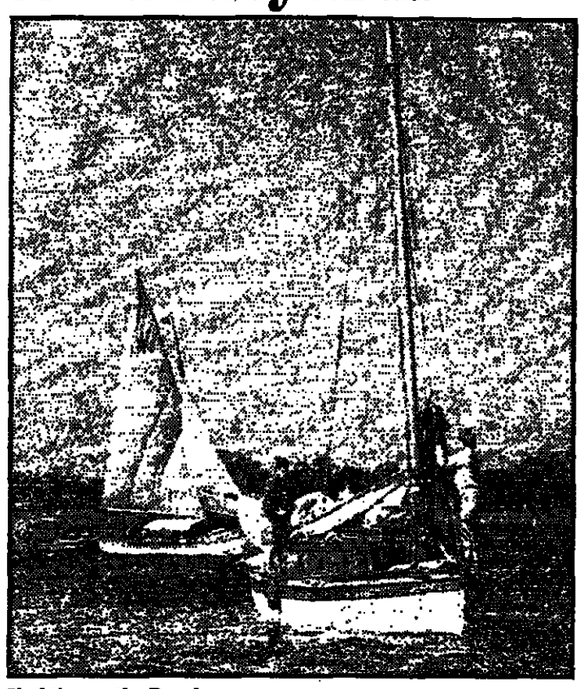
Its main costs lie in its brochures, advertising, other marketing material and postage. The more customers it attracts, the lower the booking cost per unit becomes.

There was a clear limit to growth within the Broads since the 200 miles of cruising water, after about 100 years of popularity, already contained as many hire boats as it could comfortably carry.

There were also marketing benefits in diversification since customers, however loyal, having gained confidence in boating on the exceptionally safe Broads' waterways were inevitably moving outside the area "for a change".

Mr Court reasoned that not only would his company have a chance of keeping these customers, but brochures showing a choice of locations would prove more attractive to newcomers, including hirers from overseas.

These points, together with the arguments that a larger marketing company could help to keep down shareholders' own hiring costs, have been accepted by Mr Court's five fellow directors. These are elected from the boat-owning shareholders who represent yards ranging in size from 16 boats to over 200.



Yachting on the Broads.

Their confidence seems to have paid off. For the commission paid by the shareholders—which Blakes deducts from the deposits for hire boats before passing the balance on to owners—has only once risen above 10 per cent and is typically between 9 and 9½ per cent. On top of that the surplus distributed annually has kept pace with the increase in earnings to reach a total of £225,780 for the year ending last October compared with £63,000 in 1972.

Ladbrokes and Butlins, which were once seen as a potential threat, have joined the consortium and Blakes also acts as an agent for Guinness boats in France.

Expansion created some organizational as well as policy changes. Company law restricts the number of shareholders in a private company to a total of 50 so the company has had to act for new boat owners on a straightforward commercial agency basis. However, Blakes is so well known in the boating business that there was no shortage of owners wishing to us its services, and Mr Court says there is still a queue of applicants.

Quality control and communication, vitally important in such a personalized industry as hire boat operating, have not so far been a problem, says Mr Court. The company follows up any complaints from customers and if these prove too numerous it simply refuses to handle that particular yard's boats again.

Meetings are held with boat owners two or three times a year at which less formal discussions take place. In addition Mr Court and his fellow directors regularly visit the boatyards in the normal course of business and deal with problems then.

High replacement cost is a problem facing all the hire boat companies. Escalation in new boat prices aided by the boom in privately owned boats has outstripped hire tariff increases. The boatyards have so far overcome the difficulties by spreading the extra cost of a new boat across the tariffs for older, depreciated, craft in a fleet of mixed age.

But many operators believe that the point is fast approaching where hire charges will have to be raised to a level which may take them out of the mass holiday market if they are to yield a worthwhile return on capital.

Mr Court recognizes that Blakes boating holidays are already priced at the top of the self-catering holiday range. Partly to combat this, it is aiming to attract a growing proportion of foreign holidaymakers to the Broads and other English waterways, since overseas visitors are prepared to pay more for a holiday in this country and benefit from favourable currency exchange rates.

A direct flight from Switzerland has operated to Norwich Airport since 1971 and this year, for the first time, a series of similar direct flights are planned from Denmark. There is an international clientele for the boats operated in France, Scotland, Ireland and Holland.

Mr Court not only likes his foreign customers because they can afford the high season prices, but also because, he says, they tend to leave the boats cleaner than English hirers. This in turn reduces overheads by cutting down the task of "turning round" a boat which has to be done in a matter of hours between one customer leaving and another arriving.

Blakes' business from foreigners has grown during the past seven years from less than 1 per cent of total bookings to a forecast 15 per cent this year.

Looking to the longer term, while the diversification outside Norfolk has provided a breathing space, Mr Court sees an ultimate limit to Blakes growth in hire-boating. His future expansion plans lie in land-based self-catering holidays where accommodation has lower maintenance and development costs than boats and where the hire tariffs can, accordingly, be lower.

Patricia Tisdall

Accountants: a life of learning

Stung by constant criticism of its standards, the Institute of Chartered Accountants has decided that for its members a little learning is no longer enough. From this summer all qualified staff will be expected to have an average of 40 hours a year of formal occupational education. After passing all the necessary examinations to qualify as a CA, members will have to go on training until the day they retire.

The requirement is technically voluntary, but it is voluntary in much the same way as Lord Kitchener's request to young men from the billboard of 60 years ago—all good accountants are expected to do their duty. Whether they will or not is another matter.

Younger newly qualified staff will have little choice if they wish to make a career in private practice. To gain the necessary practising certificate they will have to show they have completed up to three years formal training at an average of 40 hours a year, and to become a fellow they will have to demonstrate 10 years' education at the same rate.

Partners and other more senior staff are "encouraged to report" attendance at courses for a target 120 hours over three years. No matter how important the job, how expert the accountant, he is being told to sit down at a desk and be taught. The only major concessions are for members abroad and for lecturers who may count the lectures they give and some preparation towards their total.

To an outsider it may seem the accountants have "gone overboard" for continuous training. But in fact there has been a big change in the past decade and for the big eight and other larger firms the institute's new Continuing Professional Education (CPE) scheme does little more than formalize arrangements that they have already developed.

The medium and smaller firms may have been slower to take up formal training but the volume of new techniques and requirements in recent years has forced them into it. Consortia have been formed between neighbouring firms and district societies are becoming well organized with course material.

It is the accountant in industry who may find it more difficult to keep up. Institute courses have averaged a 40/60 split in favour of accountants in professional practice, a ratio, which, if at all, is surprising for the high level of the industry contribution.

As Mr Eric Hunt, secretary to the courses committee at the institute points out: "There have been strong efforts made by the bigger companies for continuing professional education; it is the non-accountant employer who may not appreciate the need for it."

"We need a formal programme", says Mr David Richards, chairman of the institute's Post Qualifying Committee, and a partner in Deloitte, Haskis & Sells, "not only for our members to be up-to-date, but also to be seen to be up-to-date."

In a profession that has become embarrassed over its image the continuous training programme is inevitably enmeshed with the debate on self-regulation. Discipline depends on high standards. With CPE the institute is now setting the high standards required, but the groundwork among the major firms was started so long ago it is difficult to see how so many gaffes were made.

"The reason for Continuous Professional Education is the extraordinary rate of change", Mr Richards says. "It started 10 years ago with the 1967 Companies Act, then there was the setting up of the Accounting Standards Committee, the constant tax revisions and latterly inflation accounting, all of which need to be learnt."

Cost has proved an unfortunate side effect. Accountancy courses are big business. Peat Marwick Mitchell (international fee income £28m) has recently opened a converted country house at a cost of £725,000. From the duvets on the beds to the fuel-saving thermostats on the radiators it is as up-to-date as the planned courses.

The London district society has an annual income of £125,000 from course fees. Arthur Young McLelland Moores is spending a total of £325,000 including the time cost of 6,000 participant-days and 550 tutor-days in its present year's programme, and one of the largest firms believes it is spending £750,000 annually.

Peat Marwick Mitchell have gone for the "stately home" type of training with a residential course in the firm's own building. Other firms hire colleges, have non-residential training centres, book conference halls, you name it, they use it.

The institute runs courses on everything from computers to taxation, the district societies run courses, polytechnics are starting to run courses. There are video packages, filmed packages, cassettes and the Open University has been approached over home correspondence.

The turnover of the institute's course alone comes to £500,000 annually. And still mistakes will be made.

"There is no question that the work done in training qualified accountants over the past few years has improved their quality", Mr Brian Waters, chairman of the London district society, says.

But what about London & County Securities, Court Line, London Capital Group, and others?

"Out of 3,000 listed companies", Mr Richards says, "during a period of say five years, there have been perhaps a dozen which have gone wrong."

For a profession which is in danger of splitting down the middle between big and small, which would be a detriment to both, CPE is a step in the other direction. Its success, though, will be measured in terms of public opinion of the profession, not in numbers on courses.

Nicholas Hirst

Coping with a decline in personal efficiency

What can be done about the manager whose abilities start to decline before he reaches normal retiring age? This is frequently a problem both for employers and for the individuals concerned.

Probably the most common solution is simply to leave the individual in his job, and accept the loss of efficiency which occurs as he slows down.

Alternatively he may be eased into a less demanding job of nominally equal status to his existing one. If a general reduction in staffing levels is being sought, such a person might even be offered early retirement.

However, a Danish survey, reported in the April edition of the magazine *International Management* suggests that actual demotion may offer an acceptable solution.

According to *International Management*, the Danish Institute of Personnel Management found in a survey of 1,285 managers that nearly 90 per cent admitted that they had reached the limit of their competence or that it was already in decline.

Respondents were asked how they would react if their company gave them a lower status job with 10 per cent less pay to make room for a younger and better man. "Half of those over 55 years of age said they would accept the situation, though about 50 per cent of them admitted that they would reduce their pace of work.

About 15 per cent said they would work harder to get promoted. About 10 per cent said they would leave the company."

Seventy per cent of the managers over 55 said they would prefer a lower-status job with a 10 per cent cut in pay rather than early retirement with a pension of 60 per cent of their current salary.

RC

Industrial films

More than one way to convey the message

The man with a message who decides that pictures on a screen will reinforce his words has some further decisions to make. There are plenty of examples to hand of the options available.

How is the message to be presented? If it is to be instruction, Shell's *The Carburettor*, part 2 of "How the Motor Car Works", is a good model: a 12-minute clear explanation of a complicated process, with splendid animation serving one of its primary purposes in showing processes not otherwise demonstrable.

The Building Research Establishment is naturally involved in instruction. *Design Waste of Building Materials* describes in seven minutes just how much waste can be involved when designers (surely they mean architects?) ignore the standard sizes in which materials are supplied, and the effects of one component on its neighbours.

More commonly the sponsor wants a straigh description of his product or service. There's Barclays' *Umbrella in the Sun*, telling farmers how useful the financial guidance of bank managers can be—managers whom we see both in the field (literally as well as metaphorically) and in the bank's college, studying the complications of modern agricultural finance, CAP included.

And there's Dawson International's *The World's Rarest Natural Fibre*, describing the making of Scottish cashmere, from the hand-combing of goats in Inner Mongolia to the finished knitted article.

Dawson, the parent company of a group that includes Pringles, Braemar, and others, played it two ways: a touch of fiction in *The Romance of Cashmere*, a thread of a story without words, taking two attractive young people through a variety of Scottish scenery in a variety of cashmere garments. Both films were shown first in New York, then in Tokyo and Osaka; whisky isn't Scotland's only export.

The fictional format can be a useful alternative to the more didactic straight talk. Marks & Spencer made an award-winning 20-minute story in *Stop Her*, showing the tragic consequences of the theft of a five pound note by a shop assistant. Other companies sharing the problem of staff thefts may well want to use this cautionary film: on hire from Video Arts, two days £40; week £50.

Some messages call for the documentary form. Christian Aid's *The Living City* is an excellent case in point, a graphic picture of Calcutta tackling its fearsome problems with the help Christian Aid and others provide.

The soft sell message can fit happily in the documentary style. *Josiah Wedgwood and the English Potteries*, a 20-minute film from Wedgwood's and the British Travel Authority, has the story of Josiah himself, "the father of English potters" (and much more besides), with examples of his pioneering work, leading into the modern Wedgwood enterprise.

Another documentary-style joint sponsorship by the BTA takes us to Scotland again and—yes—whisky: John Haig is the co-sponsor of *Water of Life*, a picture of the places usquebaugh comes from, with a little of its history—and a parade of Britain's only private army, the Atholl Highlanders.

It may be significant that there is no example here of the purely humorous handling of the message. Cost consciousness rules OK and we must all take our business seriously. But in all seriousness, humour well handled (admittedly it is not easy) can be a powerful aid to communication. One remembers Myers's beds the better for *Let's Sleep on It*, a year or so ago.

Our friend with the message has more than format to consider. There used to be only film—16mm or, if you could afford it, 35mm; now there are other choices. But that is another story for another time.

The British Sponsored Film Festival, this year north of London for the first time for many years, has 83 of a year's best productions showing in Birmingham, May 9 to 12. Sir Huw Wheldon will present the awards, including *The Times* Newcomers' Award, at the Festival Hall on the 12th. Will the new venue bring in delegates from northern areas who have shirked the longer journey to frivolous Brighton? Particulars from BISFA, 26 D'Arblay Street, London, W1; 01-439 8441.

Eynon Smart

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published on the first Tuesday of
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A fresh view of productivity

From Mr Daniel H. Gray

Sir, On the pretext that my country has been cited in the argument, may I venture a few remarks on your leading article of April 7, on the challenge of British trade unions. The comparison to labour productivity in the United Kingdom and the United States made by a spokesman for the well-managed ICI has got my juices flowing as it did yours—one reason being that even to be as good as the United States in labour productivity is not all that exciting.

May I comment first on the comparison, and then on your suggested remedy—discipline and effort in lieu of "restrictive practices"?

I assume that the figures showing American "superiority" have already been purged of any distortion arising from differences in the rates of inflation and from exchange rate changes. But before accepting the "productivity gap" I would want to be assured that other complications had been properly dealt with, to wit:

1—Given that labour productivity is in part a function of the scale of operations, the age of equipment and the layout of plants, can we be assured that on average, by and large, these are roughly the same in the two countries; or that their differences have been eliminated by some formula?

2—Since the "infrastructure" of supervision, planning, scheduling, expediting, etc (usually not overly impressive in the United States) can significantly affect labour productivity, can we assume that these are of equal quality in both countries? If not, it would contribute greatly to our state of knowledge to know how ICI has adjusted the figures to compensate for the difference.

3—American businesses pay heavy taxes to support a "welfare system" that accepts the full burden of unemployment costs while in the United Kingdom businesses absorb a degree of "disguised unemployment" for which wages are paid. In the ICI comparison of productivity, have some imputed wages been charged to the American side of the equation in recognition of the "underemployment tax" which goes into United Kingdom productivity figures?

When one tries to factor in all of these allowances—and others—one rapidly comes to the view that labour productivity is an aspect of overall systemic productivity—a measure of how well the whole organization is performing at the points where direct labour can be observed.

This point is not merely academic; it emphasizes where the main initiative for productivity improvement really lies: with those in charge of the organization as a whole.

That is not to disagree with the main thrust of your leading article—namely that something must be done—which would be true even if United Kingdom "labour productivity" were every bit as "good" as ours.

Your notion of what must be done is settled as soon as you fasten upon that old demon, "restrictive practices". If only it were that simple. Had you selected an historically more accurate term, "defensive practices", you would find the solution every bit as elusive as the productivity comparison that stirred you up.

Historically labour had s a strong case in both our co tries for "countervai power" to defend against management of business mismanagement of economy that it won, by o whelming majorities, power that now enables l be "restrictive" as well "defensive".

The way out surely calls more than exhortation blame. As you indicated in editorial that ran the same just below the leader, the lawing of discrimina actions does not ensure race relations; you m equally well have written outlawing "restrictive tices" will not ensure r productivity.

There is no doubt at all productivity in the Un Kingdom (and the Un States) needs improving, p there any doubt that cha in labour's behaviour essential to such improven Essential, but not sufficient.

Historically the compar cheapness of labour in United Kingdom has socialized the workforce, delayed the full capitaliz and rationalization of indu While paying more for la will not of itself cause pr tivity of workers to ris would oblige management take productivity much seriously.

The trouble may be that game on both sides is now degraded to yield the n sary "joint-payout".

Yours faithfully,
DANIEL H. GRAY,
Managing Director,
The Berwick Group,
Locust Park,
Park,
Belmont, Massachusetts, U

Power supply devolution

From Mr George Wansbrough

Sir, The structure for our times of the electricity supply industry should be designed to achieve, first, strict control of costs, second, scope for innovation. Against 1966-67 revenue of £3,900m, fuel costs accounted for 48 per cent, interest and depreciation for the CEGB, 11 per cent and for the area boards 14 per cent, leaving a balance of little over a quarter.

Careful estimates of likely future rates of growth confirm official expectations of modest growth of output and maximum demand, with little expectation for a dozen years or more of need for generating plant or main transmission equipment beyond those already determined. In the current debate, no suggestions have been made for improvement in the CEGB's handling of choice or purchase of fuels or of relations with contractors for plant and equipment.

Significant scope, then, for improvement in relation to the two desiderata can only be looked for in control of investment in distribution, or scope for innovation. Two fields seem to offer scope for innovation: district heating as a by-product of generation, and methods of charging domestic and other consumers prices reflecting more accurately variations in costs, chiefly those due to timing of demand.

Notable savings can be made in the ratio of useful output of energy in relation to input of fuel by district heating; and in this field the United Kingdom stands in splendid isolation in doing almost nothing.

In the United States, debate rages not as to the whether, but as to the how, to improve methods of charge. Only free experimentation, with many independent minds prescribing different answers can solve the problem. This calls for the greatest possible devolution.

Members of area boards appointed by the minister but owing undefined obedience to a central board would have the blurred responsibility of trying to serve two masters. Better devolution would be achieved by assigning distribution to local authorities, single or in consortia; and if some took possession of power stations to be operated, as under the old CEB, to the orders of the central boards, heterodox compounding—eg of gas and steam turbines such as is being taken seriously on the Continent—might result.

Before nationalization, I was a director of electricity supply companies and of the group of plant manufacturers with the largest share of orders from municipally-owned undertakings. We knew that only the best company-owned undertakings surpassed the best of those publicly owned. It would be surprising if local authorities a generation later are less competent.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE WANSBROUGH,
Udimore Cottage,
Otterbourne Hill,
Winchester,
Hampshire SO21 2HX.

Another 'rip-off'?

From Mr T. M. Hagenbach

Sir, There is a suppleme Mr A. C. Harper's letter (13) in regard to bui societies' "rip off".

Societies invariably upon acting as agents for insurance of the proper their mortgagors, take a mission on the premiums, debit the borrowers' accou

I find that I can negoti materially lower premium the same cover with the insurance company than been paid by the bui society and charged to m

Higher premium mea greater commission. An "rip off"?

Yours faithfully,
T. M. HAGENBACH,
The Manor House,
Wroxham,
Norwich,
April 13.

£3.10 a minute

From Mr Duncan Rodger

Sir, Mr Clifton Garvin chairman of Exxon, you paid £387,041 a year (Bu Diary, April 5).

For a 40-hour week (I'n he throws in a few extr of charge), this works do a rate of £3.10 a minute.

Do you realize that the at my local Esso garage charge that quickly—noth on!

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN RODGERS,
12 Hafod Road,
Hereford.

JOHN I. JACOBS
& COMPANY LIMITED
A year of sound consolidation

The Annual General Meeting of John I. Jacobs & Company Limited will be held on 12th May, 1978 in London. The following is a summary of the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. H. Jacobs:

Our company continues to be served by a most expert, hard working and pleasant band of people and I thank one and all for another splendid year of effort in extremely difficult times for shipping.

1977 has been another year of consolidation for our company. We have continued to put our house in order following the changes forced upon us by the great and continuing shipping slump. We are in a very strong position waiting for the upward turn, particularly in the tanker market, which will surely come one day. I cannot personally feel that such an upswing is round the corner but I am confident that most of us will live to see it.

New freehold premises

The major event in our year was, of course, our move in the middle of May into our own new freehold office building. Such an event is a big upheaval for any going concern but I am glad to report that with the goodwill and ready co-operation of all our staff, we quickly settled down in our fresh surroundings and got on with our work as usual.

One matter of paramount importance for us, with our highly competitive international business, is our worldwide communications. Here I should like to record our appreciation of the service we obtained from the Post Office and congratulate that often much maligned organisation both for the calibre of their engineers who looked after us and for the willing way in which those engineers tried to satisfy us all.

Not until very recently has the demand for modern office space in the City given us much prospect of disposing of our lease of the two tower- block floors we previously occupied in Winchester House. Now, however, I am able to advise you that we are in a serious negotiation for the occupation of one of these floors and we have also had some enquiry about the other one. It is therefore reasonable to believe that before too long we shall be feeling the substantial benefit of being free from this drain on our resources.

Hard work in difficult markets

All departments of our business have again worked well in difficult markets. Like any such business we have had our successes and our failures, but a reasonable share of the London business transacted by all sections of the broking fraternity, i.e. tanker, dry cargo and sale & purchase, has been arranged by our company and we are well placed with good teams to service all clients when there is much more business to be done at considerably better rates.

Jacobs & Tenvig Offshore Limited, the offshore broking company in which we have a fifty percent interest, has now established itself as a very going concern and this will be a worldwide growth area for some time to come.

R.K. Harrison & Co. Limited, our Lloyds broking friends, also continue to prosper and I would again remind all stockholders that they would very much like to handle any insurance business required by any of you at any time.

Precluded for the time being as we are from benefiting our stockholders by a reduction of our capital, we must instead endeavour to make steady increases in our dividend payments. With this in mind we have been endeavouring to make the cash we are holding work as hard as possible for us. I am pleased to be able to report that we are mainly invested in short or medium term fixed interest securities and deposits and these are earning what I consider reasonable returns coupled with safety. We have a small commitment to the equity market but only in first class stocks which will undoubtedly recover with the next upward swing of the market.

Prospects tied to world shipping

As far as our country is concerned I wish I could feel happier for the coming months and years than I do. I must confess the future worries me more than a little. Under the surveillance of our creditors, the constraints imposed by the present parliamentary position and by dint of employing some of the opposition's policies, the Government have been treading a less damaging path than might have been expected. With an election within sight, it is reasonable to suppose that this state of affairs will continue for a while. As it is, both personal taxation and corporation tax are still far too high, neither being too great an incentive to the hardest work. The number of people employed by Government continues to proliferate at an alarming rate with yet new taxes and interferences of all kinds seeming to be in the pipeline should an anti-business Government attain a parliamentary majority.

North Sea oil, largely financed by good old fashioned capitalism, has of course been the major influence in the turn for the better in our economic affairs, I just hope that the proceeds therefrom will be used to put our house in order, pay off our overseas debts on time and generally restore the good name this country used to have around the world for rectitude and discipline in all its affairs big and small. Otherwise we shall just sink straight back into the pit from which our oil bounty has partly wrenched us for the time being.

Our company prospects remain tied to the state of health of world shipping. This patient has been and still is very sick. I wish I could say that convalescence and a robust condition are now in sight. Realistically they are not. Therefore, as I have earlier remarked, whilst we are strong enough to wait for the turn no matter how long that may be, we shall not show materially better trading results until it comes. I can, however, say that we shall at least be able to pay the same rate of dividend for 1978 as 1977 and I am not without reasonable hope for something better than that.

BY THE FI

Opt the

Business Diar

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Options for the market

nesday's Budget and the opening of ndon market in traded options could have been better synchronized. Now gon of the new market is something need time to learn—and I hope that it right—but what the Chancellor to be saying, in general terms was that we would need an "in the" option (bearish) on a three month od an "out of the money" option on a six month view. What was uch less clear was the position we take for the crucial nine month for it is the answer to this that will decide how markets will really er the coming months.

problems, of course, is quite simply ere are so many imponderables. lly, it is far from certain how world will shape up this year — even the 's downgraded forcast of 6½ per cent pessimistic—while it is also far from just how soon or how sharply the ould recover.

nally, the big unknown, election apart, is the next phase of incomes Can the government really move bly close to 7 per cent earnings and, if so, what price the reflationary in terms of the balance of pay- inflation and monetary policy?

arkets the wait for these answers is prove particularly frustrating. The rket has already adjusted rapidly to possibly not quite fully yet, most potential problems that could lie Yet there is no real prospect of it up and away beyond, say, the old levels until some of the present on the horizon are more fully d.

rtainty is unlikely to do much to help either. But at least there is no sign large speculative holdings in the that would be vulnerable to any rise in interest rates.

s left to ponder how things might en had MLR been raised to 8 per d the PSBR forecast kept £1,000m iven the trade figures and specula- out a midsummer package maybe uld not have been so very different. n this week, though, could well Wall Street which leapt up 20 points ay in record volume. That was the nificant jump for a long time, and tinues the dismal gloom in London that much harder to hold.

Hugh Stephenson

The lure of European monetary union

The air is once again thick with talk of international monetary reform. At the IMF, at official level, at least, there is talk in private of new schemes for the partial funding of the dollar balances. Mr Callaghan took his personal contribution with him when he visited President Carter at Easter, in the form of a paper on economic and monetary problems. It is said greatly to have impressed the Americans as a positive contribution.

Now, after the recent EEC summit at Copenhagen, member governments are once again actively considering regional monetary reform. With the aim of providing a zone of stability in a world increasingly undermined by the instability of the dollar old friends have been put back on the agenda, like the pooling of European currency reserves; closer linking of European currencies, if not in an old "snake", at least together inside some kind of elastic band; and the establishment of an extra, parallel European reserve unit.

The last decade is littered with attempts by the EEC to move in the direction of monetary union by one route or another. Each has come to nothing more or less rapidly. Why therefore, is there renewed impetus for another try down another route?

The answer must be a combination of two factors. The first is the renewed weakness of the dollar, coupled with the unwillingness/inability of the United States to do anything fundamental about it. It is a logical responnse under these circumstances to suggest that Europe should try to provide a second focus that would reflect its relative importance in world trade and would provide some greater stability.

The second factor derives from the increasing volatility of the foreign exchanges and capital markets. Since the early 1960s the development of international business and banking has contributed greatly to this instability. On top of the traditional "leads and lags" in international payments, which themselves over a short period greatly exaggerate any single underlying current account, there has now been erected an international financial structure whose entire purpose is to "take a view" about an individual currency and act accordingly.

It is wrong to characterize the bulk of this as speculation. For most of it is nothing more or less than common commercial prudence. Since, however, most of those involved in this world are conditioned by the same events, and subject to the same psychological influences, it is not surprising that the system has developed a fashionable instability.

We have seen in this country the problem that this instability creates for domestic economic policy. It is a slight caricature, but the Government has seemed not to know whether it wanted the exchange rate to go up, go down or stay the same. Similar circumstances have inevitably led other European governments to wish for greater stability.

To wish for something, however, is quite different from being prepared to will the means. And the instability in the international monetary system has in no way altered the practical difficulty of moving even one step in the direction of European monetary integration. It has always been easy to declare joint monetary and exchange rate ambitions. The problem is that once established, these can only be maintained if the strong are prepared to finance the weak; or if the weak are prepared to accept restraints on their conduct that previously they would not observe.

In practice, any move by the EEC by any path towards a greater degree of monetary union, unless it was purely symbolic, would have to be accompanied step by step by compensatory regional and industrial policies. As the content of the joint monetary policy became actually effective, the scale of these joint regional and industrial policies would have to reach and then outdistance the sums of money at present being put through the Common Agricultural Policy. The issue which Europe faces is whether it is administratively and politically ready to move in that direction.

Geoffrey Bell describes how the IMF could be used as a mechanism to bring order to exchange rates

A scheme to stabilize the dollar

The foreign exchange markets continue in turmoil and the pressure on the dollar remains intense, especially against the background of February's $4,500m trade deficit. There is no sign that the pressure will abate and every possibility that the selling of dollars could easily accelerate.

Even the most optimistic officials are beginning to realize that after about a year of virtually unremitting downward pressure on the dollar, the viability of the international financial system is very much in question.

What is urgently needed is a lengthy period of exchange rate stability, but there is no agreement on how that can be achieved. So far the only consensus is that the United States must reduce its current account deficit. Unfortunately, while there can be no question but that independent action to cut oil imports, increase exports, temper domestic inflation and the like will help, there is no guarantee either that the process will be quick enough or sufficiently effective to stem the tide against the dollar.

At the very best, the American current account is likely to remain in substantial deficit for the next two or three years, showing only a gradual improvement. Just as serious is the fact that the rate of inflation is worsening partly as a result of the decline of the dollar. Officials in Washington are reconciled to an inflation rate of at least 7 per cent in 1978, and by the end of the year many economists expect it to be running well above this figure. This is unlikely to reassure dollar holders.

It is for these reasons that alternative means of stabilizing the dollar have to be found. The tried, tested and failed alternative route is currently that of central bank intervention in the foreign exchange markets. Central banks in Western Europe and Japan, as well as the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, have expended billions of assets in buying unwanted dollars but with little success. The volume of the dollar sales has been simply too much for the resources that central banks are willing to use for market intervention.

One solution which has been suggested is that the United States Administration issue debt denominated in Deutsche marks, Swiss francs, yen and other strong currencies. This would help to mop up excess dollars held abroad and take pressure off the exchange rates either because the subscriptions would be in dollars (as in the case of Eurobond offerings) or because the United States Government would sell the foreign currency proceeds for dollars as in the case of bond issues in the domestic capital markets of Germany, Switzerland, etc. This option has been rejected by the Carter Administration (though endorsed by Dr Arthur Burns, ex-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board).

Yet the basic point is that 80 per cent of international reserve assets both in official and private hands are held in dollars, and there is a desire to reduce this proportion. This desire for currency diversification may only last as long as the American current account and inflation rates fail to improve. On the other hand, a growing number of observers take the view that there is a long-term desire on the part of holders of international portfolios to spread their assets into non-dollar assets regardless of the present and future state of the United States balance of payments.

> "A growing number of observers take the view that there is a long-term desire on the part of holders of international portfolios to spread their assets into non-dollar assets, regardless of the present and future state of the United States balance of payments"

Until this structural change in portfolios is completed, asset holders will continue to buy Deutsche marks, yen and Swiss francs, and so on, so forcing up exchange rates higher and higher.

Exchange rates are being totally dominated by capital flows with the result that currency values are being forced up against the dollar beyond what can be justified by economic criteria. At some stage exchange rates may have risen to levels which temper this process, but by that time the system may have sown the seeds of its own destruction.

Therefore, if stability is to be achieved, this demand for non-dollar assets has to be accommodated, but without affecting exchange rates. Put another way, the system is likely to be less volatile when the international reserve asset role of the dollar has been reduced and the role of other currencies increased. However, the governments of Germany, Switzerland and Japan are opposed to having their currencies assume the role of a reserve asset, although not necessarily recognizing that banks in the Euro currency market, by offering Euro-Deutsche marks, Euro-Swiss francs and Euro-yen deposits, are partly doing the job anyway.

But the problem is that while banks can easily issue deposits denominated in any currency, they must purchase assets in the same currency or accept the risk of having an exposed currency position, which they are not willing to do. Thus the private banking market cannot help.

As a means of trying to solve this fundamental problem, urgent discussions are understood to be taking place in Washington about the possibility of the International Monetary Fund issuing additional amounts of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to official holders of dollars wanting to convert dollars into other assets. However, while SDRs have only a dollar element of 33 per cent, obligations denominated in SDRs have not proved to be successful in appealing to investors in the past.

Obviously the IMF could increase the interest rate offered, which would help, but few experts in this field expect that issues of SDRs would satisfy the demand for non-dollar assets. Opec nations, and central banks around the world, as well as corporations, want real currency assets to match their needs for hedging, not composite assets or currency cocktails like the SDR.

Therefore is it not time for governments to think of allowing the IMF to satisfy this demand for non-dollar assets by issuing obligations denominated in the currencies desired by governments and central banks as well as in SDRs? If, for example, Saudi Arabia wanted to purchase $1,000m equivalent of yen and $1,000m equivalent of Deutsche marks, the IMF would issue obligations denominated in those currencies and in a variety of maturities (from say three month deposits to seven-year notes) to suit the requirements of the investor.

The actual subscription currency would be dollars but the holder would have an asset purchased at the yen, Deutsche mark, etc, exchange rate prevailing at the time of purchase. The IMF would receive dollars and would place those dollars either in United States non-marketable government securities, in dollar deposits with banks either in the United States or in the Euro-dollar market or use the dollars to make loans in its normal course of business.

It is critically important that the IMF holds dollar assets and does not try to match its currency liabilities by buying yen, Deutsche marks, etc, as this would have the same effect on exchange rates as if the purchaser of the new obligation had bought the local currency directly.

Consequently, the IMF would have an exchange risk as its liabilities would be in non-dollars (including SDRs to the extent that there was a demand) while its assets would be in dollars. This exchange risk should be guaranteed internationally by governments and not just by the United States. However, it is most unlikely that the exchange guarantee would ever be implemented, as at the maturity of the deposit or note the investor would probably renew even if in another currency asset (eg reduce yen deposits and increase Deutsche mark deposits—the composition of the liabilities issued would change but not the total).

The exchange guarantee would only come into play when investors wanted dollars rather than other currencies, or withdrew funds from the institution.

Such a scheme would satisfy the demand for non-dollar assets while eliminating the impact of currency diversification on exchange rates. The money supplies of Japan, Germany, etc, would not be affected as the new obligations would be "denominated" in those currencies in contrast to the case where obligations are created by the local central bank. The net effect would be to reduce the problem of the dollar overhang and hence the multiple effect on exchange rates of these capital flows.

Exchange rate movements would be the more influenced by trade and commercial flows and less distorted by adjustments in the currency composition of international portfolios. Seeing that the IMF would only issue these obligations to official institutions, private sector flows would not be accommodated but they would be more easily handled as the scale of total capital movements would be reduced.

Inevitably there are serious problems with such an arrangement. Apart from the need to change its articles, the IMF would have to limit its willingness to issue new obligations or be faced by a possible inflow of billions of dollars; governments will argue that they are not only bailing out the United States by allowing the IMF to fund outstanding dollars, but that this will remove pressure on the Americans to take domestic action to correct its balance of payments deficit and the IMF will have to recycle dollar deposits back into the Eurodollar market, as many of the inflows will come from deposits previously lodged with banks.

But, the danger of not succeeding in stabilizing exchange rates is very great. A modest and limited scheme along these lines could help, and by using the IMF as the central mechanism would also highlight the point that the dollar problem is not likely to be solved by independent action by the United States alone but requires the cooperation of all governments.

The author is a director of Schroder Wagg and Senior Adviser to Schroder, New York.

Licensed dealers

A new code of conduct

It is flattering for the City that the Department of Trade should wish to include tranches of the Take-over Code in its own rules for licensed dealers, but it is also worrying. The current rules for licensed dealers' conduct are 18 years out of date. A consultative document from the Department of Trade last year promised they would be up-dated when the act controlling dealers, the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958, was also amended. Lack of parliamentary time, however, has delayed amendments to the main Act and leaves the Department with the option of amending the rules on their own.

So much has changed since they were brought in that it is like having a highway code without rules for motoways. Clearly any revision has to take account of the development of the Take-over Panel, but putting the Code into law could ruin its greatest asset—its flexibility.

Members of the stock exchange and others who are exempt from the need to gain a dealers' licence obtain their exemptions because the strict regulations of their own organizations provide discipline which is in many ways superior to the basic requirements of the law.

Licensed dealers who use the City mechanisms must obey these codes if they are to provide the same standards of honest service, but loose exhortations to do so within a revised set of statutory rules could provide problems of enforcement or involve the Panel in a closer relationship with statutory authorities than it might wish.

The Department of Trade recognizes there are problems—not least that a Take-over Code written and tested in law could create untold problems for the self-regulatory system, but some delicate footwork is going to be needed if a sensible code for those dealers without the City disciplinary machinery is to be found.

BROWN BOVERI KENT

INCREASED PROFITS AND RIGHTS ISSUE

	12 months to Dec 31 1977	9 months to Dec 31 1976
TURNOVER	£68.6m	£47.1m
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	£6.3m	£3.0m
PROFIT after tax and minorities but before extraordinary items	£3.5m	£1.5m
EARNINGS PER SHARE	8.07p	3.44p
DIVIDENDS AND PROSPECTS	1.76p	1.20p

NOTES (a) A relatively low tax charge of £2.1m (1976 £1.1m) results primarily from the utilisation of past tax losses in the UK, but full provision has been made for deferred taxation according to the liability method.
(b) The strengthening of sterling relative to most other currencies during 1977 gave rise to a reduction in the apparent value of the Group's overseas assets of £920,000—charged as an Extraordinary Item (1976 profit £463,000).

Points from the Chairman's Statement

HIGHER VOLUME

"Ignoring the effect of exchange rate movements, orders received increased by about 19% and sales by about 14% compared with the previous twelve months."

INVESTMENT

"Total fixed asset expenditure rose to £2.8m and outstanding commitments also increased ... proposals for a new factory near Stroud for completion in 1979 were recently announced."

DIVIDEND AND PROSPECTS

"The Board recommends a final dividend of 1.0p per share payable 3rd July."
"It is hoped that a further increase in sales volume will be achieved during the current year and that overall trading results will be satisfactory."

RIGHTS ISSUE

"It is proposed to raise approximately £3.8m by means of an issue of 10,856,584 new Ordinary shares at 36p per share on a one for four basis.
In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, it would be the Board's intention to recommend net dividends totalling not less than 2.2p per Ordinary share for the year ending December 31, 1978 on the Ordinary share capital as increased by the Rights Issue."

Copies of the Report and Accounts will be available after April 25, 1978.
Brown Boveri Kent Limited (54.5% owned by BBC Brown, Boveri & Co. Ltd., of Switzerland), is the parent company of George Kent Limited, the international group in industrial instruments, process control and liquid metering.
Brown Boveri Kent Limited, Bisgood Road, Luton, Bedfordshire LU3 1AL.

Business Diary in Europe: Spanish nuclear reaction

power plants are not ular these days—but town of Ascó in pain must be the first nd parts destined for

ng dust at the tiny ation under the watch- the town policeman, ig transformers sent a nuclear plant being by. This time, reports in Madrid, it is not ut accidents—it is a of-street repair.

n hall claims that the e building the power mised last October to 0 to put right damage er caused by heavy ffic and to reinforce ne water lines under ne and then pave it.

February, with the ll not repaired, a big r destined for the lant was lifted off a agon by crane on to

While town council were trying to contact ing site by telephone the company of the pair deal, the lorry

ed by experience, the ncil men acted. Last y held on to the next k that arrived for the transformer. That was unto the station plat- a guard was put on it.

shipment, which few days ago, almost Before town fathers to do anything about ansformer was hoisted lorry, but the lorry as ordered to 'stay put' vehicle is still parked

ne long awaited street repair is under way, but the Ascó council won't let itself be fooled. It is reported to have issued an ultimatum to the nuclear power consortium, saying that if the council does not get a satisfactory answer to the paving demand within 30 days, it will slap on a fine of £34,000 —and there's no telling when the transformers will be set free.

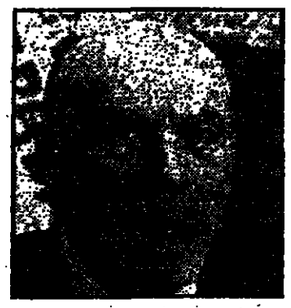
Guido Carli is to be the representative of private industry in Italy for another two years.

The 64-year-old Governor of the Bank of Italy from 1960-75 first took on the job of President of Confindustria in 1976, when a successor of standing was sought for Giovanni Agnelli of Fiat. Now, after a sounding conducted among member companies by a panel of three, the Giunta, or executive of Confindustria, has formally recommended the extension of his mandate.

This should be approved without trouble at Confindustria's annual meeting in Rome on May 2.

Of the Giunta's 116 members, only 66 were present at the meeting in Rome last Wednesday and of these only 50 voted in favour. But it would not be true to deduce from this that Carli does not enjoy a majority backing inside the organization. On the day of the meeting Alitalia's pilots were on strike and it is evident that a large number of representatives were unable to reach Rome from the provinces.

The voting breakdown was—50 in favour of Carli's retention, 10 re-marked papers, three spoiled papers and three against. Carli continues, in fact, to be up against a small but active opposition. Some view him as a banker rather than as an industrialist. Some find him too autocratic. Others would like him and the Confindustria leadership to present a more clearly defined anti-communist front.



Confindustria's Guido Carli.

The refined tastes of the West German consumer have put the country's environmental planners into a quandary. By apparently caring more for personal comfort than the overall "quality of life" the consumer has been quietly scuppering the large-scale recycling of waste paper as toilet tissue.

Over the past 10 years waste paper has halved in importance as a raw material in the production of toilet rolls as consumers have switched to more sensitive, higher quality products.

Now Professor Werner Maihofer, who as West German Interior Minister is responsible for environmental issues, has decided to strike back and try to find new uses for the unloved surplus paper.

In what appears at first sight to be rather an unlikely move his ministry has switched to using paper towels made exclusively from waste paper for an experimental period of four weeks. It is expected that more than 70,000 towels will be tested by Maihofer's officials in that period.

Although they may not be so white or soft as traditional products, their drying qualities are said to match those of ordinary paper towels.

Whether recycled paper towels can ever make up for the apparent failure of recycled toilet rolls remains to be seen. But Maihofer appears fairly optimistic. In a statement—issued on recycled paper—he has promised to look into the more intensive use of recycled paper towels if the experiment proves a success.

Tomorrow *Woman's Own* will reveal the results of an EEC project to interest housewives in European direct elections.

Last year the European Commission, expecting then that we might have direct elections by next month, awoke to the fact that more than half the voters would be women and that Brussels had paid scant attention to their attitudes to the European institutions.

The Directorate-General of Information, speedily, by Brussels standards, set up a women's branch and its main undertaking has been an opinion poll carried out through women's magazines in the member states.

The EEC's proposed questionnaire was not good enough for *Woman's Own*, though. Deidre Sanders, the magazine's consumer editor, explains: "They did not give people any chance to say what they did not like about Europe. We thought this would give a dull response, so we virtually doubled the number of questions."

Certainly, the British results will not be all that Brussels might have wished. The *Woman's Own* poll reveals that fewer than half the respondent readers knew, for example, what Roy Jenkins's job was.

Even so, they will be better pleased with Britain than with Denmark. There, the issue of Europe was still thought so politically contentious that no woman's magazine could be found to cooperate with the poll.

As anyone who follows popular accounts of medical research will know, everything in life is bad for you—including life itself, since life is invariably fatal. The latest piece of anxiety-mongering to come our way may interest luggage manufacturers. The chief medical officer for Stockholm says that well-stuffed satchels can damage vertebrae and shoulder joints, and in one Swedish town the authorities are urging children to take to rucksacks instead. Eight out of 10 Swedes apparently suffer from back trouble, more and more of them young children.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Why Lonrho's bid substantially undervalues Scottish & Universal

Various broking research teams once again showed last week how quickly they can react to a Budget but their promptness is not solely confined to a response to the Chancellor's measures.

For example, the Edinburgh firm of Bell, Lawrie, Macgregor has jumped in swiftly with a view on the bid from Lonrho bid for Scottish & Universal Investments.

As we pointed out last week in the stock market report, the broker is certain that Lonrho's terms are substantially overtaken by the current value of SUIT's assets. Bell, Lawrie thus estimates that if account is taken of the substantial deferred tax reserves, of the surplus arising on the difference between book and market values of the investment holding in House of Fraser and of the undervaluation of whisky stocks, the true net asset figure is 177p per share.

As the firm sees it, Lonrho's option as regards a cash alternative or an increased offer are strictly limited. But it often turns out that when Lonrho comes out into the open with a bid, the attractions of its intended victim are highlighted for third parties. Bell, Lawrie notes that it would be very difficult to mount an opportunistic bid in view of Lonrho's strategic holding but the appearance on the scene of another bidder is the best hope that SUIT's shareholders have of obtaining a realistic offer.

Now that the dust is beginning to settle at Harrisons & Crosfield, brokers Montagu Loebl Stanley (full marks, by the way, for the swift Budget commentary) has made a stab at an assessment of the shares.

"Whilst the takeover of Harcros and Malayalam have strengthened H & C's effective control of its associates", writes analyst, Mr Robert Carpenter, "these developments, coupled with the defence of London Sumatra, have eliminated some of the 'mystique' surrounding the group."

Mr Carpenter feels that this may cause the market to view these shares more as an asset situation, especially in view of the proven attraction of the plantation associates to outside predators.

This, the firm states, will ensure a continued following for the shares, especially as there is also the likelihood of further developments such as the transfer of domicile to Malaysia of the HME estates, rupeeization of the Indian plantation interests of Malayalam and the liberalization from Indonesia by London Sumatra.

H & C shares are therefore regarded as "an excellent long-term growth investment in their own right, although on purely analytical grounds we would expect them to underperform the market until there is more positive evidence of a trading improvement".

Like Harrisons & Crosfield and SUITs, the bread industry has not been short of news coverage recently following Spillers' decision to quit the baking industry. Vickers, da Costa has decided to publish an addendum on the baking industry to its quarterly view of the food manufacturing sector.

The firm's food manufacturing specialist, Mr T. J. Potter, estimates that Spillers' profits should recover in the current year although the implications for the milling side of the withdrawal from baking are not entirely clear.

About a third of the milling output went to Spillers's own bakeries and the agreement to supply flour to Associated British Foods and Ranks Hovis McDougall may not entirely equate with this output, perhaps indicating milling closures also. But while milling profits could be held back somewhat, Vickers is looking for profits in the region of £14m in the current year which indicates earnings of around 4.4p per share on a 50 per cent tax rate.

"While Spillers could be entering a period of greater earnings consistency", the broker writes, "the investment case for the shares remains restricted against the background of a high debt position, and uncertainty over the group's success in increasing market share in the milling industry."

Spillers's withdrawal will naturally affect the performance of the two remaining bread majors and Vickers expects further bakery closures to take place. As RHM owns the greater number of remaining plants of smaller capacity and, given the high break-even nature of the industry, "it would appear that most of any further rationalization within the industry will be by RHM."

The upshot, however, will be an enhanced bread market position for RHM and "adds further weight to our opinion that the shares should maintain their recent improved relative performance".

ABF, which has invested most out of the three major baking interests, retains its price leadership and should, with the recent price rise, be moving quickly back into profits in this division. While sentiment could revive, the broker concludes, "the group continues to be affected by its substantial overseas interests and the possibility of reduced profits at Fine Fare. We remain cautious, therefore, over the medium term."

Ray Maughan

Brokers' views

Another rise in profit expected by Gibbons

Overall, Mr Roger D. Turner, the chairman of Gibbons Dudley, expects the current year's profits to show a further advance, the second half proving more profitable than the first.

In 1977 pre-tax profits rose from £3.88m to £4.22m, a record. This group's activities cover refractories, building products, engineering and industrial estates.

In his annual report Mr Turner tells shareholders that it is difficult to see any real improvement in the trading climate for the refractories division in 1978.

Nevertheless, further losses at Gibbons Refractories are not expected and the chairman believes this division will show better results.

In the second six months, building products should reflect the benefit from the new factory and the results for 1978 should show a further rise.

In engineering, a shortening of the forward order book is causing "some concern". However, the planned contract completions for the current year should provide similar figures to 1977.

With an expected increase in industrial activity generally, the industrial estates division is looking to a rise in its profits.

Capital expenditure is continuing at a high rate and so no investment income can be expected.

In the annual report a current cost statement shows 1977's adjusted profit before tax at £2.5m, compared with the profit and loss account figure of £4.22m.

Capital expenditure last year reached £6.12m and although working capital rose by £840,000 a strong liquid position was maintained. Expenses involved in the closure of the remaining small brickworks have been included as extraordinary items and comprise the major part of the £69,000 charged under that heading.

Currys, RPC, Hawker, Dunlop, Delta Metal and Coral Leisure

It has to be seen how much notice the market will take of company news after last week's Budget and trade-figure battering. But there are lots of big names.

Today Currys reports on the year to January 31. In 1976-77, the group made pre-tax profits of £9.76m but Scott, Goff, Hancock does not expect Currys to do more than make up the leeway at half-time to make around £10m for the full year.

Rugby Portland Cement will, or so Williams de Broë suggests, report pre-tax profits up a bit from £12.5m to £13.5m—£14m and £14m is the figure indicated by Savory, Milln. The important Australian subsidiary, Cockburn Cement has already published good figures.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter, chairman of Rugby Portland Cement.

This week

Tomorrow Hawker Siddeley Group will report on a year largely without aerospace, but with some income from compensation money. De Zoete & Bevan look for profits of around £97m against 1976's £73m excluding aerospace profits of £19.4m.

Tuesday has BSG International as well. This big Ford main dealer and motor parts group may, think Phillips & Drew, have hoisted pre-tax profits last year from £3.9m (leaving aside exchange profits) to as much as £7.7m.

Wednesday brings Delta Metal. Hoare Govett still goes for up to £28.6m against 1976's £24.6m even though the recent Glynwed figures were thought disappointing.

Newsagent bookseller and stores group John Menzies has already made a scrip issue in preference shares (in February) and it forecast pre-tax profits up from £3.1m to £4.65m for the year to January.

Similarly, Coral Leisure indicated profits of at least £18m for 1977 and Pontin's £7.3m for the year to March in the recent merger documents. So no fireworks are expected on Thursday. Dunlop will be more tricky. Some think that the 1976 figures will be adjusted for a change in accounting. Williams de Broë go for nearly £59m, against an historic 1976 figure of £73.3m. It is already widely thought that Dunlop's second half year was unexciting.

From John Mowlem, on Thursday Joseph Sebag expects 1977 pre-tax profits of around £5.5m against £4.25m. The theory is that Mowlem is starting to take credit for its work on the NatWest Tower. It should take a lot more credit this year, and possibly propel profits to £7.5m.

On Friday, S. Pearson checks in. This Pearson holding company had a 26.5 per cent rise in attributable pre-tax profits in the six months to June last. Cazenove thinks that further but slower headway was made in the second half-year, so that attributable profits before tax rose from £28.5m in 1976 to £32.5m, indicating earnings a share of 22.7p.

TODAY: Interims: Change Wares, Equity Income Tst, Forward Technology. Finals: Blackwood Hodge, Currys, Hoveringham GP, Jersey Elec, London United Inv, Newarthill, Reed Exec, Revertex Chem, Rugby Portland Cement.

TOMORROW: Interims: Peter Brotherhood, Dowding and Mills, Walker and Homer. Finals: BSG Intl, Beradin Rubber, J. Compton Sons and Webb (Hldgs), Cosalt, Estates and General Inv, S. W. Framet, Hawker-Siddeley, Helen of London, Higgs and Hill, Home Charm, F. Miller Textiles, M. F. North, Provident Life, Wadkin.

WEDNESDAY: Interims: Long and Hambly, Wm Low MTD (Mangula), Sun Life, Wade Potteries. Finals: Bestobell, Brocks Gp of Cos, Burmah, Geo M. Callender, Delta Metal, Garner Scotsblair, Horizon Midlands, Hoskins and Horton, Kuala Selangor Rubber, Le Vallonet Inv Tst, John Menzies (Hldgs), Moorhouse and Brook, Royco Gp, Securities Tst of Scotland, United Carriers, Viking Resources Trust, Weeks Ass.

THURSDAY: Interims: Free State Geduld Mines, Free State Saaiplaas Gold Mining, Martonair Intl, President Brand Gold Mining, President Steyn Gold Mining, Welkom Gold Mining, Western Hldgs. Finals: City Hotels, Clayton and Son and Co, Clive Discount, Coral Leisure, Dunlop, Hawker Marris, Hong Kong (Selangor) Rubber, Hestair, Lead Inds Gp, Leslie and Godwin, Holyrood Rubber, London and Holyrood Tst, Londan and Provincial Tst, John Mowlem and Co, Owen Owen, Harold Perry Motors, Scottish Mortgage and Trust, Selection Trust.

FRIDAY: Interims: J. Hepworth and Son, Lowland Invest Tst. Finals: Levex, Liberty and Co, Mentmore Mfg, Pearson Longman, S. Pearson and Son, Southern Construction, Tehidy Minerals, and Youghal Carpets (Hldgs).

Peter Wainwright

J. Bibby's growth rat[e] likely to slow

The growth rate at J. and Sons, which celebrat centenary this year, is lik start slowing. Mr J. B. I the chairman, reports i annual statement that a as the immediate future i cerned, the feeds and division is likely to sh lower profit this year th 1977, especially in the firs year.

The other three div should all achieve imp profits, with the pape converted products b benefiting in particular the installation of the glazing cylinder at Cooke and from the ratio tion of Henry Cooke verters Ltd, which took last year.

The company as a should accordingly al further increase in profi it would be unrealisti chairman says, to profits to continue to g the rate achieved in t two years.

During the year, tw sidiaries, Norfolk Newl and N. Reich, togethe certain properties us them, were sold for consideration of abou including loan repa The receipt of this ca of the payment from AG, coupled with recor ing profits, enabled the to cut its borrowings by by the end of the year.

The group was also cut its total interest co

More share prices

The following will be a the London and Regiona Price List tomorrow and published daily in News:

Commercial & Indus Kalamazoo.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev week
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	73	73
All Pty Hldgs 9½ Ln '92-97	79	79
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	63	63¼
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	65½	66¼
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	72½	73½
AB Foods 5½ Ln 87-2002	32½p	24p
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-85	83*	81¼*
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	68	68
Do 9 Deb '92-97	76	76¾
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	73	70
BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86	73¼*	75¾*
Do 7 Tonnage 1988	90½	90½
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	65½	63¼
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	69*	70½*
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	69¾	71
Bass Char 5¼ Ln '87-92	46	47
Do 7¾ Ln '92-97	64½	65½
Do 8¼ Deb '87-93	73¾	74¾
Beecham 6¾ Ln '78-85	80¼	81
Do 8½ Ln '84-88	71	73
Bibby 10¾ Deb '94-99	88	88
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	62	67½
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	80½	80
Do 7¾ '88-93	67	68¼
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	75	73
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	80¾	81
Brit Leyland 6 '98-2003	41	41½
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	53	51½
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	56	55*
Brit Petrol 5 Deb '74-78	100¼	99¾
Brit Shoe 7 '80-82	87¼	88
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	40	44
Do 7 2003-08	58¼*	58¾*
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	76½	76¼
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	55	57
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	63½	64
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	70	70
Cadbury-Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	68*	68*
Do 9 '88-93	80	80
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	37¾	39
Do 7¼ '90-95	65¼	65
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	53¼	54¼
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	72¼	71¾
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	54¼*	55¼*
Do 7 '82-87	72½	73
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	69	69½
Debenham 6¼ 2nd Deb	61¼	61¼
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	59¼	60
Do 7¾ Ln 2002-07	64	67½
Distillers 7¼ Ln '88-93	62*	63½*
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	67¼	67½
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	63½*	63½*
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	70¾	70¾
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	90¼	90½
Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89	64¼*	64¼*
Gallaher 6 Ln '83-85	76½	76¼
Gen Acc 7¼ '92-97	67½	67¼
GEC 7¼ '87-92	65½	66½
Do 7¾ '88-93	68	69¼
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	34p*	34p*
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	83½	86¼
GUS 5¾ Ln	40	40
Do 7¼ Ln '83-88	73½	73¾
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	70½	71
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	72½	73
ICI 5½ '94-2004	47	47½
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	66½	69¼
Do 8 '88-93	70½	73½
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '75-80	87	88
Do 7½ 2004-09	59½*	59¼*
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	70½	70½
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	63½*	63½*
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	90½	90½
Lands Sec 8½ '92-97	67½	67½
Lewis's Inv Trust 6½ 2nd '85-90	66¼	66¾
Lucas Ind 7¾ '83-88	76	75
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	61¾	61½
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	84*	86*
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	88	90¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	82½	83
Rank Hovis 6¼ Ln '76-81	86¾	85¾
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	63*	63*
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb 85-90	70¼*	74*
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	69	69
Renold 7¾ Ln '92-97	64	64
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	52	53
Sainsbury (J.) 7¼ Deb '87-92	69¾	69¾
Scot Newcastle 6¾ Deb	79½*	79½*
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	68½*	71*
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	75	75
Smith (W. H.) 6½ Ln	39	39
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	83	85¼
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	71½	72
Tate & Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	65¼	67¾
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94	57¼	57¼
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	68	68
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	74½	74¾
Tootal 4¾ Per Deb	36¾	38½
Do 7¼ '85-90	68¾	73¼
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	73	73
Tube Investment 9 Ln '89-94	79½	79½
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	71¼	72
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	70	70¼
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	86¼	88
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	56	56¼
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	75¼	75¼
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	73¾	73½
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	62	61¼
Do 8 Ln '90-95	69¾	69¾
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	59¼*	60¾*
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	66	68½
S CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94	137	137
AB Food 7½ '94-2004	170	165
BPB 7¾ '89-94	130	128
Bowring, C. T. 1981	143	151½
Brit Petrol 6 '76-80	91½	90¾
Britains 10¾ '91-96	83½	85½
Grand Met 10 '91-96	85½	87¼
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	81	82
Ind and Gen 4½ '94-99	96	94½
Lucas Ind 6½ 1980	116	116
MEPC 5 '89-94	84	93
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	81	80½
Ready Mixed 8½ 1978	100	101¼
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98	80½	81
Stock Conv 5½ 1984	228	228
Temple Bar 6¾ '85-90	95	95

* Ex Dividend

"Provident Mutual's performance in 1977 was conspicuously above the industry average."

Extract from the Chairman's statement-Mr. David L. M. Robertson.

"The constraint of the Government's Incomes Policy and rising prices further depressed real incomes during 1977. The growth of new life assurance premiums for the insurance industry as a whole was limited to 6 per cent of the 1976 figure which emphasises the reduction in real value of disposable income. However the Association's new annual premium income for 1977 increased by 18.9 per cent on 1976 to £13.2 m. and the total premium income for the year at £56.4 m. compares with £43.6 m. for 1976. This performance, which is conspicuously above the industry average, is the result of determined effort by management and staff who are to be congratulated on an excellent achievement."

"At the beginning of 1977 the Association's increased interim bonus rates and the improved competitive position on contracts produced an increased flow of new ordinary life premium income which made a notable contribution to the year's results."

"Interest in group pension schemes started to increase in the latter half of the year stimulated in part by the approach of the new earnings-related State Pension Scheme. Although the 1977 results include little from this source, those for 1978 should disclose a revival in this business. Individual pension contracts continued to be a buoyant source of new business and the Association obtained a good share of the market."

Bonuses

"I am confident that we have done as well by our with-profit policyholders as is consistent with the paramount need to ensure there are adequate reserves to meet future liabilities."

"Whilst the bonuses recently allotted have increased and go some way to preserving the value of savings, the fact remains that any means of savings is under pressure to maintain its value in terms of high inflation. The Association welcomes the spur of competition between the different constituents of the insurance industry to ensure that in the present consumer-orientated times its policyholders get good value for money. It must be said that a major reason for higher bonuses is the higher investment earnings which go hand-in-hand with high inflation rates."

Provident Mutual Managed Pension Funds Subsidiary

"The Managed Pension Funds subsidiary has had a successful year. After three years spent establishing a creditable investment record, this company last year doubled its funds under management."

Summary of Principal Results

	1977	1976
New premium income	£000's	£000's
Annual premiums	13,186	11,111
Single premiums (including considerations for annuities)	12,429	6,436
Total fund at end of year	302,148	197,715

PROVIDENT MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION·FOUNDED 1840
25-31 Moorgate London EC2R 6BA

Wm Collins looks for upturn this year

After a difficult year, which saw profits fall from a peak of £5.2m before tax to £3.1m, publishers William Collins & Sons (Holdings), expects an improvement in sales and profits in the current year. The first three months of 1978 show a small increase on last year and the longer-term growth prospects are still strong.

The Australian group has got off to a good start, but it is hard to forecast performance against the depressed economic conditions which prevail in most of the group's main markets. Exchange rates will also be a big factor in the final results.

Beatrice Foods' notes

Chicago, Ill.—Beatrice Foods Overseas Finance NV, a subsidiary of Beatrice Foods Co, plans to sell outside the United States, on or about April 25, \$100m of notes, due 1983, guaranteed by Beatrice Foods Co. The notes are expected to bear an interest coupon of 7¾ per cent. The notes are being sold for the purpose of financing a portion of the costs of the proposed acquisition by Beatrice Foods Co of Tropicana Products, Inc. Until needed for such purpose, the proceeds will be applied by Beatrice for general corporate purposes.

Benefits from Rio Tinto-Zinc and Exxon cooperation

Questions about the long-term shape of Rio Tinto-Zinc have once again been raised by the news over the weekend that RTZ has been discussing with Exxon Corporation, the world's biggest oil company, whether the two should combine at least some of their interests.

Exxon has apparently given up the idea of taking an equity stake in RTZ, but is still interested in joint ventures.

No definite plans have been announced. Nevertheless, at first sight both have much to gain from cooperation, and on further consideration RTZ's need may be greater than the relatively enthusiastic market reaction to last week's figures might imply.

Mining

The prevailing wisdom on RTZ is that the company has diversified successfully into new projects with plenty of growth potential, just when competitors coming into the field could find similar developments impossibly expensive. To develop Bougainville now, it is pointed out, would probably cost more than RTZ's £480m capitalization. Evidence for the success of diversification is that dependence on copper has been cut from an average of 33 per cent of earnings over the past decade to 24 per cent in 1976 and 16 per cent last year.

Earnings from Palabora will probably fall again this year, the problems with Conzinc Riotinto of Australia at Bougainville and Mary Kathleen, Australia's only producing uranium mine, may be expected to persist if recent announcements are anything to go by, and although the first earnings from Rossing will materialize, they will not be big enough to offset sluggish performance elsewhere. On this basis, forecasts of earning per share unchanged at about 32p look plausible.

Several of these problems are partly the result of RTZ's diversification. It is no secret that the company would like to run down its current 72.6 per cent holding in CRA to nearer 50 per cent.

But nationalist pressure means that the reduction would have to be effected through expanding CRA, and it likely that the Commo government would want another foreign compan the diluting instrument

Normal shipments fr Mary Kathleen mine, i RTZ's stake is 51 per the two major share CRA and the Commo Government, have renewed. But since the posted in United States part of the compan hangs on the exchan The major shareholde been asked to conve A\$20m loan capital int and it is hard to see t have much choice accept, though it nothing for RTZ's figu

By Contrast, Bou Copper is at least profi only because of its gold Still, further profit re are predicted for 1978 chairman, Mr F. F. Es the only hope he can is that copper prices ma the long term to realistic level". Experi Bougainville indicates long term may be far indeed.

Michae[l]

Springboards for expansion at Gloucester

Industry in the regions

The city of Gloucester entered history as a Roman encampment, established as a base for the subjugation of Wales. Its position as a gateway into Wales from midland and southern England, the lowest point at which the broad river Severn can conveniently be crossed, has served it well ever since. Until the construction of the Severn Bridge all road traffic between the south-western peninsula of England, including Bristol, and the towns of south Wales had to pass through Gloucester.

Its industry is now exceptionally diversified. Of the 21,300 people engaged in manufacturing in the city and district, over 4,000 are engaged in mechanical engineering, 3,700 in making vehicles, 2,300 in textiles and 2,400 in the processing of food, drink and tobacco. Other important enterprises operate in electrical engineering, chemicals, paper and printing, bricks, pottery and concrete products.

Among the largest manufacturing establishments is that of T. Wall and Sons, which has a colossal ice-cream factory, covering 70 acres and employing 1,500 people. It has a daily production capacity of 90,000 gallons of ice-cream, two million lollies, two and a half million wafers and a million cones.

The Dowty group has its headquarters at Arle Court, a country mansion standing in over a hundred acres of parkland on the main Gloucester-Cheltenham road.

It is a worldwide organization of some 24 engineering companies, a number of which are located in and around Gloucester.

At Brockworth, an industrial annexe of Gloucester, ICI Fibres has one of the world's largest factories producing nylon yarn. Established in 1960, it now employs 1,750 people and exports widely to Europe.

One of the oldest Gloucester concerns is Fielding and Platt, established as general engineers in 1866. It is now sole United Kingdom licensee for US I-Clearing, of Chicago, the largest manufacturer of metal and plastic forming presses in the world.

Serck Controls has several factories in Gloucester and district and its head offices and main factory in Eastern Avenue, where it produces control valves and analytical instruments.

Babcock & Wilcox, specializing in heavy mechanical engineering controls seven major companies in the district. Their activities range from reinforced concrete to complete food processing plants.

Other major employers include Permali, which manufacture electrical insulation materials, Gloster Saro, precision and general engineers associated with the Hawker-Siddeley Group, Simon-Barron, the engineers based on Stockport, and Bryce Berger, precision and general engineers within the Joseph Lucas industries group.

In the public sector, the generation development and construction division of the Central Electricity Generating Board has its headquarters in a splendid new £5m building at Barnwood.

Next door, Barclays setting up its compute for the region, and tw insurance companies, General Insurance a Ecclesiastical Insurance recently moved thei quarters to the city cent

Many of the mode tories are housed on Gloucester Trading established in 1964 on of the former Gloste worth Aircraft Fac Hucclecote. Extending acres, it has 1,400,000 factories, warehouse offices, let out to 5 companies, and e more than 2,000 worker

Gloucester's indust terests continue to exp the city is making eve sion for further growt and/or buildings with of from 7,000 to 50,0 are currently availa several estates, and acres are being held i for large commercial ments at Barnwood.

A County Structure Gloucestershire, which the course of prepar expected to be app 1981.

Ralph W

Business appointments

Four group holding companies for Babcock & Wilco[x]

Restructuring by Babcock & Wilcox has created four group operating companies to act as intermediate holding companies for the subsidiaries in each of the group's United Kingdom product and trading divisions, which have themselves been reconstituted. Mr T. Carlile, deputy chairman and managing director of Babcock & Wilcox, becomes chairman and Mr B. J. Knightley, group finance director, becomes deputy chairman of each of the four intermediate holding companies.

Mr F. H. Campbell becomes managing director of Babcock & Wilcox (Operations), and chairman of Babcock & Wilcox (Operations) Management. Mr T. C. Leader is managing director of Babcock Contractors; Mr E. A. Madenski is managing director of Babcock Industrial and Electrical Products; and Babcock Construction Equipment has Mr E. Goodwin as managing director.

Mr C. J. Spence has been appointed a director of The English Association of American Bond and Share Holders.

Mr Max Pearce has been elected to the board of Halfords as marketing director.

Mr H. L. Digby and Major-General R. L. T. Burges are retiring from Grieveson, Grant on May 1 and Mr D. A. Clark, Mr R. L. S. Lake, Mr J. W. F. Newman, Mr R. F. A. Balfour and Mr J. Duckett are being taken into partnership.

Mr Robert Edgar has been appointed chairman and Mr Ronald Collingwood deputy chairman of H. Samuel. Both will remain joint managing directors.

Mr Michael Hamilton becomes deputy chairman of Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance.

Mr D. J. P. Bryans and Mr A. N. Cowin have joined the board of Samuel Sherman. Mr S. C. Sherman and Mrs I. R. Sherman are resigning.

At Barclays Bank of Zambia Mr Derrick Mason has been made a director and assistant general manager.

Mr K. M. Pearson has been appointed managing director of D. Anderson & Son. Mr B. Thomas, formerly finance director, becomes finance and administration director. Mr R. McIlveen, formerly managing director of Anderson, is now managing director of Gyproc Glass Fibre Insulation.

Mr James Custer becomes European marketing director of Pitney Bowes Marketing Systems. Mr Sidney Collings has been made manufacturing director.

The Wigham Poland made the following app Insurance & reinsurance Mr M. M. Somerville, Wigham-Richardson & (Underwriting Agencies) H. B. Kidd and Mr S. son, associate directors, Poland Reinsurance Bro J. Cullis and Mr D. Williams, directors, Poland Overseas; Mr R gan, director, Wigham Contractors; Mr J. R director, Wigham Polan sional Indemnity; Mr M director, Wigham Polan Mr J. Woodhead, dire ham Poland Aviation; nings, director, J. Poland Shipbroking di R. Gurney, director, T. lin; Mr George Georg tor, P. Wigham-Richard lae).

[FIN]ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

[Con]sortium [of b]anks in [a] Saudi [riyal] deal

...Research and Development Corporation, a Saudi private company and [one of th]e largest corporations [in the M]iddle East, has signed [a] 300m Saudi riyal [(£47m)] loan agreement [with an] international consor[tium of b]anks under the leader[ship of] Banque Arabe et [Internatio]nale D'Investissement.

[The lo]an is for five years and [carries a] spread of 2 per cent [over the] interbank Saudi riyal [rate]. [It] is also the biggest [syndicate]d credit yet raised by [a Middle] Eastern company. The [...] the largest to date [arrang]ed in Saudi riyals and [...] on behalf of Redec [...] chairman and principal [shareholde]r, Dr Ghaith Pharaon.

[Trade] Indemnity

[In rec]ent years the growth in [t]urnover and premium [income of] Trade Indemnity has [been la]rgely attributable to in[creases in p]rices, sometimes of the [order of] 20 per cent or more, [in] world prices of a [range] of commodities and a [weak p]ound mean that in [the ye]ars ahead the effects of [...] are likely to [...] in consumption, if [this] lead to a higher out[put it w]ill ultimately help the [fi]gures. The board is [...] that it must continue [to look] to other sources, par[ticularly] new business for real [growth in] premium income and [t]urnover.

[Com]modities Column will [appear to]morrow.

[Pye g]roup in strong

[...] all forms of borrowings [...] and quoted investments, [b]ank balances and cash [...] Pye Holdings, the [...]s and communications [...] entered 1978 "with a [strong fi]nancial position", the [directors] say in their annual [report]. The proceeds of £20.2m [from act]ivities sold have had a [significan]t influence on both [liquid]ity and funding, they [say. Redu]ctions in borrowings [together] with the decline in the [int]erest rate in the year [...] cut interest costs [...] to £1.8m. Referring [to the r]ecord 1977 results the [directors] say that the figures [show] that their decision to [...] group efforts mainly [in the fi]elds of professional [...] and specialized com[...] in their opinion

[Ba]nk Base Rates

[...] Bank	6½%
[Barclay]s Bank	6½%
[...] Bank	6½%
[Conso]lidated Crdts	6½%
London Secs	6½%
[...]re & Co.	*6½%
[...] Bank	6½%
[...] Mercantile	6½%
[Midla]nd Bank	6½%
[Natwe]stminster	6½%
[Westm]inster Acc's	6½%
	6½%
[Willia]ms and Glyn's	6½%

[* 7 da]y deposits on sums of [£10,0]00 and under 3¼%, up [to £]25,000 3½%, over [£25,0]00 4¼%.

[...]'s Provident Life Office

[NOTICE] IS HEREBY GIVEN that [the ONE] HUNDRED AND FORTY-[...] ANNUAL GENERAL [MEETI]NG OF MEMBERS is [...]d to be held at PIXHAM [END, D]ORKING, SURREY, ON [WEDNE]SDAY, 10TH MAY 1978, at [...]

[To re]ceive the Accounts for the [year en]ded 31st December 1977 and [the Repo]rts of the Directors and [Auditors] thereon.

[To elect] Directors.

[To app]oint Auditors and determine [the method] of fixing their remuneration.

[To tran]sact any other ordinary [business].

[To pro]pose, as special business, that [...]ow the aggregate amount of [remun]eration of the Directors be [...]

[A Mem]ber entitled to attend and [vote at th]e above meeting is entitled [to appoin]t a proxy to attend and vote [on his b]ehalf and such proxy need [not] be a Member of the Office. [An instr]ument appointing a proxy, [the form] of which is set out in [...] of the Rules of the Office, [must be] deposited at Pixham End, [Dorking,] Surrey, at least forty-eight [hours be]fore the time of the meeting. [Form]s may be obtained on [applicati]on to the Secretary.

[Memb]ers intending to attend and [...]sonally at the meeting should [...]ed to quote their policy [...]

[By Or]der of the Directors,
[...]OHNSON, Secretary.

A copy of the Annual Report [and Acc]ounts will be forwarded to [any Mem]ber who makes application [...] to the under-mentioned [addre]ss, or to 7 Birchin Lane, [London] EC3P 3BA.

[...]'s Provident Life Office, [Pixham E]nd, Dorking Surrey RH4 1QA

Record activity but Eurobanks find little to rejoice about

By William F. Low

International banks involved in the syndicated Eurocurrency credit market have had little to rejoice about in the first quarter of this year. Despite a record volume of activity, lenders have had to put up with declining interest rate margins and longer maturities.

Spreads—the premium a borrower pays over the prevailing London Eurodollar interbank rate—touched a new low in February. The City of Paris made its debut in the Euromarkets with a $20m five-year credit that carried a spread of ⅝ per cent for the first four years, rising to ¾ per cent for the final 12 months. The funds were provided by two banks only—Societe Generale and Merrill Lynch International Bank. Other banks invited to participate declined because of the low margin.

Later in the same month Gaz de France returned to the syndicated market after a four-year absence. Banque Nationale de Paris was originally mandated to raise $100m over seven years at ⅝ per cent. But when it refused to give into official pressure to reduce the spread, the mandate was handed to Credit Lyonnais which quickly assembled an international banking syndicate willing to provide the funds on a margin of ½ per cent for the first three years, increasing to ⅝ per cent for the remainder.

Fierce controversy has raged among the international banking community over these two deals. In the case of the Paris credit, it is claimed that since the loan could not be sold among a wide range of banks then it should not be regarded as representative of developments in the syndicated market. As far as the Gaz de France deal is concerned, the point is made that the credit is a back-up line for the issue of commercial paper in the United States and therefore the size of the spread is less important than the commitment fee of ⅜ per cent since the funds are not intended to be drawn.

While these arguments have their undoubted merits, the fact remains that the ½ per cent level has been reached and a certain number of international banks are willing to provide funds at that level. The key question now is whether or not a similar spread can be attached to a "classical" syndicated loan ie one which is sold among a wide range of banks and which will be drawn down.

Opinion among Eurobankers is divided. One group—probably comprising a majority of banks—maintains that it is impossible to make a profit by lending at such a low rate. However, these banks made the same plea when spreads were about to break through the 1 per cent and ¾ per cent barriers respectively—and then went ahead and lent money at these rates.

A smaller number of banks accepts—albeit with reluctance—that liquidity is so excessive and competition so intense that a decline to the ½ per cent level is inevitable. Rather than engage in futile opposition, these banks argue that it is better to concentrate on finding genuinely prime credit risks to fund at ½ per cent.

It seems likely that there soon will emerge at least one "classical" syndicated credit incorporating a ½ per cent margin. Favourites to achieve this breakthrough must include top country risks such as France, Canada, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The banks regarded as most likely to provide funds at this level are German, Japanese, and French. United States banks, perhaps more mindful of profit margins, are no longer so keen to be seen leading the downward movement in

Accompanying the decline in interest rate margins during the first quarter has been a lengthening in maturities. After some resistance, the 10-year tenor has become established for a variety of borrowers, including Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Norway, The Philippines and Venezuela. Brazil, which last year initiated a policy of extending maturities to ease its debt repayment burden, has now succeeded in pushing final maturities to 12 years and could be borrowing for as long as 15 years by the end of this year.

Bankers generally are less hostile to longer maturities than to lower margins. They recognize that certain types of financing, especially project-related, require a considerable period of time before a meaningful cash flow develops to service the debt. Forcing borrowers in such circumstances to accept maturities of only five to seven years would serve little useful purpose and almost certainly result in rescheduling.

However, several bankers make the point that while a 10-year credit can be justified on the above grounds, it is important that the spread should reflect the increased risk and cost elements for the lender. In some recent cases, these bankers claim, this has not happened

William F. Low

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US STRAIGHTS ($)	Offer price	Rdptn yld
Australia 7⅞ 1984	96⅛	8.26
Australia 8⅛ 1992	94⅝	8.90
Aust Mining 9⅛ 1992	98⅛	9.47
Avco 9⅛ 1983	100⅛	9.13
Avco 9⅛ 1985	99⅛	9.35
Barclays 8⅛ 1992	97⅝	8.78
Bowater 9⅛ 1992	98⅛	9.48
British Gas 9 1981	102⅛	7.88
Citicorp 6⅞ 1980	97⅛	7.87
Citicorp 7 1981	97⅛	7.83
CECA 8⅞ 1997	96⅝	9.13
DSM 8⅛ 1987	97⅛	8.61
EIB 8⅛ 1988	97⅛	8.88
EIB 8⅞ 1993	98⅛	9.18
Eurofima 8⅛ 1988	97⅛	8.88
Fisons 8⅛ 1992	[illegible]	9.66
ICI 8⅛ 1987	98	8.58
INCO 8⅛ 1984	97⅛	8.67
INCO 9 1993	97⅝	9.38
ITEL 9⅛ 1988	99⅛	9.89
IU O/seas 8⅞ 1987	96⅛	9.32
Light-Servicos 9 1983	97⅝	9.65
MacMillan Bloedel 9 1992	97	9.39
Midland Int 8⅛ 1992	96⅛	8.84
NCB 8 1987	96⅝	8.67
Nat West 9 1986	101⅛	8.69
NZ Forest Prod 9 1986	99⅞	9.02
Norsk Hydro 7⅞ 1982	98⅛	8.33
Occidental 8⅛ 1985	98	9.02
Occidental 8⅛ 1987	98⅛	8.95
Offshore Mining 8⅛ 1985	99⅛	8.38
Rank Hovis 9 1992	93⅛	9.85
R. J. Reynolds 7⅞ 1982	98⅛	7.89
Shell 8⅛ 1990	97⅛	8.59
SNCF 8⅛ 1984	99⅛	8.30
Sparbankernas 8⅛ 1988	98⅛	8.98
Sweden 7⅞ 1982	98⅛	8.09
Sweden 8⅛ 1987	98⅛	8.77
Tauernautobahn 8⅛ 1987	98⅛	8.41
Walter Kidde 8⅛ 1985	98⅝	8.85

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Offer Price	Conv Prem
Andelsbanken 7 11-16 1984	98⅛	7.85
CCF 7⅛ 1985	[illegible]	7.78
IBJ 7 11-16 1983	100⅛	7.66
LTCB 7 15-16 1982	100⅛	7.93
OKB 7⅛ 1983	100⅛	7.71
Williams Glyns 8 1-16 1984	100⅛	8.04

CANADIAN DOLLARS	Offer Price	Conv Prem
Avco 9⅛ 1982	97⅛	10.24
BM-RT 8⅞ 1982	98⅛	9.75
Ford 8⅞ 1984	96⅝	9.42
British Columbia MFA 9 1997	95⅞	9.47
Rank 9⅛ 1982	98	10.09
Walter Heller 9⅞ 1984	98⅛	9.82
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
CFP 6⅞ 1983	104	5.73
[illegible] 6⅛ 1987	103⅛	5.90
New Zealand 6⅛ 1984	106⅛	4.94
Phryn 6⅛ 1989	101	5.76
Quebec Hydro 6⅛ 1987	103⅛	6.00
US & CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4⅛ 1987	87	56.40
Beatrice Foods 4⅛ 1992	97⅛	14.95
Beatrice Foods 6⅛ 1991	112⅛	8.36
Beecham 6⅛ 1992	97	1.50
Borden 6⅞ 1991	105⅛	7.84
Carnation 4 1988	78⅛	58.49
Chevron 5 1988	125⅛	−0.66
Eastman Kodak 4⅛ 1988	82⅛	76.00
Fairchild Camera 5⅛ 1991	94	43.16
Ford 5 1988	93	6.67
Ford 6 1986	100	5.99
General Electric 4⅛ 1987	85⅛	43.84
Gillette 4⅛ 1987	80	27.62
Gould 5 1987	110	3.21
Gulf & Western 5 1988	87⅛	30.98
Honeywell 6 1986	90⅛	133.58
ICI 6⅛ 1987	87⅛	13.90
INA 6 1997	98	22.96
Inchcape 6⅞ 1992	112⅛	11.30
ITT 4⅞ 1987	82	61.57
J. Ray McDermott 4⅛ 1987	159	−0.90
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	140⅛	3.17
J. P. Morgan 4⅛ 1987	97	16.94
Nabisco 5⅛ 1988	102⅛	10.13
J. C. Penney 4⅛ 1987	79⅛	78.68
Revlon 4⅛ 1987	107⅛	6.18
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	86⅛	35.85
Sperry Rand 4⅛ 1988	91⅛	128.00
Squibb 4⅛ 1987	82	104.73
Sumitomo Elec 6 1992	142⅛	1.39
Texaco 4⅛ 1988	82⅛	42.40
Union Bank of Switzerland 4⅛ 1987	139	−10.68
Warner Lambert 4⅛ 1987	83	44.22
Xerox Corp 5 1988	81⅛	171.06

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Freight report

Still as bad as ever

It's not the 19 VLCCs and ULCCs, 5.2 million dwt, at present idle in the Gulf that thickened even farther the gloom over the tanker market last week. It was the other 12 ships, three million dwt at least, known to be arriving before the end of the month. To the old question, "things canat get any worse can they?" the answer must surely be "why not".

For UK/Sea/Med to go at world scale 18.1 for two 25,000 dwt is really touching rockbottom, the worst ever recorded etc, yet the rays of hope remain as unfathomable as ever. And another fixture at world scale 18.25 for two 20,000 deadweight does not do much to aleviate the sense of foreboding.

But if rays are to be grasped at, John I. Jacobs say that employment in the oil trades of combination carriers seems to be down a bit, due to slightly more activity in the bulk trades. Of 419 combos assessed, 47 million dwt some 170, just under 200 million dwt, are in oil. This represents a 41 per cent employment figure of all such tonnage, and over 48 per cent of active tonange, as of March 31.

An accelerating trend on these ones would make more room for tankers 100,000-200,000 dwt, which, of course, don't need it as much as the superships.

An interesting two-year charter for a 139,000 tonner was fixed last week, at 70 cents a ton first year and 90 cents second. These are world scale equivalents of 29.5 and 32. Rarely has the market seen grimmer rates in this category.

There is an option on a third year, it is true at 111 cents a ton, meaning a world scale 34.5, but that does not do much for the owners' bank balance right now.

Anthony Renouf

M. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

[Capit]alisation	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
	Airsprung Ord	47	−1	4.2	9.0	8.8
	Airsprung 18½% CULS	155	—	18.5	11.8	—
	Armitage & Rhodes	38	+3	3.3	8.6	16.2
	Bardon Hill	155	+3	12.0	7.7	10.7
	Deborah Ord	112	−1	5.1	4.5	9.0
	Deborah 17½% CULS	225	—	17.5	7.7	—
	Frederick Parker	135	—	12.4	9.1	5.3
	George Blair	147	—	15.0	10.2	5.9
	Jackson Group	46	−1	5.0	10.8	5.4
	James Burrough	100	−1	6.0	6.0	9.2
	Robert Jenkins	315	—	26.7	8.4	5.3
	Twinlock Ord	17	—	—	—	—
	Twinlock 12% ULS	80	−2	12.0	15.0	—
	Unilock Holdings	75	—	7.0	9.3	9.3
	Walter Alexander	102	+1	6.4	6.2	7.5

Wall Street

New York, April 14.—The stock market vaulted higher on record volume. The Dow Jones industrial average leaped 13.92 points to 795.13.

Some 1,235 issues were higher with about 350 lower.

Volume totalled a record 52.28 million shares up from 31.58 million yesterday. The previous record for a session was 44.51 million on February 20, 1976.

Gold loses up to $2.30

GOLD lost up to $2.30. NY COMEX: April, $176.80; May, $177.50; June, $178.30; Aug, $180.60; Oct, $183.00; Dec, $185.40; Feb, $187.90; April, $190.60; June, $193.40; Aug, $196.20; Oct, $199.10; Dec, $202.00; Feb, $204.90. CHICAGO IMM: June, $178.50-178.20; Sept, $181.80-181.90; Dec, $185.40; March, $189.40; June, $193.40; Sept, $197.70; Dec, $202.00.

SILVER futures rallied swiftly in thin late afternoon dealings, closing some 5.00 cents above the lows at 1.70 to 2.00 cents net down. April 519.70c; May 521.20c; June 525.00c; July, 528.80c; Sept, 536.60c; Dec, 548.90c; Jan, 553.10c; March, 561.80c; May, 570.00c; July, 578.70c; Sept, 587.50c; Dec, 600.80c; Jan, 605.20c. Handy & Harman, 518.60c (532.50c).

COPPER closed steady.—April, 60.40c; May, 60.60c; June, 61.20c; July, 61.70c; Sept, 64.70c; Dec, 64.20c; Jan, 64.70c; March, 65.70c; May, 66.70c; July, 67.70c; Sept, 68.70c; Dec, 70.20c; Jan, 70.70c.

SUGAR futures sold off in thin preweekend dealings on oaances in sterling. Losses ranged from 0.07 to 0.16c. May, 7.83-84c; July, 8.04-06c; Sept, 8.20-23c; Oct, 8.30-33c; Jan, 8.70c bid; March, 9.10-11c; May, 9.32-34c; July, 9.50-52c; Sept, 9.73-75c.

COCOA futures finished steady above the day's lows with prices ranging 1.90 to 2.65 cents down in the nearbys. May, 166.25c; July, 159.25c; Sept, 154.85c; Dec, 148.55c; March, 143.20c; May, 138.75c; July, 135.25c.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Friday's close. Later publication is caused by the change to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States.

COFFEE closed barely steady on estimated sales of 478. May, 179.00c; July, 156.00-75c; Sept, 137.50-75c; Dec, 122.50-75c; March, 117.00-50c; May, 114.00-50c; July, 110.10-3.00c.

COTTON futures fell off their highs but still finished 1.59 to 1.15 cents up on the day. May, 57.40-50c; July, 58.45-65c; Oct, 60.15-20c; Dec, 60.75-1.00c; March, 62.95-20c; May, 63.75c; July, 63.15-75c; Oct, 62.65-4.25c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS: Soyabean futures reached limit gains of 30 cents in July, August and September in late trading but eased back to close 26½ to 13½ cents a bushel higher. SOYABEANS: May, 735-37½c; July, 730-28c; Aug, 711-12c; Sept, 669c; Nov, 635-37c; Jan, 641c; March, 648-49c; May, 652c. SOYABEAN OIL: May, 27.90-95c; July, 27.20-30c; Aug, 26.65c; Sept, 25.35-40c; Oct, 24.10c; Dec, 23.70-5c; Jan, 23.40-35c; March, 23.40c; May, 23.40-50c. SOYABEAN MEAL: May, $184.20-3.50; July, $188.00-7.00; Aug, $187.00-7.50; Sept $178.50-9.50; Oct, $171.50-2.00; Dec, $171.00-1.50; Jan, $171.00-1.50; March, $175.00-6.00; May, $176.00-7.00.

	Apr 14	Apr 13		Apr 14	Apr 13		Apr 14	Apr 13
Allied Chem	42⅛	41½	Fst Nat Boston	28⅛	26⅞	Raytheon	38⅝	37⅞
Allied Stores	22⅝	21¾	Fst Penn Corp	15⅝	15⅛	RCA Corp	26⅞	25⅞
Allied Supermkt	2½	2½	Ford	48⅝	47⅞	Republic Steel	24⅛	24⅛
Allis Chalmers	27⅝	26¾	GAF Corp	11⅛	11⅛	Reynolds Ind	58⅛	57⅞
Alcoa	41½	41⅛	Gamble Skogmo	30⅛	29⅞	Reynolds Metal	30	29⅝
Amax Inc	36⅛	34¼	Gen Dynamics	50⅝	47⅞	Rockwell Int	32⅝	32⅛
Amerada Hess	26	26	Gen Electric	48⅛	46⅞	Royal Dutch	59⅞	58
Am Airlines	10⅛	9½	Gen Foods	28⅛	27⅝	Safeways	42⅞	41⅛
Am Brands	45⅝	45⅛	Gen Mills	26⅛	26⅛	St Regis Paper	28⅛	27
Am Broadcast	42⅝	40⅞	Gen Motors	64⅝	63⅛	Santa Fe Ind	35⅛	34⅞
Am Can	36⅝	36⅛	Gen Pub Util NY	19⅛	19⅜	SCM	17⅛	17
Am Cyanamid	26⅜	25⅞	Gen Tel Elec	29⅝	29⅛	Schlumberger	68⅛	65⅝
Am Elec Power	23¼	23½	Gen Tire	24⅝	24	Scott Paper	13⅞	13⅞
Am Home	28⅛	28⅜	Genesco	7⅛	7⅛	Seaboard Coast	28⅛	28⅝
Am Motors	4⅛	4⅛	Georgia Pacific	28	26⅞	Seagram	23⅛	22
Am Nat Res	42⅝	42⅛	Getty Oil	163	161½	Sears Roebuck	24⅛	23⅞
Am Standard	39	37⅝	Gillette	27⅜	26⅛	Shell Oil	31⅞	31
Am Telephone	62	61⅜	Goodrich	21	20⅞	Shell Trans	38⅛	37⅛
AMF Inc	17⅛	16⅞	Goodyear	17⅞	17⅜	Signal Co	27⅞	26⅞
Armco Steel	26⅛	25⅞	Gould Inc	28⅞	28⅞	Singer	21	20⅛
Asarco	15⅛	15⅛	Grace	27	26⅞	Sony	8⅛	8⅛
Ashland Oil	29⅞	28⅞	Gt Atlic & Pacific	8⅝	8⅞	Sth Cal Edison	25⅝	25⅞
Atlantic Richfield	48⅝	48⅛	Greyhound	13⅛	13⅛	Southern Pacific	31⅞	31
Avco	23⅝	22⅝	Grumman Corp	16⅛	16⅛	Southern Rly	46⅝	46⅞
Avon Products	48⅞	47⅞	Gulf Oil	25	24⅞	Sperry Rand	37⅞	36⅞
Babcock & Wcox	38⅛	38⅛	Gulf & West	13⅝	13	Std Brands	23⅛	23⅞
Bankers Tst NY	35⅞	35⅜	Heinz H. J.	35⅝	34⅞	Std Oil California	40	38⅛
Bank of America	23⅝	22⅝	Hercules	13⅞	14⅛	Std Oil Indiana	48⅛	47⅞
Bank of NY	33⅜	32⅞	Honeywell	47⅞	46⅞	Std Oil Ohio	62⅞	61⅛
Beatrice Foods	24	23⅝	IC Inds	22⅝	22⅛	Sterling Drug	14⅛	13⅞
Bell & Howell	19	18⅞	Ingersoll	53⅛	53⅛	Stevens J. P.	16⅛	16⅛
Bendix	37⅝	36⅞	Inland Steel	38⅞	37⅞	Stude Worth	56	54⅝
Bethlehem Steel	21⅞	20⅞	IBM	248⅞	238	Sunbeam Corp	20⅝	20⅛
Boeing	37⅛	36⅛	Int Harvester	27⅞	27⅞	Sun Comp	41⅛	40⅛
Boise Cascade	27⅜	26⅝	INCO	16	16⅛	Teledyne	78⅞	77⅛
Borden	28	28	Int Paper	39	38⅞	Tenneco	31⅞	31⅛
Borg Warner	29⅞	29	Int Tel Tel	30⅞	29	Texaco	26⅛	25⅞
Bristol Myers	32⅞	32⅛	Jewel Co	19⅛	18⅞	Texas East Trans	41	39⅛
BP	14	13⅞	Jim Walter	30⅞	29⅞	Texas Inst	70⅛	67
Budd	32⅝	32⅛	Johns-Manville	31⅛	30⅛	Texas Utilities	20⅛	20⅛
Burlington Ind	20	19⅝	Johnson & John	68	66⅛	Textron	27⅛	26⅞
Burlington Nthn	38⅝	37⅝	Kaiser Alumin	30	30	TWA	17	16⅞
Burroughs	63⅜	60⅞	Kennecott	25⅞	26⅛	Travelers Corp	33⅛	31⅞
Campbell Soup	31⅝	31⅜	Kerr McGee	47⅞	46⅞	TRW Inc	38⅛	36⅛
Canadian Pacific	15⅛	15⅞	Kimberly Clark	43⅛	41⅜	UAL Inc	24	23
Caterpillar	51⅞	49⅞	Kraftco Corp	44⅞	43⅞	Unilever Ltd	37⅛	37⅛
Celanese	38⅞	38⅞	K Mart	26⅛	26⅛	Unilever NV	55⅝	54⅛
Central Soya	14⅛	14⅞	Kroger	31⅛	31	Union Bancorp	14⅛	14⅛
Charter NY	30⅞	29⅞	Liggett Group	33⅛	32	Union Carbide	40	38⅞
Chase Manhat	31⅝	30½	L.T.V. Corp	6⅞	6⅞	Union Oil Calif	47⅛	47⅛
Chem Bank NY	40	39⅝	Litton	17	17⅛	Un Pacific Corp	46⅞	45⅛
Chesapeake Ohio	30⅞	30⅛	Lockheed	23⅝	20⅞	Uniroyal	7⅛	7⅛
Chrysler	12⅛	11⅞	Lucky Stores	14⅛	13⅞	United Brands	7⅞	7⅛
Citicorp	22⅝	22⅛	Manuf Hanover	33	32⅝	US Industries	9	9
Cities Service	50⅝	48	Mapco	34⅝	33⅛	US Steel	28⅝	28⅞
Clark Equip	33⅛	32⅝	Marathon Oil	44	43⅞	Utd Technol	38⅞	36⅞
Coca Cola	40⅞	39⅞	Marine Midland	15⅛	15⅛	Wachovia	18⅛	17⅞
Colgate	20⅞	20⅛	Martin Marietta	28⅛	26⅞	Warner Comm	38⅝	37⅜
CBS	49⅞	45⅞	McDonnell	27⅛	27⅛	Warner Lambert	28⅛	27⅝
Columbia Gas	28⅛	28	Mead	20⅞	20⅞	Wells Fargo	27⅞	27⅝
Combustion Eng	38⅝	36⅞	Merck	53⅛	52⅞	West'n Bancorp	35⅛	34⅝
Comwlth Edison	27⅞	27⅞	Minnesota Mng	49⅝	46⅞	Westinghse Elec	19⅛	18⅞
Cons Edison	23⅞	23⅝	Mobil Oil	64⅛	63	Weyerhauser	24⅞	23⅞
Cons Foods	22⅛	22⅝	Monsanto	48⅛	48⅝	Whirlpool	20⅛	20
Cons Power	23⅝	23⅞	Morgan J. P.	46⅞	45	White Motor	7⅞	7⅝
Continental Grp	31	30⅛	Motorola	42⅝	41⅞	Woolworth	18⅛	18⅛
Continental Oil	28⅝	28⅞	NCR Corp	47⅝	45⅛	Xerox Corp	45⅛	44⅛
Control Data	27⅞	26⅝	NL Industries	17⅛	17⅛	Zenith	15⅛	14⅞
Corning Glass	50	49	Nabisco	48⅝	47			
CPC Intnl	44⅛	44⅝	Nat Distillers	22⅝	22⅛			
Crane	27⅞	27⅝	Nat Steel	31⅞	31⅞			
Crocker Int	27⅞	27⅛	Norfolk West	26⅞	26⅞			
Crown Zeller	33⅞	31⅞	NW Bancorp	25	24			
Dart Ind	39⅞	38⅞	Norton Simon	20	19⅞			
Deere	27⅞	26⅜	Occidental Pet	22⅝	21⅞			
Del Monte	26	26	Ogden	20⅞	20⅛			
Delta Air	41⅝	40⅛	Olin Corp	15⅛	15⅛			
Detroit Edison	16⅛	16⅛	Owens-Illinois	20⅛	19⅝			
Disney	38⅛	36⅞	Pacific Gas Elec	24	24⅛			
Dow Chemical	24⅝	24⅞	Pan Am	5⅛	5⅛			
Dresser Ind	38⅛	37	Penney J. C.	38⅝	37⅝			
Duke Power	20⅛	20⅛	Pennzoil	33⅛	32			
Du Pont	110	105⅞	Pepsico	27⅛	27⅝			
Eastern Air	8⅞	7⅞	Pfizer	34⅛	33⅞			
Eastman Kodak	45⅝	45	Phelps Dodge	22⅛	22⅞			
Eaton Corp	36⅜	36⅛	Philip Morris	63⅛	61⅛			
El Paso Nat Gas	16⅛	15⅞	Phillips Petrol	30⅞	30⅛			
Equitable Life	22⅝	22⅝	Polaroid	29⅞	29⅛			
Esmark	28⅝	26⅝	PPG Ind	25⅞	25⅞			
Evans P. D.	16⅝	15⅝	Procter Gamble	79⅝	77			
Exxon Corp	46⅝	45⅞	Pub Ser El & Gas	22⅝	22⅛			
Fed Dept Stores	37⅛	35⅛	Pullman	29	29⅛			
Firestone	14⅛	14⅛	Rapid American	8	8			
Fst Chicago	21⅛	20⅞						

Canadian Prices

	Apr 14	Apr 13
Abitibi	12⅛	12⅛
Alcan Alumin	29⅛	28⅞
Algoma Steel	18⅛	18⅛
Bell Telephone	54⅛	55
Cominco	28⅛	28⅛
Cons Bathurst	26⅛	26
Falconbridge	20⅛	18⅝
Gulf Oil	29⅛	29⅛
Hawker/Sid Can	6.13	6.00
Hudson Bay Min	18⅛	18
Hudson Bay Oil	44⅛	45
Imasco	30	30
Imperial Oil	20	20⅛
Int Pipe	14⅛	14⅛
Mass-Fergsn	12⅛	12⅛
Royal Trust	18	17⅛
Seagram	28⅝	28⅞
Steel Co	24⅛	24⅛
Talcorp	8	8
Thomson N 'A'	13	13⅛
Walker Hiram	33⅛	33⅛
WCT	34⅛	34⅛

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.8565 (1.8655); three months, 1.8512 (1.8651); Canadian dollar, 87.34 (86.85).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was up 0.74 at 368.91. The futures index was up 1.95 to 365.48.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials: 795.13 (775.21); transportation, 213.77 (209.58); utilities, 106.09 (105.99); 65 stocks, 276.61 (271.53).

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 447.4 − 19.7 (4.4%)

Authorized Unit Trusts — Insurance Bonds and Funds — Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

* Ex dividend. † Not available to the general public. ‡ Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous days price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium. g Ex bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before Jersey tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium. Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (8) Apr 19. (9) Apr 18. (10) Apr 28. (14) May 1. (15) Apr 19. (16) Apr 26. (18) May 10. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 3rd Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month. (40) Valued monthly.

John Foord
chartered surveyors

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

John Foord
plant and machinery valuers

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Monday. Dealings End, April 28. § Contango Day, May 2. Settlement Day, May 10

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only	Yield	Gross Red Yield
BRITISH FUNDS						
500m	Treas 10½% 1978	100⅝	-⅛		10.421	7.282
400m	Exch 5% 1978-78	99⅝	-⅛		5.845	5.076
1200m	Treas 11½% 1979	102⅝	-⅛		11.179	8.050
650m	Treas 3% 1979	95½	-⅛		3.145	5.457
275m	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	99⅛	-⅛		4.422	7.112
1200m	Treas 10½% 1979	101⅞	-3/16		10.319	9.231
250m	Elec 3½% 1978-79	95⅛	...		3.693	6.529
1600m	Treas Conv 9½% 1980	99⅛	-1/16		9.085	9.566
2100m	Treas 9¼% 1980	99⅞			9.512	9.276
262m	Treas 3½% 1977-80	92⅜	-⅛		3.772	7.185
400m	Fund 3½% 1978-80	94½	-1		3.546	7.943
700m	Exch 13¾% 1980	105½	-1/16		12.322	10.519
600m	Treas 11¾% 1981	102⅝	-1/8		11.220	10.413
463m	Treas 3½% 1978-81	89¼	-½		3.921	7.803
802m	Treas 9¾% 1981	98	-1/16		9.848	10.146
900m	Exch 9¾% 1981	95⅞	-1/8		9.685	10.136
800m	Exch 9½% 1981	96	-1/8		9.693	10.234
600m	Exch 3% 1981	85¼	-½		3.439	7.583
600m	Exch 12¾% 1981	105⅜	-2/16		12.048	10.744
861m	Treas 8½% 1980-82	95	-1/8		8.948	10.128
400m	Treas 3% 1982	84	-1/8		3.576	7.620
600m	Treas 14½% 1982	110⅝	-1/8		12.635	10.543
800m	Exch 9¼% 1982	93⅛	-2/8		9.883	10.354
800m	Exch 9¾% 1982	95⅝	-2/8		9.837	10.566
800m	Exch 9¾% 1983	95⅛	-2/8		9.870	10.561
600m	Exch 3% 1983	80¼	-1/8		3.715	7.850
600m	Treas 12% 1983	105⅝	-2/8		11.403	10.585
800m	Treas 9¼% 1983	96¾	-2		9.791	10.654
500m	Fund 2½% 1982-84	84½	-3/4		6.619	9.367
600m	Treas 13¾% 1984	116¼	-3/8		13.042	10.847
800m	Exch 13½% 1984	103⅜	-⅜		12.728	12.672
41m	Rdmptn 3½% 1986-86	44⅛	-1/4		6.801	9.460
1500m	Treas 13¾% 1987	107	-¼		12.756	12.697
900m	Exch 10¾% 1987	97¾	-3/4		11.243	12.473
800m	Treas 8¾% 1987	76⅞	-3/4		11.613	12.057
1000m	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	61⅜	-¾		10.833	11.754
1100m	Treas 12¾% 1995	118⅜	-⅝		13.018	12.833
600m	Treas 3½% 1999	35¾	-3/4		11.828	12.104
350m	Treas 10½% 1999	102⅝			12.543	12.424
443m	Fund 3½% 1999-04	37⅞	-1/8		9.466	10.727
900m	Treas 8½% 2002-06	85¼	-⅜		11.900	11.808
1000m	Treas 5½% 2008-12	48¾	-2/8		11.330	11.585
600m	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	68¾	-⅜		11.283	11.738
353m	Consols 4%	33¾	-1/4		11.845	...
1909m	War Ln 3½%	34⅜	-1/4		10.389	...
250m	Conv 3½%	35⅛	-1/8		10.011	...
58m	Treas 3%	24⅜	-1		12.362	...
376m	Consols 2½%	18⅛	-1/4		13.801	...
482m	Treas 3½% Aft '75	20⅝	-¼		12.265	...
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN						
12m	Aust 5½% 77-80	94	-1/4		5.946	10.426
20m	Aust 6½% 81-82	83½	-1/4		8.601	10.735
10m	Aust 6½% 81-83	83¼	-1/4		7.481	10.366
14m	Aust 7½% 78-81	90¾	-1/4		7.815	10.816
———	Chilean Mtged	90				
8m	E Africa 5½% 77-83	74½	-½		7 913	13.249
———	German 4½% 1930	39½	-¼			
———	Hungary 4½%	46				
———	Ireland 5½% 81-83	89½	-1			
3m	Jamaica 7½% 77-79	99½	-½		7.932	9.879
———	Japan Ass 4½% 1910	38½	-¼			
———	Japan 6% 83-88	79	-5			
4m	Kenya 6% 78-82	77½	-½		6.316	12.582
7m	Malaya 7½% 78-81	92⅝	-1½		9.079	13.013
12m	N Z 6% 76-80	83¼	-¼		6.475	10.519
14m	N Z 7½% 88-92	70½	-1¼		10.565	11.915
12m	N Z 7½% 83-86	86	-1½		8 866	10.388
3m	N Rhd 6% 78-81	86¾	-¼		6.777	10.531
1m	Nyasa 5½% 78-81	90	-1		6.773	10.931
———	Peru 6% Ass	13½	-¼			
5m	S Africa 5½% 79-81	92½	-½			
20m	S Rhd 2½% 68-70	59	-1			
8m	S Rhd 4½% 67-82	48	-1			
5m	S Rhd 6% 78-81	90	-½			
———	Spanish 4%	45				
4m	Tang 5½% 78-83	79½	-½		7.288	12.866
———	Uruguay 3½%	93	-1			
LOCAL AUTHORITIES						
26m	L C C 3½% 1920	39½	-1/4		12.705	...
25m	L C C 5% 80-83	80	-1/4		6.252	10.212
15m	L C C 3½% 77-81	88¾	-1/4		6.223	9.585
30m	L C C 3½% 82-84	77½	-2½		7.225	10.842
20m	L C C 3½% 85-87	72½	-2½		7.573	10.359
20m	L C C 6% 76-79	95¾			6.263	9.370
25m	L C C 6¼% 88-90	71½	-1¼		9.649	11.378
40m	G L C 6¼% 90-92	65	-2¼		10.544	12.179
40m	G L C 6¼% 90-92	65	-2¼		10.544	12.179
25m	G L C 3½% 1932	39	-1/4		12.820	11.538
75m	G L C 12¾% 1983	105½	-2¼		12.066	11.228
100m	G L C 12¾% 1983	105½	-2¼		12.066	11.648
12m	C of L 6¼% 80-82	85			6.545	8.812
16m	C of L 6¼% 80-82	85	-2¼		7.631	10.991
17m	C of L 12¾% 1983	105½	-2¼		12.066	11.488
20m	Ag Mt 9¾% 81-83	89	-2¼		11.471	12.552
12m	Ag Mt 6¾% 85-90	65¼	-2¼		10.214	12.186
10m	Belfast 6½% 77-80	90	-1½		10.201	14.901
5m	Brighton 6¾% 78-79	97	-½		6.700	9.570
15m	Camden 6¾% 77-79	98	-¼		6.628	9.577
15m	Croydon 6¾% 78-81	88½	-1		7.638	10.677
10m	Edin 6¾% 77-78	96			6.628	8.999
20m	Glasgow 6¾% 80-82	85¼	-1		9.704	10.570
20m	Gwich 6¾% 78-79	95¾	-¼		6.796	9.288
20m	Liverpl 13¾% 1981	105¼	-2¼		12.981	11.178
27m	Met Water B 3½-63	30	-1¼		10.083	11.792
15m	N I 6¾% 78-80	99	-¼		7.300	13.976
20m	N I 7% 83-84	86¾	-¼		8.975	11.650
* 8m	N I Elec 6¾% 81-83	89¾	-¼		8.096	11.853
5m	Notts 6¾% 78-79	95½	-¼		6.779	9.536
5m	Stirling 6¾% 77-79	97	-½		6.468	9.190
10m	Swark 6¾% 83-86	77½	-¼		8.669	10.705
12m	Surrey 6¾% 78-80	92½	-1		8.676	10.361

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only	Yield	Gross Red Yield
FOREIGN STOCKS						
2,342.9m	Bayer	£35	-¼		197	3.6 24.4
———	Commerzbank	£18½	-¼		45.0	2.4 20.2
494.0m	Cp Fn Paris	£30½	-2		186	5.1 9.9
524.9m	ERES	£27			200	5.1 10.1
972.0m	Ericsson	£22¾	-¼		69.2	3.1 28.5
———	Finsider	$	-1			
56.0m	Granges	$8	-¼			
———	Hoechst	347	+7		19.7	3.8 17.3
———	Montecatini E	15				
———	Rubeoi fl.5	585	-13		29.9	5.0 34.0
866.9m	Rollnco Subs fl 5	437	-7			56.4
23.3m	Snia Viscosa	54	+½			
———	Thyssen-Huette	990				17.7
———	Volkswagen	£79	-¾			
DOLLAR STOCKS						
291.8m	Brascan	$10⅝	-⅛		53 4g	4.9 4.9
———	BP Canada	$16⅞	-⅛			
355.4m	Can Pac Ord	$11¾	-¼		47.0	3.9 7.7
309.5m	Ct Pete	$21½	-⅛		41.7	3.5 22.0
———	Exxon Corp	$35½				
393.6m	Fluor	$25¾	+½		63.7	2.5 11.1
———	Hollinger	$21¼				
840.2m	Hud Bay Oil	$30⅝	-⅛		28.9	0.9 57.6
———	Husky Oil	$22				
505.3m	INCO	$13¾	-⅛		51.7	4.2 19.1
269.4m	IU Int	$9½	-⅛		46.2	5.1 12.5
412.1m	Kaiser Alum	$23⅜	-⅛		85.1	3.5 ...
151.7m	Massey-Ferg	$8¼	-⅛		58.1	7.0 14.3
763.7m	Norton Simon	$15	-⅛		43.7	2.9 12.0
———	Pacific Petrol	$27½				
———	Pan Canadian	$24½				
———	Steep Rock	158	-¼			
———	Trans Can P	$10	-⅛			
———	US Steel	$29				
13.7m	White Pass	725			15.9	2.3 21.0
161.6m	Zapata Corp	$12½	-¼		15.7	1.2 37.9
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS						
10.9m	Alexs Discount	225	-5		21.7	9.7 5.1
7,148.000	Allen H & Ross	435	-15		46.5	10.7 6.1
99.9m	Allied Irish	168	-1		10.0b	6.0 5.8
10.5m	Arb-Latham	155	-3		14.3	9.2 10.6
220.8m	ANZ Grp	245	-1		14.4	5.9 5.1
2,803.3m	Bank America	$19⅜	-⅛		49.0	7.7 12.5
117.8m	Bk of Ireland	340	-4		20.0	5.9 4.4
92.4m	Bk Leumi Israel	19	-⅛		11.2	58.7 1.7
9,200.000	Bk Leumi UK	180	-5		11.2	7.0 14.3
322.2m	Bk of NSW	475	-1		18.6	3.9 10.2
67.7m	Bk of Scotland	172	-2		15.1	6.0 6.0
259.2m	Bnks Trst NY	$28½	-⅛		161	5.7 10.5
677.8m	Barclays Bank	336	-6		16.7	5.0 5.7
21.8m	Brown Shipley	215	-5		14.0	6.5 8.0
10.9m	Cater Ryder	273	+12		26.8	9.8 ...
743.3m	Chase Man	$22¾	-¼		49.9	2.9 11.1
2,165.8m	Citicorp	$17⅛	-⅛		61.6	3.6 9.1
10.7m	Clive Discount	71	-1		7.2	10.2 8.0
140.7m	Com Bk of Aust	210	-2		9.4	4.5 9.8
65.7m	Com Bk of S'land	210	-2		9.4	4.5 9.8
123.7m	CC De France	£21½	-¼		231	6.1 15.2
2,738.000	First Nat Fin	2¾				
6,531.000	Fraser Ans	11¾	-¼			
22.6m	Gerrard & Nat	158	-2		12.4	7.8 6.9
7,700.000	Gibbs A	40	-1		3.0	7.5 13.0
5,456.000	Gillett Bros	260	-5		23.0	11.5 4.9
33.6m	Grindlays Hldgs	99	-5		4.2	4.2 3.3
69.0m	Guinness Peat	208	-10		16.2	7.8 10.3
6,400.000	Hambros £15	£16			144	9.0 ...
57.2m	Do Ord	160	-10		14.4	9.0 4.6
45.7m	Hill Samuel	83	-5		6.7	8.1 7.2
7,041.4m	Hong K & Shang	248	-2		6.8	2.7 25.4
6,858.000	Jessel Toynbee	65	-5		6.2	9.5 ...
4,205.000	Joseph L.	180	...		12.0	7.5 7.9
20.0m	Keyser Ullmann	39	-3		0.5	1.3 ...
8,400.000	King & Shaxson	60			4.0	7.3 4.0
50.5m	Kleinwort Ben	94	-2		8.2	6.6 6.8
448.0m	Lloyds Bank	365	-7		13.8	5.2 5.3
47.5m	Mercury Secs	110	-9		5.1	4.7 5.4
565.3m	Midland	348	-14		22.4m	6.4 5.2
20.5m	Minster Assets	66	-1		5.9b	8.9 8.7
273.1m	Nat of Aust	220	+5		4.7	2.1 4.5
159.5m	Nat Com Bk Grp	74	-2		4.0	5.6 5.2
565.7m	Nat W'minster	365	-10		17.4	6.6 5.5
30.2m	Ottoman	£40½	+½		280	6.9 9.3
3,519.000	Rea Bros	60			2.3	4.2 12.0
736.3m	Royal of Can	$20⅞	-⅜		68.6	3.4 20.9
28.9m	Schroders	270	-5		17.3	6.7 8.5
2,870.000	Secombe Mar	205	-5		18.7	9.1 6.1
7,360.000	Smith St Aubyn	70	-3		7.3	10.5 ...
276.4m	Standard Chart	400	-10		27.6	6.9 5.7
30.0m	Union Discount	300	...		24.0	8.0 4.8
4,398.000	Wintrust	67	-2		4.6	7.5 24.3
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES						
453.7m	Allied	82½	-3/4		6.0m	7.2 11.3
413.2m	Bass Charrgton	150	-4		7.3	4.9 10.1
2,745.000	Belhaven Grp	38	-3			
75.1m	Bell A.	228	-4		7.4	3.3 9.1
22.1m	Boddingtons	148	-4		8.0	4.0 10.1
17.5m	Brown M.	101	-4		5.9	5.7 12.2
14.0m	Bulmer H P Hldgs	146	-4		4.9	3.3 8.6
5,067.000	Burtonwood	140	-2		4.8	3.4 9.5
26.2m	C of Edn Dfd	65	-1		3.6	6.6 21.7
5,620.000	Devenish	153	-2		8.9	5.8 8.1
621.0m	Distillers	171	-6		9.9	5.8 10.8
47.9m	Greenall	107	-3		4.0	3.7 10.8
23.3m	Greene King	227	-3		10.9	4.8 12.2
5.6m	Guinness	170	-3		10.6	6.3 8.0
6,290.000	Hardys & H'sons	157	-6		10.6	6.8 10.5
32.2m	Highland	130	-10		4.4	3.4 19.4
16.3m	Invergordon	84	-3		3.2	3.8 10.2
28.2m	Irish Distillers	123	-6		5.4	4.4 8.3
14.5m	Marston	57	-1		2.7	4.7 8.8
178.1m	Scot & Newcastle	82	-2		8.9	7.8 13.3
633.8m	Seagram	£16½	+½		48.7	2.5 13.2
167.4m	SA Breweries	74	+½		6.3	8.8 8.1
5,346.000	Tomatin	89	-3		4.5	4.6 12.3
27.4m	Vaux	100	-5		6.1	6.1 10.4
186.1m	Whitbread 'A'	87	-1		3.6	3.4 9.5
9,739.000	Do B	82	-1½		3.6	3.5 9.5
16.8m	Whitbread Inv	80	-2		3.7	7.1 22.9
30.5m	Wolverhampton	190	-3		8.7	4.6 11.2

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Gross yld %	P/E
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL						
A — B						
12.8m	AAH	82	-10	9.2	10.0	6.8
260.000	AC Cars	33	..	1.4	3.5	8.0
7,993.000	ACE Research	95	-3	8.2m	3.4	9.8
12.5m	APV Hldgs	195	-10	8.7	4.4	7.2
12.4m	Aaronson Bros	63	..	3.0	4.7	5.9
1,664.000	Acrow	104	-7	7.6	7.3	11.5
41.7m	Do A	72	-9	3.6	4.8	8.5
5,595.000	Adda Int	31½	-1½	0.8	2.4	..
20.5m	Adwest Group	240	-4	15.2	6.3	8.6
944.000	Aeron't & Gen	39	..	3.5	8.9	10.5
12.2m	Airfix Ind	47	-2	4.6	9.7	6.2
124.5m	Albright & W	106	-4	7.0	6.6	6.9
6,920.000	Alcan 10½%	£66½	-2½	1050	12.1	..
18.0m	Do 9% Cnv	£150	+2	900	6.0	..
15.3m	Alginate Ind	292	-3	19.7	7.0	10.4
10.8m	Allen E Balfour	55	-2	6.6	11.9	..
1,305.000	Allen W. G.	39	-1	4.3	11.0	4.3
26.1m	Allied Colloids	82	-1	2.4	2.9	10.9
5,358.000	Allied Insulators	62	-8	6.3	10.1	4.7
1,450.000	Allied Plant	14½	-½	1.1	7.4	8.7
4,700.000	Alpine Hldgs	47	-1	2.5	5.3	28.1
1,664.000	Amal Metal	297	-1	24.0	8.1	8.7
15.2m	Amal Power	111	-4	8.0	7.2	6.2
4,240.000	Amber Day	33	-½	2.0	8.7	5.0
709.000	Amber Ind Hldgs	27	..	0.8m	2.8	4.1
1,793.000	Anchor Chem	63	+3	6.0	9.5	7.0
15.3m	Anderson Strath	49½	-1½	3.8	7.9	6.6
6,114.000	Anglia TV 'A'	72	-1	5.3	8.8	5.0
136.9m	Angio Amer Ind	310	..	42.2	8.3	5.5
880.000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	..	..	..
4,306.000	Appleyard	79	-1	9.5m	12.0	6.3
5,615.000	Aquascutum 'A'	33½	-½	2.1	6.3	7.5
4,689.000	Arlington Mtr	114	-2	11.7	10.3	8.6
12.8m	Armitage Shanks	61½	-½	6.5	10.5	8.3
29.6m	Armst Equip	60	-1	3.2	5.3	10.3
125.000	Asprey 6% Pf	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
35.6m	Ass Biscuit	78	+2	4.8	6.2	5.1
6,268.000	Ass Book	175	-15	6.1	3.5	8.7
51.2m	Ass Brit Food	81	..	5.4	6.6	8.3
237.4m	Ass Engineer	110	-5	7.3	6.5	5.7
8,694.000	Ass Fisheries	46	-1	4.6	9.9	4.4
12.9m	Ass Leisure	49½	-3	4.3	8.6	9.2
43.7m	Ass News	144	-2	8.1	5.7	8.2
49.2m	Ass Paper	49	-½	4.6	9.3	5.3
183.0m	Ass Port Cement	236	-15	14.2	6.3	7.4
56.3m	Ass Tel 'A'	109	-4	9.9	9.1	7.5
541.000	Ass Tooling	31	+3	3.5p	11.2	11.5
1,693.000	Astbury & Mdley	42	-2	1.7	3.9	6.5
1,696.000	Atkins Bros	53	-1	5.6	10.5	8.2
3,735.000	Audiotronic	42	..	..	..	7.8
6,090.000	Ault & Wiborg	31	-½	3.0	9.5	7.2
10.9m	Aurora Hldgs	91	-6	8.0	8.8	4.1
742.000	Austin E.	70	..	5.5	7.8	8.0
44.5m	Automotive Pd	119	+6	2.5	2.4	9.8
6,342.000	Avana Grp	31	-½	1.6	5.0	9.7
32.7m	Averys	143	-2	8.3	5.8	8.6
12.8m	Avon Rubber	192	-12	14.1	7.7	2.7
980.2m	B.A.T. Ind	252	-8	21.1	7.2	5.3
68.3m	Do Dfd	250	-10	..	..	..
22.2m	BBA Grp	49	-1	3.6	7.4	5.2
161.8m	BET Dfd	104	-3	9.1	7.8	7.8
176.5m	BICC	109	-2	10.7	9.5	8.3
21.6m	BOC Int	67½	-3	4.8	7.0	4.9
99.3m	BPB Ind	216	+7	11.0	5.1	6.6
742.000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	53	..	4.3m	8.2	6.6
33.4m	BSG Int	39	-2	3.2	8.2	6.5
78.4m	BSR Ltd	88	-6	7.3	8.2	5.9
233.0m	BTR Ltd	246	-6	14.0	5.7	7.3
124.5m	Babcock & W	117	+1	7.0	6.0	6.3
1,250.000	Baggeridge Brk	32	..	3.5	11.1	9.8
2,766.000	Bailey C.H. Ord	6	..	0.3	5.3	46.2
21.6m	Baird W.	149	-1	14.1	9.4	6.6
21.2m	Baker Perkins	90	-4	8.3	7.0	5.4
4,543.000	Bambergers	47	..	4.5	9.6	5.3
7,897.000	Barker & Dixon	11¾	-¼	..	..	..
217.6m	Barlow Rand	212	+7	16.5	7.8	4.3
720.000	Barr & Wallace	72	-1	5.1	7.1	7.0
2,090.000	Do A	71	..	5.1	7.2	6.9
33.6m	Barratt Dev	104	-6	12.2	11.7	4.9
7,153.000	Barrow Hepbn	31	-3	5.6	18.0	4.2
8,170.000	Barton & Sons	54	-1	5.0	9.2	4.6
16.6m	Bassett G.	138	-10	7.8	5.6	8.5
9,236.000	Bath & P'land	61	-6	5.0	8.2	3.5
2,670.000	Beales J.	54	..	4.0	7.3	4.0
6,668.000	Beauson Clark	157	-1	7.8	5.0	4.2
1,580.000	Beaufort Grp	48	-1	5.1	10.5	6.2
6,319.000	Beckman A.	64	-1	7.4	11.6	7.1
908.5m	Beecham Grp	622	-28	28.0	4.5	13.0
32.3m	Bejam Grp	60	..	2.3	3.9	7.4
7,303.000	Bemrose Corp	65	-1	5.8	8.9	8.3
3,889.000	Benn Bros	58	-1	3.4	5.9	9.4
53.7m	Berisf'd S & W	109	-6	6.3	5.9	3.8
2,349.000	Berisfords	56	..	3.7	6.3	4.9
1,147.000	Best & Lloy	51	..	4.3	8.4	8.9
19.1m	Bestobell	146	-4	14.2	9.8	7.5
9,600.000	Bett Bros	84	-3	2.6	4.0	7.0
17.3m	Bibby J.	215	+1	9.9	4.7	4.1
1,320.000	Bir'm'ham Mint	96	..	4.0	4.2	5.7
3,301.000	Bishops Stores	185	+13	3.7	2.0	10.4
5,018.000	Do A NV	145	+10	3.7	2.6	8.2
17.0m	Black & Edg'n	108	..	6.6	6.0	13.3
30.4m	Blackwd Hodge	76	-3	4.4	5.8	8.8
3,720.000	Blackwood Mi	21½	..	..	..	12.4
12.1m	Blagden & N	228	+6	18.2	8.0	9.8
4,044.000	Blundell Perm	63½	-1½	4.4	6.9	6.2
2,801.000	Boardman R. O.	12	..	1.5	12.3	3.2
4,380.000	Bodycote	62	-2	3.4	5.5	8.0
1,440.000	Bonser Eng	24	+1	2.2	9.1	6.9
67.9m	Booker McCon	226	+11	10.7	4.9	8.4
7,691.000	B'ser & Hykes	196	+2	7.7	3.9	8.1
6,801.000	Boot H.	130	-5	13.8	10.7	7.3
712.3m	Boots	200	-15	4.3	2.1	18.3
25.8m	Borthwick T.	64	-2	9.4	14.7	8.8
5,376.000	Boulton W.	21	-½	2.1	10.2	6.8
264.7m	Bowater Corp	182	-4	14.7	8.1	8.4
21.4m	Bowthrpe Hldgs	53½	-1	2.5m	4.6	6.5
6,164.000	Braby Leslie	82	-3	8.0	9.7	4.7
398.000	Brady Ind	66	..	8.6	13.0	12.5
1,834.000	Do A	61	..	8.6	14.1	11.6
4,001.000	Braham Miller	25	..	2.3	8.5	4.8
2,220.000	Brand Grp	37	-1½	2.1	5.6	5.5
3,643.000	Brathwaite	135	+1	6.1	4.5	3.8
17.9m	Brammer H.	123	-1	6.4	5.2	7.4
2,760.000	Bremner	58	-1	5.8	11.6	10.1
13.5m	Brent Chem Int	201	-6	4.7	2.3	13.3
3,335.000	Brent Walker	47½	-1	1.7m	3.6	21.6
5,394.000	Brickhouse Dud	38	-1	3.3	9.2	7.1
48.8m	Bridon	98	-5	9.3	10.3	8.6
3,744.000	Bright J. Grp	34	..	3.7	10.8	6.1
4,318.000	Brit Car Auctn	42	-1	3.0	7.2	10.3
177.6m	Brit Home Stre	174	-11	8.9	5.1	14.7
20.6m	Brit Leyland	23	..	..	..	..
1,582.000	Brit Northrop	91	-4	..	..	3.3
14.5m	Brit Printing	48½	-1½	4.8	9.9	4.4
7,124.000	Brit Stm Spec	78	-1	7.2	9.4	8.8
64.9m	Brit Sugar	108	-6	7.6	7.0	2.6
4,254.000	Brit Syphon Ind	66½	-1	4.6	7.5	8.2
5,940.000	Brit Tar Prod	57	-1	5.1	8.9	6.0
10.9m	Brit Vita	80	-1	3.2	4.0	3.6
2,723.000	Brittains	24	..	2.3	9.5	5.9
9,381.000	Brockhouse Ltd	55	-5	5.5	10.0	5.3
5,644.000	Brocks Grp	69	-1	5.1	7.4	12.2
1,247.2m	Broken Hill	565	+10	19.3	3.4	56.5
1,812.000	Bronx Eng	29	-3	2.4	8.2	4.9
4,549.000	Brook St Bur	66	-1	6.4	9.7	17.1
115.7m	Brooke Bond	45	-4	4.3	9.6	3.7
714.000	Brooke Tool	27	-1	1.5	5.6	4.9
4,582.000	Brotherhood P.	155	+20	8.8b	5.6	5.5
9,069.000	Brown & Tawse	90	-1	6.6	7.5	5.8
21.7m	BSK	80	+4	2.7	3.3	11.9
10.2m	Brown Bros Cp	22½	-1	1.6	7.2	12.9
46.4m	Brown J.

mmercial Property

's impression of proposed Lockwood Park warehousing estate in Leeds.

ne 13 years of plan- discussions, the City ct of St Albans has roval to the construc- a large shopping the central part of

known as the Chequer opping development, ame costing about to be carried out in p with Samuel Pro- ld financed by the Life Assurance Com- council will grant of 125 years to the who will pay an ound rent of £125,000

-acre site has front- Chequer Street and Street, and the lesigned by R. Seifert ners, comprises an shopping centre of ,000 sq ft gross, 21,000 offices and 750 park- s.

include a department some 90,000 sq ft hich is to be ground- the House of Fraser, s Army and Navy; a ker of 34,000 sq ft be let to International four medium space ether with some 45 d fire kiosks.

eme also provides for ation of many of the buildings on the Street frontage, to- ith other buildings in Street. Both streets g the city's conserva-

s due to start in June, letion in the summer Hillier Parker May den have advised the District of St Albans development of the first proposed in 1965. ms for Samuel Proper- Edward Erdman and Phoenix Beard.

e completion in June ear is a new scheme eeled out by Laing ent at 24 Cathedral treet, which has been ke Open University. erty is a stone-faced ge house built in 1885 ociated lodge, both d are in the city's e-Road conservation

uildings are to be and adapted to mod- standards, and behind ree-storey block will ructed over a semi- park for some 60

ll be faced with brick in with the existing

St Albans scheme approved

The total development is planned over 10 years and will involve an investment by Wimpey of about £40m. The site has direct access to the A329M and M4. Work on the first phase is expected to start in the autumn, but details have not yet been decided. Fletcher King and Megran, who advised Wimpey in the acquisition, are letting agents.

Another scheme is proposed in Leeds, where Commercial Union Properties has acquired about four acres of the former Humslet rugby football ground at Parkside Lane.

To be developed as warehousing, the site was purchased from Roban Construction (UK), who are the main contractors. Designed by Fletcher Ross and Hickling, the scheme will comprise six units totalling 87,000 sq ft, in sizes ranging from 9,9000 sq ft to 34,700 sq ft.

Construction has started, and some units will be available for occupation later in the year, with full completion of the scheme next year. It is to be known as the Lockwood Park Estate. Rents are expected to be in the region of £1.30 a sq ft and letting is through Peter F. Smith and Co and Bernard Thorpe and Partners, of Leeds.

Terms have been agreed between the Metropolitan Borough of St Helens and Forthorse Ltd, of Altrincham, for the joint development of a new industrial estate of "nursery" units in Jackson Street, St Helens. There will be eight factory or warehouse units, each of about 2,300 sq ft, which will be offered on 99-year leases at a ground rent of only £5 a year. Cost will be about £30,000 a unit. St Helens is a special development area for grant purposes.

Units will be ready for occupation before the end of the year. The agents are Bernard Thorpe and Partners, of Manchester.

The Deacon Group, represented by Peter Taylor and Co and Roland Quick and Co, have bought an industrial site of eight acres in Forstal Road, Aylesford, Maidstone, for a price of about £350,000. The vendor was Michael Yoakley's Charity, represented by Burrows and Day.

Deacon proposes an industrial and distribution estate of over 125,000 sq ft in units from 6,500 sq ft, the first of which should be available towards the end of the year. Rents are expected to be in the region of £1.75 a sq ft. Letting is through Peter Taylor and Co.

Gerald Ely

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Property

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LEGAL NOTICES

"PREVENTION OF FRAUD (INVESTMENTS) ACT 1958"

"Notice is hereby given that 1. NEW JAPAN SECURITIES CO. LIMITED of 1-17-10 Nihonbashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan has relinquished the Principal's Licence issued pursuant to Section 3 of the Act, having transferred its business in the united Kingdom to New Japan Securities Europe Limited of 1 Mowgate, London EC2.

2. New Japan Securities Co. Limited his made application to the Department of Trade pursuant to Regulation 5 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Deposit Regulation 1944 (S R & O 1944 No. 541) for the release of the £510 6% per cent Treasury Stock 1976 deposited in pursuance of Section 4 of the Act.

3. Any persons having a claim on the funds representing the deposit should send their names and addresses and details of their claim to the Assistant Secretary, Companies Division, Department of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1, not later than 2nd May 1978."

In the High Court of Judicature at Madras C.S. No. 118 of 1975 HAJI A. A. M. ABDULLA and others. PLAINTIFFS

vs. JANAB AHMED SAYEED and others. DEFENDANTS.
To
1. Saifuddin Abdul Hayeb Sahib, sons of Abdurrahim. 2. Md. Mishaquddeen Sahib.
No. 686/B.16 Katal Mandi, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) India.
DEPENDANTS 29 and 30.
The above suit has been FILED FOR PARTITION of the shares of the Plaintiffs in the Seven Wells Market in the City of Madras. If you desire to contest, you must file written statement within one month fr the date of publication of this Notice. Copies of Plaint can be had from the High Court. In default of your appearance suit will be decided exparte.

R. ALAGAR and S. DESIKAN, Advocates.
Madras 28/2/1978.

The Companies Acts 1948 to 1976 REVOLUTION OIL INTERNATIONAL Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 295 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 5/6 Bennet Street, London W1A 3BA on Tuesday, the 25th day of April 1978, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 10th day of April 1978.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID A. BETTS,
Director.

In the Matter of KINGSHILL WESTBOURNE Limited.

By Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Companies Court, dated the 26th day of January 1978, Mr. ERICH JOSEPH of Wilkes House, 52-54 Gray Road, London, E.C.1, Chartered Accountant, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY FOR LIGHT INDUSTRIES
SOCIETE NATIONALE DES INDUSTRIES CHIMIQUES
(National Corporation for the Chemical Industry)

S.N.I.C.

NOTICE OF PRESELECTION FOR A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

As part of the construction of two (2) paint manufacturing complexes at SIG and SOUK/AHRAS with a production capacity of 40,000 tons each, a restricted invitation to tender will shortly be issued for the following items:

(1) Sack compactors and sweepers
(2) Automatic weighing machines and weighbridges
(3) Storage and handling plant
(4) Equipment for a maintenance shop
(5) Safety and fire protection equipment, fire trucks
(6) Silk screen print shop
(7) Kitchen and dining hall equipment
(8) Medical equipment and ambulances
(9) Office and locker room equipment

The project comprises:

(A) The supply and installation of equipment
(B) Financing

Only companies or enterprises capable of handling one or several of the items above are eligible to request tender documents.

Applications for this purpose should reach DIRECTION DES PROJETS SNIC, PROJET PEINTURES CINQ MAISONS EL-HARRACH, ALGIERS, by 30th May, 1978. Interested companies or enterprises will be expected to supply technical and financial references in respect of business of the same kind.

Applications from companies not so qualified or from intermediaries will not be considered and will receive no reply.

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE PRIVATE HEALTH SECTOR

The position of Client Service Representative is a highly responsible one—suitable for someone who can liaise effectively between a wide cross-section of VIP clients and the Management team; increasing the volume of business and developing profitable long term associations with our key accounts.

The successful applicant will also prepare and implement detailed marketing plans (based on guide lines already laid down), sales proposals and advertising material. Full training is given in all aspects of our business.

We are a Specialised Health Care Service catering for private patients and clinics. As part of an International Organization we can offer good promotion prospects leading to increased responsibility either within our sales structure or in Branch Management + competitive salary a.a.e.

A calm approach, maturity, the ability to see other people's point of view and be sympathetic are the main requirements, together with nursing experience and good sales record.

For an immediate interview, please call: Miss Muckleston, on 01-437 6900, MEDOX, 136 Regent Street, W1.

TOURS ESCORT OFFICERS

Required by the Central Office of Information in London to escort visitors and assist with the planning of tour programmes. The escorting work involves irregular hours including weekend duty. Residence within easy reach of central London is therefore essential. Applicants should have a sound knowledge of London, of modern Britain and of national and international affairs. An understanding of the objectives of the official information services is also desirable. Experience of similar work would be advantageous. Language qualifications would be an advantage, but not essential.

The posts are graded Assistant Information Officer. Salary according to experience and qualifications on a scale which rises to £4,135 per annum, plus £513.20 per annum (1976 pay supplement) and 5% of gross earnings to a maximum of £206.80 per annum (1977 pay supplement); non-contributory pension scheme, promotion prospects. For full details and application form please send postcard to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 53, Floor 1, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2PD, quoting reference number COI/TD/77/AA. Closing date for completed forms, 8 May, 1978.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS TO SUBMIT CLAIMS

HAYES (MIDDLESEX) TRADING LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required on or before the 15th day of May, 1978, being the day for that purpose fixed by the undersigned, Ian Douglas Barker Bond, of P.O. Box 207, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4A 4JX, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims, and of any security held by them, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, and if so required by notice in writing from me, the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims, or to establish any title they may have to priority, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved, or such priority is established, or, as the case may be, from objecting to such distribution.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1978.

I. D. R. BOND, Chartered Accountant, Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Friends' Provident Life Office
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS is appointed to be held at PITHAM END, DORKING, SURREY, ON WEDNESDAY, 10TH MAY 1978, at 2.30 p.m.

1. To receive the Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1977 and the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and determine the basis of fixing their remuneration.
4. To transact any other ordinary business.
5. To propose, as special business, that the limit on the aggregate amount of the remuneration of the Directors be increased.

A Member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his behalf and such proxy need not also be a Member of the Office. The instrument appointing a proxy, a specimen of which is set out in rule 30 of the Rules of the Office, must be deposited at Pitham End, Dorking, Surrey, at least forty-eight hours before the time of the meeting. Proxy forms may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

Members intending to attend and vote personally at the meeting should be prepared to quote their policy number.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTE: A copy of the Annual Report and Accounts will be forwarded to any Member who makes application for one to the under-mentioned address, or to 7 Birchin Lane, London EC3P 3BA.

Friends' Provident Life Office, Pitham End, Dorking, Surrey RH4 1QA.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY LOST CERTIFICATE

It is Proposed to issue a new Certificate to replace one described below that is stated to have been lost or destroyed. Any one possessing the missing certificate or objecting to the issue of a new one should at once notify H.M. Land Registry, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PH.

Charge Certificate. Freehold Title No. BD. 36684. Land S. of Macey's Road, Dundry, Bristol. Proprietor—Mercantile Credit Finance Ltd.

THE SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at 6.00 p.m. on Thursday, 27th April, 1978, at 50 Hallam Street, London W1N 6DE, to transact the usual business of such meeting.

EDITOR
for
"THE ARCHITECT"

This is an opportunity for a journalist of proven experience to contribut ato the planned expansion of a long established professional journal. Knowledge of the building industry will count but the prime requirement is for collating the work of a wide range of specialist contributors and interpreting and presenting professional affairs for a critical readership. A sound knowledge of magazine design and production is essential.
Apply in writing with c.v. to
S. F. O'FARRELL,
Managing Director,
BWS Publishing Ltd.,
4 Addison Bridge Place,
London, W.14.

EDITOR
for
"Q.S. WEEKLY"

This is an opportunity for someone to make his or her mark on one of the construction industry's newest publications. "Q.S. Weekly" was launched just over a year ago for 20,000 Quantity Surveyors on a controlled circulation, and immediately won the acclaim of its readership. Now we need an editor who will build on and reciprocate this enthusiasm.
Apply in writing with c.v. to
Vic PARKER Publisher
Q.S. Weekly,
BWS Publishing Ltd.,
4 Addison Bridge Place,
London, W.14.

PERSONNEL CONSULTANT
£5,000+

Participate with valued clients, applicants and fellow consultants. Put your high energy level into this lively, enlightened environment where your proven sales background will enable you to develop your potential fully. Take responsibility for creating results in your life—make it happen and ring Mrs Smart on 828 8055.

Churchill Personnel Consultants,
Abford House, 15 Wilton Rd., S.W.1.

STUDENTS
EXTRA MONEY BEFORE NEXT TERM

Are you over 18, physically strong and hardworking? I need extra help for a short-term contract involving sorting/heavy lifting. Ring me between 10 am to 4 pm.,

ANNE CLATER
MANPOWER LTD.
930 0041

open to male/female.

INTERVIEWING/ MANAGER
£7,000 p.a

This is a genuine job only genuine people with the necessary experience need apply. Age open. For more information and appointment Ring Jean Hall 278 4146 open to male/female.

ASSISTANT EXPORT MANAGER

required by a dynamic Export Company specializing in selling to the Middle East market. Previous experience in export business preferred. Salary around £4,000 negotiable. Open to both men and women. Tel.: 998 0033.

ARABIC PROOF-READER. — Good educational background and excellent knowledge of Arabic essential. Preference given to persons with translation experience. £4,000-£5,000 p.a. (dependent upon ability). Tel. 814 0791.

ARCHEOLOGICAL draughts person. Must be experienced in preparation of archeological drawings for publication. Salary £ 2/3 scale (£2,941-£3,594). Applications with c.v. plus 2 ref's. to C.R.A.A.G.S., Mark Lane, Bristol BF1 4XR by 21st April.

GRADUATE for stockbroking, preferably maths or economics discipline. To work as Junior Financial Analyst in specialist sector. Good training opportunity. Age 21-24. Salary £3,000 + bonus. Ring 247 3585. Judy Farquharson Ltd. City office (Recruitment Consultants).

SALES EXECUTIVE TRANSPORT
£7,000–£8,000 p.a.+Car

This is a unique opportunity for an experienced Sales Executive (male or female) to join a highly successful expanding private transport company based in the Northamptonshire area and engaged in the movement of traffic to and from Ireland.

The successful applicant will preferably have a proven sales record in transport but this is not essential. As this is a young company there are good prospects for someone with potential management ability who can develop a balanced business around an existing operational depot. Scope for advancement will only be limited by the ability of the holder of this new position to exploit a potential market which has already been identified.

Initial salary which is negotiable will be around £7,000-£8,000 together with company car plus usual fringe benefits and relocation assistance if necessary.

Apply in writing to The General Sales Manager, Dukes Transport (Craigavon) Ltd., Vicarage Road, Portadown, N. Ireland.

THE TIMES

require a

CLASSIFIED FIELD SALES EXECUTIVE

The Times, one of the leading National Daily Newspapers, has a vacancy for a sales executive to join a successful and professional Field Sales Force operating from modern offices in Gray's Inn Road and working within the G.L.C. area. THE JOB is to sell Classified Advertising for The Times to a variety of clients including Estate Agents, Motor Dealers and Travel Agents.

IF YOU CAN show that you are reliable, determined to succeed, with a capacity for self motivation and sustained hard work you will begin to interest us. We would prefer you to be between 21-27 with at least G.C.E. 'O' levels, but not necessarily with selling experience.

WE WILL offer the successful applicant a two week induction course before being assigned to a territory where a high standard of training in selling and advertising techniques is continued. Starting salary is in the region of £5,100. Four weeks' 3 days' holidays, rising to 5 weeks in the second year. This post offers a great deal of job satisfaction together with opportunities for advancement.

If you are interested, please send full personal and career details to:

Employment Manager
(Ref: CS/13)
Times Newspapers Limited
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ

TRAINING CO-ORDINATOR FOR TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

Times Newspapers Limited is a company which incorporates The Times, The Sunday Times and The Times Supplements. We need an experienced Training Officer to co-ordinate the introduction of a full range of company training activities covering the implementation of a computerised photo composition process for newspaper production.

The successful candidate will be an experienced training officer, preferably with a basic knowledge of, or interest in, electronics. The possession of a degree or similar qualification and I.P.M. membership is desirable but not vital.

The preferred age range is 30-40 years.

The salary will be commensurate with experience, but probably not less than £4,250 per annum. Other benefits include medical schemes, contributory pension and generous holidays.

Please send full personal and career details to:
DESMOND HAYES
EMPLOYMENT MANAGER
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED
200 GRAY'S INN ROAD
LONDON WC1

FIRST MATE
LUXURY NEW PRESTIGE YACHT

to be based South of France requires qualified First Mate, Chief and Second Engineer, having knowledge of electrics. Successful applicant will be personable, loyal, prepared to work all hours and not lose all their sense of humour when things are difficult. Yearly contract after trial period. Top salary entirely negotiable.

Send photo with application to Box 1113 K, The Times.

SALES PERSON

required immediately for an exquisite West End showroom selling Fine Reproduction furniture, crystal chandeliers and other quality interior decor items. The position would suit a mature person with experience in interior designing. Knowledge of French and/or Arabic spoken languages is advantageous. Pleasant working conditions, excellent salary plus commission negotiable (in excess of £4,000)

Telephone 01-402 2045 and 01-262 4991

INTERNATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION, W.1.

require bright ADMIN. ASSISTANT/TRAINEE FOR MANAGEMENT. £3,000, very negotiable plus discount on tapes, records, theatres, etc.

Call Audrey Atkinson, 353 1476
MANTEC PERSONNEL
Recruitment Consultants

A BANKER TO BE

Carve an interesting career making full use of your O/A levels in the exciting world of international Finance. This leading Merchant Bank will provide vigorous training plus further study opportunity. The perfect blend for the management seeker. Age 17/19. £2,750. Call Mr A. Tracey, 637 9922 Prime App. (Rec. Services).

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT, £30,000. Qualified Accountant, Tehran. Call Mr. Riley-George, 637 9922. Prime Appointments. Executive Recruitment Consultants.

COPY EDITOR needed for about 5 months to work full time on major cookery book project. Applicants should be graduates with a minimum of 2 years editorial experience in book publishing. Please write with c.v. to Susan Dixon, Ward Lock Ltd., 116 Baker Street, London, W.1.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANT to work on material from archaeological excavations. Salary AP 3 scale (£3,941- £3,165). Applications with c.v. plus 2 ref's. to C.R.A.A.G.S., Mark Lane, Bristol BF1 4XR by 21st April.

GRADUATE for stockbroking, preferably maths or economics discipline. To work as Junior Financial Analyst in specialist sector. Good training opportunity. Age 21-24. Salary £3,000 + bonus. Ring 247 3585. Judy Farquharson Ltd. City office (Recruitment Consultants).

ASSISTANT BRAND MANAGER/ESS
£5,000

This is a graduate position with a well known Cosmetics Group. Two years advertising or marketing experience will be put to good use in developing new products and boosting the reputation of old. Excellent scope to get ahead. Age 25-30. Call Mike Blundell Jones. 637 9922. Prime Appointments (Rec Services).

EDITOR.—£7,000. Must be experienced. Knowledge of home crafts. Ring Carolle. 734 7823. D.T. Selection, Personnel Consultants.

ROLLS - ROYCE Chauffeur/cuse wanted. See Dom. & Cat.

HUNGRY and experienced sales person (telephone/representative) required by young recording company. Apply to Anemone Sound Facilities, 10a Poland St., London, W.1. 01-439 9614.

SECRETARY. — Administrator experience. Music admin. See Pub. & Ed.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs Rolnick, Mrs Martines or Mr Gates, 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

Have you always envied
LAWRENCE OF ARABIA?
Then look no further than THE TIMES
on May 4th for the
SUPPLEMENT ON THE ARAB WORLD

This Special Supplement will be aimed at those qualified personnel in all categories who are interested in working overseas.

For more information and to place YOUR advertisement ring

THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS TEAM ON 01-278 9161

Commercial Services

FACSIMILE Telecopier Service.—Wemacc. 903 6455.
MUSIC COPYING/Orchestration service. Wemacc. 903 6455.
SMOKEY, SMELLY OFFICE, conference room, kitchen ? The answer—a Filtair 2400 Air Purifier from Lodge Air Cleaning Services.—Details, tel. 373 2270.
P.A.Y.E., Accounts, V.A.T., Wemacc. 903 6455.
PRESTIGIOUS furnished office accommodation by day/week.—Wemacc. 903 6455.
TELEX/TELEPHONE Answering or typing—automatic, audio, and copy, 24hr. 7 days per week service. Wemacc. 01-903 6455.
TYPING — Electronic/conf/audio. Wemacc. 903 6455.
PRESTIGIOUS ADDRESS.—Knightsbridge. Telex 1359 + post office charges). Answering and Secretarial Services from £3.25. Sash Services. 730 9959.
TELEX. — Exprs/Overseas. Daily late night-weekend service for £25 p.a.—Phone: Heeney Rapid TLX Services. 01-464 7635.

Investment and Finance

U.S.A.

manufacturing firm with annual sales of Fifty Million Dollars and profitable wishes to explore possible merger or acquisition with financially strong European firm. Reply to principal only in strict confidence. Box 1249 K, The Times.

Commercial and Industrial Property

SHEPHERDS BUSH, W.12. 3,758 sq. ft. superb modern single storey unit with 25ft. ceiling height, loading, suitable for canteen, C.H., burglar alarm. All amenities. £8,500 p.a. or long lease for sale £82,500.—Goldenberg & Co., 01-491 3101.

RESIDENTIAL investment. S.W.... See Properties under £25,000.

SHOWROOM, corner position. Premium approx. 700 sq. ft. required. Length of lease and rent negotiable. Contact owners, Cracklock, Simpleton Ltd., 51 Manor Road, Bayswater, W.2. Telephone: 01-727 2707.

Supplies, Services and Equipment

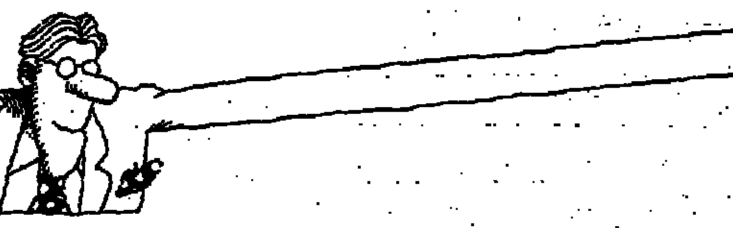
FURNITURE. We are looking for craftsmen to supply us good copies of old furniture regularly. David Style & Co 53 Marlborough Cres., Bedford Park, London, W.4. Tel.: 01-994 5578.

Business Opportunities

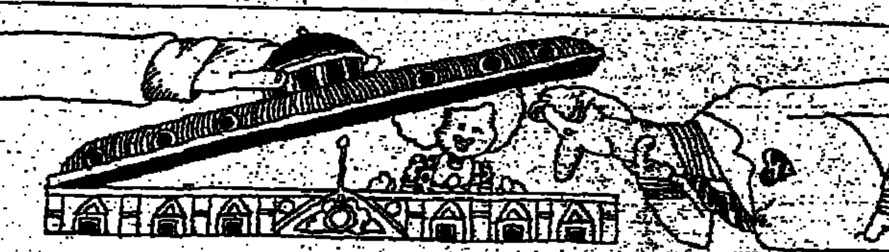
RESIDENTIAL/HOSTEL BUILDING. —See today's Commercial & Industrial page.

Country property

URGENTLY required in Mid Sussex, Mature detached house in sound condition, 4 bedrooms, 3 recepts., kitchen/breakfast room, C.H., in 3-4 acre. Tel. 01-828 1977.



Public & Educational



UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM—TANZANIA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Faculty of Engineering:

1 PROFESSOR/SENIOR LECTURER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (INDUSTRIAL FNGINEERING)

Applicants should have a Ph.D. or M.Sc.(Eng.) with practical experience in medium scale engineering enterprises, and preferably an additional degree in economics. The appointee will be expected to do the following: 1. Co-ordination of the three undergraduate subjects Production Management, Materials Handling and Maintenance. 2. Teaching the undergraduate subject Production Management with emphasis on Economics and Business Administration. 3. Guidance of junior staff concerned with the subjects. 4. Training of Tanzanian counterparts. 5. Supervision of students in industrial training and students' project work. 6. Establishing and maintaining contacts with industrial enterprises and Government institutions. 7. Consulting and applied research within the scope of the subject and personal experience. 8. Participation in curriculum development and matters concerning the development of the Faculty.

2 PROFESSOR/SENIOR LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (POWER TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION)

Applicants should possess a Ph.D. in Power Transmission and Distribution an dshould have at least 2 years' University teaching experience or at least 2 years' industrial experience. The appointee will be required to teach undergraduate and postgraduate students, conduct research, supervising students' projects and to develop curriculum for the Power Transmission and Distribution course.

3 LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEEGING (POWER TRANSMIISION AND DISTRIBUTION)

Applicants should have at east an M.Sc.(Eng.) and some teaching experience will be of advantage or at least 3 years' industrial experience. The appointee will be expected to teach undergraduate students, supervise Laboratory works, conducting tutorials and to help in conducting research. He/she should be required to take postgraduate studies any time when required.

Salary scales: PROFESSOR, TE4,050 p.a. SENIOR LECTURER, TE3,970-TE3,720 p.a. LECTURER, TE2,430-TE3,970 p.a. ASSISTANT LECTURER, TE1,679-TE2,417 p.a. (T=£1.35 sterling). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £3,348-£4,914 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £1,908-£2,988 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax and reviewed anually) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. FSSU: Family passages: biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 9 May, 1978, to the Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Applicants resident in UK should also send one copy to Mrs A. Biggs, Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

AUSTRALIA
NORTH BRISBANE HOSPITALS BOARD
ROYAL WOMEN'S HOSPITAL
FULL TIME MEDICAL STAFF
DIRECTOR OF ANAESTHESIA

Applications are invited from Specialist Anaesthetists for appointment to the above position.
Salary: $32,727.00 per annum.
The Royal Women's Hospital has 300 beds and there are approximately 10,000 confinements per year. Gynaecological surgery is currently performed at the Royal Brisbane Hospital, but transfer to the Royal Women's Hospital is under consideration.
The duties of the position will include, but are not limited to, the following:
(a) To act as Director of the activities of the Department of Anaesthesia within the Royal Women's Hospital.
(b) To act as a Specialist Anaesthetist within the department as required.
(c) To act as an assistant to the Medical Superintendent, Royal Women's Hospital in any administrative duties relating to the Department of Anaesthesia or the hospital generally.
The Director of Anaesthesia is responsible to the Medical Superintendent for the provision of anaesthesia and analgesia at the Royal Women's Hospital, and works in association withe the Directors of Anaesthesia at Royal Brisbane Hospital and Royal Children's Hospital, in the instruction and supervision of anaesthetic registrars preparing for the examinations of the Faculty of Anaesthetists, Royal Australasian College of Surgeons and appointed to the rotational training programme based on the Royal Brisbane Hospital.
The successful applicant will be required to contribute to the State Service Superannuation Fund.
Information on Queensland as a whole and Brisbane in particular may be obtained from the Agent General's Office, 392 and 393 Strand, London.
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Medical Superintendent, Royal Women's Hospital. Applications should be addressed to the Executive Director—Medical Services, North Brisbane Hospitals Board, Base Hospitals Post Office, Brisbane, 4029, and will be received until 12th May, 1978. (4756)

Queen Elizabeth's Grammer School, Blackburn

H.M.C. DIRECT GRANT/INDEPENDENT

1,000 boys (300 Sixth-form, of whom 45 are girls)

Required for September 1978

HEAD OF ENGLISH SCALE 4

Salary—Blackburn Scale (above Burnham)

Lively head of department sought to organise Department of six up to Oxbridge level, and to be responsible for Drama.

Tabulated curriculum vitae plus two names of referees and likely contribution to out-of-school activities to be sent to the Headmaster, Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, West Park Road, Blackburn, Lancs., within ten days of this advertisement.

Sint Vincentiushospital, Groenlo, Holland

The modern-equipped hospital, having 150 beds, has a vacancy for an

ANAESTHETIST

Groenlo is a small rural town, situated in one of Holland's most beautiful natural sceneries. Its hospital is surgery/intensive. Both within and outside tenure a very attractive income is possible. We can help in the obtaining of lodging.

Applications with curriculum vitae should be addressed to:

De Algemeen Directeur van het ziekenhuis,
Ziekenhuisstraat 14,
Groenlo, Holland

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

The Governors of Bristol Cathedral School invite applications for the

HEADSHIP

which becomes vacant on 1st January, 1979, following the appointment of the present Head Master, Mr David Jewell, to the Headship of Repton.
The School is an ex-Direct Grant School reverting to independence, with 420 day boys between the ages of 11 and 18.
Details may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Abbey Gate House, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TQ.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
APPOINTMENT OF
VICE-CHANCELLOR

The University wishes to appoint a Vice-Chancellor in succession to Professor L. C. B. Gower, who is retiring on 30 September 1979.
Persons interested in the appointment, or who wish to submit names for consideration, are invited to write in confidence to the

Chairman of the Council,
Dr. S. E. Clotworthy, C.B.E.,
c/o the Secretary and Registrar,
The University, Highfield, Southampton SO9 5NH

BODLEIAN LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the post of

HEAD OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SECTION

Department of Printed Books

from persons having a good honours degree. Considerable experience of library work among old and rare books, wide knowledge of historical bibliography; knowledge of Latin and a European language desirable. The post is in the grade of Senior Assistant Librarian, which has a salary range of £5,219-£7,087 per annum (under review). The initial salary will be determined with regard to age and experience.

Applications, together with the names of two referees, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Library, Bodleian Library, Oxford OX1 3BG, from whom further information can be obtained, and should reach him not later than 15 May, 1978. Envelopes should be marked HSC.

University of Dundee
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE
SENIOR LECTURER

Applications are invited for a post within the Department, which becomes vacant by the retirement of Professor W. Taylor. The post is seen as encompassing both community and occupational medicine with the emphasis on environmental health, both in industry and the community. Teaching will be at both undergraduate and postgraduate level, leading to the MPH and DIH. The Department is situated within Ninewells Hospital and Medical School and includes a well-equipped Environmental Laboratory with experienced staff within the new Wolfson Institute of Occupational Health, which encompasses all the occupational and most of the environmental interest of the Department.
Evidence of research ability, clinical and/or epidemiological, essential. Thus, candidates should have higher degrees and qualifications with vidence of published work.
It is envisaged that the successful candidate will be offered an Honorary Contract as Consultant or Specialist in Community Medicine with the Tayside Health Board.
Salary scale (Consultant/Specialist status) £8,056 to £10,897 with placing dependent on qualification and experience.
Further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary, The University, Dundee DD1 4HN to whom applications, twelve copies including curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 20th May 1978. Please quote Reference EST/24/78C.

University of Dar es Salaam Tanzania

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LINGUISICS

The appointee will be required to teach in the BA Programme in English Language and Linguistics, including teaching advanced English Language Skills to first year undergraduates. He should have relevant experience and also be qualified in one or more of the following fields:
Applied Linguistics, Language Testing, Transformational Syntax, Semantics, Discourse Analysis, Descriptions of English. Research experience is desirable. Salary scales: Senior Lecturer TE3,970-TE3,720 p.a. Lecturer TE2,430-TE3,970 p.a. (TE1=£1.35 sterling). The British Government may supplement salary in range £2,846-£4,182 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £2,244-£3,430 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (normally free of all tax and reviewed annually) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. FSSU, family passages, biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 9 May, 1978, to the Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Applicants resident in UK should also send one copy to Mrs. A. Biggs, Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Dar es Salaam Tanzania

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER IN HISTORY

Applicants must have a good degree and preferably a Ph.D. in History. The appointee will be expected to teach courses in African and East African History. Salary scales: Senior Lecturer TE2,970-TE3,720 p.a. Lecturer TE2,430-TE3,970 p.a. (TE1=£1.35 sterling). The British Government is unlikely to provide salary supplementation and associated benefits. TSSU: Family passages: biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 9 May 1978 to the Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Applicants resident in UK should also send one copy to Mrs. A. Biggs, Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of Manchester

DEPARTMENT OF GERIATRIC MEDICINE

PHYSICIST OR ENGINEER

Required as research associate for new project investigating bladder function in old age, to produce an artificial drainage system for the management of incontinence. To work with multi-disciplinary group including departments of Medical Biophysics and of Medical Engineering at the University of Manchester. Salary range (under review): £3,333 to £5,627 per annum. Appointment is for up to three years. Further information from Professor J. C. Brocklehurst, Department of Geriatric Medicine, University Hospital of South Manchester, Manchester M20 8LR.

University of Toronto

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHER

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR. One or two year term (possible extension), subject to Canadian immigration approval, from September 1978. To teach basic course in quantitative methods and a new first year innovative course in Canadian economic geography including Canada's role in the world economy and problems of international economic development and trade. Demonstrated research and experience in developing countries of the North Atlantic Community valuable. Ph.D. required. Curriculum vitae with names of three referees by May 15, 1978 to Dr J. N. H. Britton, Department of Geography, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A1.

University of Durham

LECTURERSHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a LECTURERSHIP IN ECONOMICS from 1 October, 1978. Preference will be given to candidates wishing to teach a course in Development Economics.
Salary will be on the scale £3,333-£6,655 per annum plus superannuation.
Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, to whom applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 9 May, 1978.

University of Adelaide

invites applications for appointment in the near future of a

LECTURER IN JAPANESE

within the Centre for Asian Studies, which currently offers courses in modern Japanese and Chinese language and also in Asian Development. The content of the course is oriented towards the modern social and linguistic sciences rather than towards traditional language-and-literature studies.
The appointee will be expected to teach the language at all levels, beginning, intermediate and advanced. Applicants should possess native or near-native competence in modern Japanese, with a major research interest (publications and/or Ph.D. completed or nearing completion) in Japanese language teaching or Japanese linguistics. Teaching experience at University level will be an advantage. Applicants are requested to submit short tape recordings of their spoken Japanese and English.
Salary Scale: SA14,984-672(3)-671(4)-SA19,684, with superannuation on the F.S.S.U. basis. Initial salary will be fixed within the scale in accordance with qualifications and experience.
Further particulars and conditions of appointment will be supplied on request to the Registrar of the University, or to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Applications, in duplicate, should give the information listed in the penultimate paragraph of the Statement and should reach the Registrar of the University, G.P.O. Box 498, Adelaide, South Australia, 5001, not later than 6 May, 1978.

The University of Hull

LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Education tenable in the Department of Educational Studies and Institute of Education to take up duty on 1 October 1978 or as soon as possible thereafter. Applicants must be trained graduate teachers in biological science with good teaching experience in post-primary schools. They should also possess specialist interests and/or qualifications in the study of human development and health education or experimental methods in educational investigation.

Salary scale: £3,660-£7,308 per annum plus U.S.S. benefits.

Applications (6 copies) should give full details of education, qualifications, teaching and research, together with the names of 3 referees should be sent to the Registrar, University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX by 12th May 1978 from whom further particulars can be obtained.

University College London
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for a

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP in PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Appointment from 1 September, 1978, for one year in the first instance, with a possibility of renewal for up to 3 or 4 years. The Temporary Lecturer will be expected to assist as required in the teaching of that part of the syllabus concerned with comparative antomy, primatology and human and primate evolution. Applicants should have completed or be near completing, postgraduate studies for a higher degree in some field relevant to these topics. Some teaching experience advantageous. Applications by 16 May, 1978, giving names of two referees, to Assistant Secretary (Personnel) (T), University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Edinburgh
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the Department of Sociology, with effect from 1st October, 1978. The present salary scale is £3,333-£6,655, with superannuation under U.S.S. Further particulars of the post (which may, if the circumstances warrant it, be divided into two appointments as half-time lecturers) may be obtained from the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL. Applications should be submitted not later than 22nd May, 1978. Please quote Reference 1056.

Queen Mary College
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
FACULTY OF LAWS

Applications are invited for a

SENIOR LECTURESHIP/ LECTURESHIP

tenable from 1 October 1978. Salary scales: Senior Lecturer £7,074-£8,730 p.a., Lecturer: £3,660-£7,308 p.a., plus £450 London Allowance. Application forms and further details available from the Registrar (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, to be returned by 12 May.

University of Khartoum—Sudan

Applications are invited for the following posts in the FACULTY OF EDUCATION:

(a) DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: (4-5 posts)
(SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER IN CLASSICAL AND MODERN PHYSICS)
(b) DEPARTMENT OF CURRICULUM & TEACHING METHODS (one post)
(SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER IN TEACHING MEHODS)
(c) DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY: (one post)
(SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY)

Salary scales: Senior Lecturer £S2,465-£S3,000 p.a. Lecturer £S1,600-£S2,400 p.a. (salaries exclusive of cost of living allowance), (£1 sterling=£S0.65). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £3,042-£3,558 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees and £1,470-£1,980 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; annual overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent to Personnel Secretary, University of Khartoum, PO Box 321, Khartoum, Sudan, by 18 May, 1978. Applicants resident in the UK should also send one copy to Mrs A. Biggs, Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address. (*under review).

University of London King's College
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Civil Engineering. The duties of the Lecturer will include teaching and research in the field of Civil Engineering Fluid Mechanics. This however will not exclude from consideration candidates who have good academic qualifications related to other Civil Engineering subjects.
Salary scale £3,660 to £7,308 per anum, with placing according to qualifications and experience, plus £450 per annum London Alowance. Universities Superannuation Scheme contributions would be payable.
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of London King's College, Strand, London WC2R 2LS, to whom applications, together with the names of two referees should be sent to reach him as soon as possible, quoting reference 191616/T.

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Applications are invited from men and women for the post of

LECTURER

in the Department of History, tenable from the commencement of the 1978/79 academic year. The Lecturer will be required to teach in the field of modern European History from 1600.
Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale £3,660-£7,308 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience. Membership of the appropriate University superannuation scheme will be required.
Further particulars may be obtained from The Registrar, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (3 copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 15th May, 1978. Please quote reference T.

School of Oriental and African Studies
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
CONTEMPORARY CHINA INSTITUTE

Applications are invited for a

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

tenable at the Institute for one year from October 1978, for the study of an aspect of the history, politics, economy or society of twentieth century China. Preference will be given to candidates wishing to study a post-1949 topic and engage on a course of work that constitutes a training for a career in Chinese studies.
Salary according to age, qualifications and experience.
Applications are required by 2 May, 1978. Enquiries, or requests for application forms, should be addressed to T. W. Baynes, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP.

The University of Hull

CHAIR OF GERMAN

Applications are invited for appointment to the Chair of German tenable from 1 October 1978 or at a later date to be arranged.
Initial salary will be not less than £8,900 per annum plus F.S.F.U./U.S.S. benefits.
Applications (twelve copies) naming three referees should be sent by 12 May, 1978, to the Registrar, The University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Mansfield College Oxford

TUTORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN POLITICS

Applications are invited for the post of Fellow and Tutor in Politics with effect from 1st October, 1978. The salary scale will be comparable with those of other Oxford colleges. Applications with the name of 3 referees, not later than 6th May, to the Principal, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Brunel University
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Law, effective from 1 September 1978. The appointee will be expected to take charge of courses in Land Law and Equity and Trusts. It is hoped that he or she will also be interested in the long term development of the Department's work in the fields of property, planning and the environment. However, consideration of applicants with interests in other fields is not excluded.
The Department of Law is in the School of Social Sciences. The distinctive features of legal studies at Brunel are its "mixed" LL.B. (which nevertheless confers the usual professional exemptions) and the scheme of practical training made possible by a four year degree operated on the "sandwich" system, whereby the student during the first three years spends three lengthy periods in training in a range of paid law-related jobs arranged through the offices of the University. The Department teaches a full undergraduate programme. In collaboration with the Department of Sociology it also runs an M.A. in Sociology and Law.
Brunel has the advantage of easy access to London on the one side and to the Chilterns on the other. Salary according to qualifications and experience, within the Lecturer scale £3,685-£7,308 plus £450 London Allowance, with FSSU/USS benefits.
Forms and further particulars from the Assistant Secretary (Establishment), Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH or telephone Uxbridge 37188 extension 49.
Closing date: 8 May 1978.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

LECTURER IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited from men and women for the newly-established LECTURESHIP in the Department of Agricultural Economics, tenable from 1st October 1978. Candidates should be qualified in Agricultural Economics at post-graduate level or have appropriate professional experience. The person appointed will be expected to teach at undergraduate and postgraduate level and to contribute to research in the Department.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale: £3,333-£6,655 p.a. (at present under review) according to age, qualifications and experience. Membership of the appropriate University superannuation scheme will be required.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU with whom applications (3 copies) together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 12th May, 1978. Please quote reference T.

Aldeburgh Festival-Snape Maltings Foundation Ltd

SECRETARY/ ADMINISTRATOR

is required as soon as possible for the

Britten-Pears School for Advanced Musical Studies

Applicants should be between 35 and 45 years of age and have had some responsible experience in music education administration in Conservatoire, University Department or Arts Council work. A car is essential.

Duties will include the preparation of estimates and timetabling and supervision of courses.

Salary by arrangement.

Please apply by letter to the General Manager, A.F.S.M.F. Ltd., Festival Office, High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, IP15 5AX.

University of Warwick

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH

with special interests in American Literature

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of English and Comparative Literary Studies, commencing in October, 1978. Salary on the first four points of the Lecturer scale: £3,333-(£3,975)-£6,655 p.a. (under review). Further particulars and application forms from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting ref. no. 36/B/78. Closing date for receipt of applications is 10th May, 1978.

University of Exeter
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Physics tenable from 1 October, 1978. The research field of interest is Medical Physics.
Commencing salary within the range £3,333-£3,975 p.a. (under review) on the salary scale £3,333-£6,655 p.a (under review).
Further particulars may be obtained from Miss Doreen Watson, Administrative Assistant (Appointments), University of Exeter, Northcote House, Queens Drive, Exeter, EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (eight copies) should be sent by 8 May, 1978. Please quote reference No. 5178.

LANGUAGE TEACHERS

Cetradel is looking for English, French, German and Spanish teachers for our London centre. Candidates should be native speakers and have a University Degree and of a teaching qualification. Please send full curriculum vitae to Cetradel, 26 Rue Vignon, Paris, 75009, Training in London.

University of Sussex
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES

RESEARCH FELLOW

A theoretical physicist is required to study electron election and charge exchange in ionatom collisions or heavy ion ranges in solids. The successful candidate will have completed his/her doctorate and will be based at Harwell to work with Dr. J. S. Briggs of Theoretical Physics Division for a one year period.

It is intended that the appointment should commence before October, 1978. Salary in the range £3,333-£5,637 per annum (under review). *(Senior applicants eligible for some support from their own institution, e.g sabbatical leave, may obtain suitable supplementation).

Curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to Dr. A. B. Lidiard, Head of Theoretical Physics Division, A.E.R.E., Harwell, Oxon, OX11 ORA.

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited from graduates in physics, engineering and other relevant disciplines for appointment as

TECHNICAL ADMINISTRATOR

on a MARINE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME concerned with subsea maintenance supported by the Science Research Council.
Duties will entail preparation of technical reports, liaison with industry, creation of a centralised documentation system, assistance with the development of experimental techniques and general advancement of the programme by provision of all the necessary technical back-up required by the investigators.
Appointment will be until 30th September, 1980 with the possibility of extension.
Salary on Grade IA or Grade II of the administrative staff scale, Grade IA £2,304-£5,627; Grade II £5,425-£6,555 (under review). Placing on either Grade according to age, qualifications and experience. Superannuation benefit.
Application forms and further particulars (quoting R4/78) and enclosing a self-addressed envelope (9in x 4in) may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 204 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1XW with whom applications should be lodged as soon as possible.

University of Hongkong

LECTURESHIP/ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in Social Administration in the Department of Social Work.
Candidates must have a degree in the Social Sciences and a professional qualification in social work or a postgraduate qualification in Social Administration. Experience in social service planning, administration or research would be an advantage.
Annual salaries (superannuable) are: Lecturer HK$59,340 x 4,020-67,380 BAR 71,400 x 4,020-79,440 x 3,960-99,240; Assistant Lecturer HK$43,260 x 4,020-55,320. (£1=HK$8.75 approx.). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or the Assistant Secretary (Recruitment), University of Hongkong, Hongkong.
Closing date for applications is 15 May, 1978.

Imperial College
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited from postdoctoral chemists for a temporary lectureship in the field of non-transition metal chemistry or of inorganic reaction kinetics and mechanisms. Appointment will be for one year from 1 October, 1978, with possibility of extension for up to three years. Salary in the Lecturer Scale, £3,333-£6,655 per annum (under review) plus £450 London Allowance. Applications, with curriculum vitae, copies of publications, and names of two referees, to Dr A. J. E. Welch, Assistant Director, Department of Chemistry, Imperial College, London SW7 2AY, by 30 May, 1978.

University of Otago
DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND
STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

Applications are invited from suitably qualified

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

either male or female for the position of full-time Medical Officer in the Student Health Service.
Candidates should have a special interest in, or qualification for, working with University students.
Salary scale as for Medical Lecturer or Senior Lecturer, viz: Lecturer NZ$13,139-$16,521; Senior Lecturer NZ$18,022-$23,302 per annum. Initial placing within the scale will depend on qualifications and experience.
Further particulars and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar of the University.
Applications close on 15 May, 1978.

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

CHAIR OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Education. Further particulars are available from The Academic Registrar, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (12 copies from applicants in the United Kingdom) should be sent before 12 May, 1978.

University College of Swaziland

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

As a minimum qualification, applicants should possess an M.Sc. in Mathematics, with an interest in Algebra or Numerical Analysis and Mathematics Education. The appointee will teach First and Second year Mathematics courses (mainly to Science students) and will be expected to contribute to the design of the degree programme and to Mathematics Educational planning at a national level. Salary scale: E3753-E7056 p.a. (£1 sterling=E1.65). The British Government may supplement salary in range £1,050-£1,608 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £NIL-£252 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (currently under review and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Short term contracts for two or four years. If appointment is for a limited period, a 25% gratuity is paid in lieu of superannuation for the first two years of service; 37½% for the second two years. A 10% inducement allowance is payable to those not qualifying for supplementation from other sources. Education allowance, medical attention, family passages. Detailed applications (3 copies) with a curriculum vitae, and naming three referees should be sent not later than 17th May, 1978 to the Registrar, University College of Swaziland, Private Bag, Kwaluseni, Swaziland. Applicants resident in the U.K. should also send one copy to Mrs A Biggs, Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University of Exeter
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for

THREE TUTORSHIPS

tenable from 1 October, 1978 for a period of one year at a salary of £3,189 p.a.
Two of these posts are in History (reference 7142) and preference will be given to candidates completing a postgraduate degree and specializing in British and/or European history before 1600.
The further post is in Archaeology (reference 7143) and preference will be given to candidates completing a postgraduate degree.
Further particulars may be obtained from Miss Doreen Watson, Administrative Assistant (Appointments), University of Exeter, Northcote House, Queens Drive, Exeter EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (3 copies, candidates overseas one copy), together with the names of three referees, should be sent by 12 May 1978.

The University of Hull
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited from

SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGISTS/ SOCIOLOGISTS

for a two-year temporary lectureship starting in October, 1978. The successful candidate will be expected to lecture at first-year level on Theories and Problems in Sociology and Social Anthropology. (A candidate fully meeting requirement for this course, but also interested in the study of the position of women in society, may be preferred.)
Salary scale: £3,333-£6,655 per annum (under review).
Applications (6 copies) should give full details of education, qualifications, teaching and research, together with the names of three referees and should be sent by 6 May, 1978 to the Registrar, The University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Royal College of Art

CHAIR OF FILM AND TELEVISION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the CHAIR OF FILM AND TELEVISION at the College following the retirement of Professor Stuart Hood, MBE, MA, at the end of the present academic year.
Salary £9,550 p.a. inc. London Allowance, together with appropriate professorial spread.
Further details and application forms can be obtained from the Registrar (Staff), Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London SW7 2EU, to be returned by Monday, 8 May, 1978.

Bedford College
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

LECTURESHIP IN ANCIENT HISTORY

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from 1 October, 1978. Applicants should be specialists in Greek History. Ability to assist with the teaching of Greek Archaeology would be an advantage. Gross salary scale: £3,806-£7,106 p.a. (under review). Further particulars and application forms (returnable by 12 May, 1978) are available from the Senior Assistant Secretary (Personnel), Bedford College, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS. (Tel: 01-486 4400, ext. 312).

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for a further

CHAIR OF ENGLISH

which is to be established during the academic year 1978/79. Further particulars are available from the Academic Registrar, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (10 copies from applicants in the United Kingdom) should be sent before 19 May, 1978.

Kenyatta University College-Kenya

(A constituent college of the University of Nairobi)

Applications are invited for the

POST OF LECTURER

in the DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS. Applicants should hold at least a Master's degree in Physics plus a good first degree. Preference will be given to candidates with extensive post graduate research experience plus several years teaching at University level.
The appointee will be expected to teach undergraduate and post-graduate students, to participate in teaching practice supervision, and to carry out relevant research. Salary scale: K£1,800-K£3,096 pa (at present under review). (K£1=£1.53 sterling). The British Government may supplement salaries from £3,354-£3,618 pa (sterling) for married appointees and £2,184-£2,400 pa (sterling) for single appointees (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Terms of service include subsidized housing membership of SSSF or FSSU and a non-contributory medical scheme plus family passages. Detailed application (2 copies) including curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees should be sent airmail no later than 16th May, 1978 to Registrar, Kenyatta University College, PO Box 43844, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants resident in UK should also send one copy to Mrs A. Biggs, Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1 0DT. Further details are available from either address.

The Open University

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW (CHEMISTRY)

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN CHEMISTRY tenable in the Faculty of Science for a period of one year commencing 1 October, 1978, or sooner if possible. The appointment arises from the award of a grant by the Science Research Council to Dr. A. R. Bassindale, Dr. S. W. Bennett, and Dr. J. Mason to support an investigation into "other nucleus nmr (particularly nitrogen and silicon) and esr studies". Commencing salary will be within the range £3,333-£4,811 per annum.
Application forms and further particulars are available, by postcard request please, from The Personnel Manager (RF5), The Open University, P.O. Box 75, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AL, or by telephone from Milton Keynes 63868 (24-hour answering service). Closing date for applications: Friday, 5 May, 1978.

University of Durham

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND ISLAMIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship to be held from 1 October, 1978 to 30 September, 1980 in the above field. The principal duty of the person appointed will be to teach a course concerned with development and underdevelopment in the third world. Salary will be on the scale £3,660-£7,308 per annum with superannuation.
Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, to whom applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 12 May, 1978.

The University of Hull
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the Department of Computer Studies. Although applications are welcome from well qualified persons in any branch of the subject, some preference may be shown to those with special interests in data processing and business computing.
Salary on the scale £3,333-£6,655 per annum (under review).
Applications (six copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names of three referees should be sent by 5th May, 1978 to the Registrar, The University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Aberdeen

CHAIR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

within the Department of Politics

Applications are invited for this newly established Chair. Further particulars from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 12 May 1978.

FAMILY requires tutor for 4 children aged 5-8 to accompany mother and nanny abroad to commence immediately. Top qualifications and references essential.—Tel.: 229 9166 Miss Taylor.

BUCKINGHAM University College of

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

(ADMISSIONS OFFICE)

Graduate required, preferably with administrative experience. Salary in University lecturer range.

Particulars & forms (returnable by 1 May), from the Registrar, UCB, Buckingham MK18 1EG.

University of Nairobi—Kenya

Applications are invited for the post of

PROFESSOR

in the DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

Applicants should hold a higher degree with Accounting as a major subject or Ph.D. in another subject (normally Economics, or Business Administration) and a recognised professional accountancy qualification and preferably practical experience as an Accountant. In addition, candidates should have extensive teaching and curriculum development experience at both undergraduate and graduate levels, together with experience in research and publications in reputable journals. Salary: K£4,632-K£5,562 p.a. (K£1 = £1.53 sterling). The British Government may supplement salary by £4,674 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £3,384 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (currently under review, and normally free of all tax) and provide childrens education allowances and holiday visit passages. FSSU; family passages; Medical and scheme; various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) with curriculum vitae, naming 3 referees to be sent to Registrar, (Recruitment and Training), University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya by 18th May 1978. Applicants resident in the U.K. should also send one copy to Mrs. A. Biggs, Inter-University Council, 90/91, Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

Howell's School, Denbigh North Wales

The Governors invite applications for the post of

PRINCIPAL

of the School, which becomes vacant at the beginning of the Autumn Term 1979, following the appointment of the present Head Mistress to the post of Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College.
The School is an Independent Public School, established in 1859, recognised as efficient by the Department of Education and Science.
The number of girls in the main School is approximately 400, of whom 340 are boarders. There are 83 girls in the VIth Form. There is also a Preparatory Department, started a few years ago, comprising of 22 pupils, of whom 12 are boarders.
Forms of application may be obtained from and must be returned, by 10th May, 1978, to:—

Clerk to the Governors,
Howell's School, Denbigh,
Drapers' Hall,
LONDON EC2N 2DQ

University College of North Wales

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY

the appointment to take effect not later than 1st October, 1978.
Applicants should have a research interest in either ecology or animal behaviour.
Salary will be on the scale: £3,333-£6,655 per annum (under review).
Applications (two copies), giving details of qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the Assistant Registrar (Personnel), University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
Closing date for applications: 5th May, 1978.

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University College of North Wales

Applications are invited for the

3 RESEARCH OFFICER

posts with the College ... ment of Agriculture's ... and Development Team ... Agricultural Research ... in Hofuf, Saudi Arabia ... appointments are ... the Government of ... Arabia under the terms ... Collaborative Agreement ... the College, and will ... period of one year, ... ing 1st September, ... the Collaborative Agreement ... renewed, the appointment could also be renewed ... further period.
The successful candidates will have an M.Sc. ... in Agriculture or Agricultural Science or equivalent ... relevant experience ... ence will be given to candidates who can ... special interest and ... in:
(1) dairy cattle;
(2) nutrition and ... techniques. (The appointed ... to this post will be responsible ... analytical laboratory);
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Experience of practical ... ing would be an advantage ... all three posts.
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CONFIDENTIAL Sec. P.A. to 2 directors of W.1 consultants. Must have good sh/typ. skills, age 25+. Salary £3,500 + L.V.s. 4 weeks hols.—Judy Freeman Employment Agency. 248 3443.

"A" LEVEL FRENCH USEFUL for 20+ City Sec./P.A. where most of the work is liaison with ESC, UN and UK bank. Speciali lunch c.£3,500. COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 55 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.
COLLEGE LEAVER SEC. for Riverside Conference Venue. Languages an asset, admin. skills a must. c.£3,000. COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 353 7696.
SECRETARY. Hours 10-3, 6-day week, £3,500.—See Part Time.

MORE VACANCIES CAN BE FOUND ON PAGE 28

—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

SECRETARIAL

THE TIMES

SECRETARY

to the Arts Editor and Saturday Review Editor of THE TIMES

Interest in the performing arts is essential, so are first-class shorthand, typing and administrative skills. The work is extremely varied and requires a lively mind, a good deal of enthusiasm and an equal quantity of self-confidence.

Knowledge of European languages is an advantage.

Hours are 10.15 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday to Friday. Generous holidays and a number of large company benefits.

Please write, giving full personal and career details to: Angela Grindley, Personnel Officer, TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, P.O. Box No. 7, New Printing House Square, Grays' Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ, or Telephone: 01-837 1234, Extn. 7164.

CADOGAN SQUARE. Secretary required for exciting bunch of people managing publishing rights, etc. for famous names. Good speeds, a cool head for disasters and ability to join in the fun: Salary £3,600 plus perks. Crone Corkill Consultants. 437 1126.

Stepping Stones

PUBLISHING

SECRETARY/PA

A commissioning editor based in London needs a Secretary/PA to help control a fast-expanding list of medical books. Good shorthand and typing speeds and willingness to accept personal responsibility and work independently are important. For the right person there will be opportunities to move within the Company. Excellent conditions. Salary according to experience. Write with details to Peter Saugman, BLACKWELL SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS, 8 John Street, London WC1N 2ES 405 9941

Can You Run An Office?

Intelligent, mature person with lots of commonsense to work on own initiative in Decorating Company. Hours negotiable. Salary £2,500-£3,000. Partnership considered for right applicant. Please apply in writing to P.M. Interiors, 9/11 High St., Kensington, London, W.8.

OFFICE JUNIOR required W.1. Some typing ability, training given. Well spoken. Willing person. Salary by arrangement.—Telephone 493 5464. Miss Ludlow.

YOUNG SECRETARY to work in UK office of large American Co. near Berkeley Square. Very friendly, relaxed atmosphere. LVs and perks. £3,200 plus. For further details phone Barbara Fainlight on 493 1251, Alfred Marks Staff Bureau, 115 New Bond St., W1.

Part-time Vacancies

PART-TIME SECRETARY

A leading firm of West End Estate Agents have a vacancy for a Secretary. Shorthand not essential. Hours 10-3, 5 days a week. Salary £2,500.

Phone 01-499 6291, Ext. 48.

BELGRAVIA. Two part time secretaries, one for Peer and one for Financier with Charitable Interests. Contact Mrs. Moore, Judy Farquharson Ltd. 493 8824.

SECRETARY needed by Professional Society. 10-15 hours per week: times to be agreed. Pleasant offices, close Victoria Station. Phone 01-730 4380.

PART-TIME SEC., to start now, for 18 months, helping Specialist Medical Research Team, WC1. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, WC2. 836 6644.

SECRETARY Shorthand Typist. 2 days per week in Property Company. E.C.2. £1,500 p.a.—Tel. Mrs. Dorset 606 2952.

A CAREER IN COSMETICS

The ideal opportunity has arisen for a young Secretary interested in building a career in this field. A well groomed, articulate person is needed for the busy Personnel Department of a famous Cosmetic House in Mayfair. You will have top secretarial skills, a confident telephone manner and be able to accept responsibilities. Give us a ring now and ensure yourself a chance of a lifetime. Salary £2,800 plus exceptional perks.

SENIOR SECRETARIES Recruitment Consultants 173 New Bond St. W.1 01-499 0092 01-493 5901

SWEDISH LANGUAGE SHORTHAND TYPISTS

Swedish language shorthand typists required for International Organisation. Good salary and conditions.

Contact Mrs. Leigh 622 5501

FAMOUS WEST END ART GALLERY

Our clients are looking for a smart well educated Secretary to work among 17th and 18th century pictures and sculpture in this lovely gallery. A pleasant telephone manner and lots of charm. 60p l.v.s daily. Salary £3,250. Ring Mary Wace.

BERNADETTE OF BOND ST. Recruitment Consultants

No. 55, next door to Fenwicks 01-629 1204 01-629 7563

FINE WINES

Nothing but the very best—their exciting auction sales are attended by the elite. Assisting 2 experts will bring you in touch with clients all over the world and you'll soon become an expert too preparing catalogues and going to the occasional tasting. Languages are useful—secretarial skills a must. Do call Lorna Wells today on 734 7186 DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 205 Regent Street, W.1.

EXCLUSIVE SPOT—£4,000

Meet a great variety of people by assisting young physician with his busy Harley Street practice. Utilize your secretarial skills, handle records and appointments and generally ensure the smooth running of the office. Generous perks. Call Judy Knapp on 437 1673 for more details. D.P. Executive Secretarial Consultancy, 156 Regent Street, London, W.1.

HIGH SOCIETY

His Lordship's interests are in Newspapers and Book Publishing and your's will be to meet and greet his frequent guests, organize board level meetings, liaising with News people and Publishers on a day to day basis. You could become his P.A. with secretarial skills. Take the first step—call Kate Gilbert on 222 0671. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK LUXURY TO £4,000

Wine and dine VIP clients for dynamic young American M.D. who'll expect you to be autonomous, go ahead and fun. Run his office your way and grow—in exciting, successful international group. 75p lunch allowance daily. If you have good skills call Joy McNally on 222 0671 today. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SECRETARY to join team of lively girls doing secretarial and reception for 3 friendly doctors. South Kensington. £3,250. Annual increase. Some audio—we'll teach you if you can't.—Ring Jane, 01-584 7356.

PARTNER'S SECRETARY

Join the small modern City office of a prominent New York Law Firm as Secretary to the resident partner. If you take shorthand and you enjoy variety, you'll be happy in this pleasant job. Bonus in the form of 13th month salary. 4 weeks paid holiday, paid overtime and LVs, raise the basic salary of £3,500 (plus depending on age and experience).

For more details telephone us on

01-606 1421

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

Admin work, some typing. Duties involve providing back up service to several editors. Age 19+. Salary c. £2,600.

Call Audrey Atkinson, 353 1476

MANTEC PERSONNEL Recruitment Consultants

TRIP INTO TRAINING

Training Manager of famous W.1 store requires bright Secretary. Lots of admin. work, dealing with all aspects of arranging training courses. Must have good telephone manner and a pleasant personality. £4,000 plus subs. rent plus staff discounts.

Phone Jackie or Jayne on 629 9394 A1 Staff Bureau

PEOPLE MATTER! £4,000

And it is your concern in this international business recruitment Group. Discretion in handling confidential personnel matters, coupled with your PA Secretarial talent and flair for organising people—that's what it's all about, so make it a reality. Speak to Pearl today on 828 8056.

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, Abford House, 15 Wilton Rd., SW1

A 4-DAY WEEK—IF YOU LIKE

No red tape—real scope for initiative looking after Dr. W. who loves to delegate. Highly respected Director of Sloane Square group—has VIP clients, high-powered business deals and globe wide travel to tax your diplomatic style (and reasonable skills). Negotiate your hours. Call Julie Fryer on 222 0671. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

WHERE CELEBRITIES MEET

Famous London Night Spot has Top Position with normal hours, looking after their membership. Meet Pop and Movie Stars and Millionaires in plush, trendy style. For your secretarial experience there's £3,750 plus Free Lunches and BUPA. Don't miss it. Call Sandra Gibbons today on 231 5073. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

SHORTHAND SECRETARY

required to work for the P.A. to the General Secretary of the Royal College of Nursing. The post offers interesting work and excellent conditions to a fast and accurate shorthand typist. Salary scale £2,926-£3,561 currently under review. London W.1 office. Phone Personnel Officer, 01-580 2646.

FASHION PANACHE? £3,500 + + +

Keep one jump ahead of Design Director of one of London's best known Fashion Groups. Much client liaison and admin. beyond the secretarial side. Call Now—Gail Buckley on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

IN A BOOKSHOP . . .

. . . near Oxford Circus, you'll liaise with writers and publishers, deal with personnel matters for sales staff, produce information reports as P.A. to an utterly charming director. Book and record discounts, lunch for 15p, STL and salary shortly rising to £4,000. Accurate secretarial skills? Call Mandy Jones now on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

EX-JOURNALIST BOSS

. . . young, charming—now in charge of P.R. for top British Assoc. Help him organize golf meetings, press conferences and dinners—he's keen to delegate so this is a great chance to take on more and more. Salary starts at £3,500—shorthand an asset—typing a must. Call Maggie Vinall today on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT

Huge group—into Cinemas, Hotels, Marinas, Bingo Clubs—do a lot of it. Entertainment that is. You'll be in the centre—organising Film Premieres, Banquets and Social Stunts, meeting all the people assisting their Information Controller. If you have secretarial skills you could call Val Davies on 734 7186 today for more exciting details. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 205 Regent Street, W.1

FASHION COMPANY require enthusiastic, go ahead Sec./PA. £4,000. Ring Karen on 493 9535.—Rand Services (Emp. Agency).

SECS. & TYPISTS.—Days at firms plus eves. and weekends. For hotel VIPS to double rate Waiting Time Paid.—580 7011. Tips Hilton Staff Agy.

ITALIAN/ENGLISH Secretary W.1 for export department of Fashion Co. Lively, interesting job with perks. 21+. £3,600 neg.—Merrow Emp. Agy., 636 1487.

BILINGUAL English P.A./Sec., 30s, for vice-president City Merchant Bank, good English, formal skills, French shorthand appreciated; reports and letters in French, plus wide variety of responsibilities, £4,600 p.a. neg. plus large bonus, fringe benefits.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. Tel.: 01-589 8807/0010.

U.K. SALES MANAGER, distillers, near Victoria Stn, needs P.A./Sec. 30-ish. Shorthand not essential but good accurate typing, a little audio and ability to help run small office necessary. £3,500 p.a., 10 per cent increase in July. 60p L.V.s. 4 weeks' holiday.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

INTERVIEW.—Busy, friendly W.1 Staff Agency. Own typing, good salary and commission.—Helle Agy., 935 0731 or 01-500 1724 after 7 p.m.

A GOOD CASE FOR SENIOR MEDICAL SECRETARIES

Here at the West London Hospital—near Hammersmith Broadway—we've an excellent Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department. This is where we need two first-rate senior medical secretaries—one for the Professor of the Department and one for the Senior Lecturer. The West London is an important part of a teaching hospital group so you'll find the work really interesting.

We also have interesting medical secretarial vacancies in Surgery and Medicine at Charing Cross Hospital.

First-rate typing together with a good knowledge of medical terminology are essential. For all posts for which we will negotiate attractive salaries within a range that starts at £2,977. We have an excellent staff restaurant, an active social club plus our own squash and tennis courts.

All in all there's a good case for joining us. Just phone or write for details and an application form to. Lucy Risolino, Personnel Department, Charing Cross Hospital, Fulham Palace Road, London, W.6. Tel. 01-748 2040, ext. 2985.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

is required by an international pharmaceutical company with its head office in Twickenham. Applicants should be fully qualified in all secretarial skills and a scientific background would be an advantage. It is unlikely that someone below the age of 25 would have the experience we require. Salary is negotiable dependent on age and qualifications. Four weeks' holiday plus LVs.

Applications to the office manager

E. R. Squibb & Sons Ltd, Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex

ST. JAMES'S CLUB TO £3,500

10.00 a.m. start in 18th-century House overlooking Green Park. Organising 3 or 5 special functions a week plus constant contact with members from all over the world—promises of an action-packed day as P.A. to the General Club Manager. A great outlet for an extrovert with secretarial skills. Be first to call Julie Fryer on 222 0671, DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SPANISH 'A' PLUS to £4,000

New International Authority provide infinite scope in plush W.1 suite to someone who can manage Top VIPs, organize big lunches for internationals, run the office and develop a job spec. by meeting events as they happen. Negotiate holidays and benefits. Check your secretarial experience with Maggie Vinall today on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

HOTEL SALES EXECUTIVE £3,800 neg.

Promote International Hotels' facilities to companies—after training. Service existing clients, cold call for new, entertain them for drinks or lunch. If you think you could generate new business, have a driver's licence and are over 23 phone Eileen Anderson now on 222 0671. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

COUNTRYWIDE PROMOTIONS £3,500 + neg.

Trendy, successful promotions group need someone to organise their promotions teams all over the U.K. Means being extrovert, and enjoying pressure. Promises complete involvement plus good career prospects. Needs secretarial knowhow. Call Sandra Gibbons on 231 5072 and find out more today. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

RECRUITMENT P.A. £3,750

More a business associate with this delightful Consultant—in a prestigious association with big name clients. Get to know them all, meet candidates, coordinate admin. and social functions and type confidential correspondence. Rusty shorthand OK for a 9.30 start near Piccadilly. Call Peta Alexandrou on 734 0911 today. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

INTERNATIONAL TRADERS—TO £4,000

Jack/Jill of all trades to run small W.1 office. Includes everything from finding schools for the children to correcting charming Boss's grammar. Guide them to success in London with your skills and a few years' experience. Call Maggie Vinall on 734 0911 now. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 225 Regent St., W.1.

COSMOPOLITAN . . .

. . . isn't the word for this multi-national group where you can expect an action packed day. It's primarily administrative plus socializing with American guests. Definite promotion to executive level once you know their way. Minimum shorthand/typing—£3,800 plus regular 6 monthly reviews. Call Denise Turner on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE AD. AGENCY £3,500 neg.

Hotels, casinos, records—the kind of clients you'll deal with here assisting 3 account managers who delegate a lot. Fabulous job in relaxed, sociable atmosphere if you thrive on pressure and have secretarial experience. 4 weeks' hols. Call Vicky Rew, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

PERSONAL SEC./ASSISTANT c. £4,250

Company Secretary of W.1 investment group needs P.A. with first-class secretarial skills, age 25-50, with flair for handling varied admin. work, including personnel.

GEE'S RECRUITMENT 499 6101

YOUNG LITERARY AGENT with distinguished firm in W.C.1 seeks enthusiastic secretary willing to take responsibility. Please telephone Carador King, A. P. Watt Ltd., 405 1057.

SEC./P.A. for luxurious International Bank working for young dynamic American boss. £4,200 + free lunches and bank perks.—Elan Emp. Agy 01-629 7135.

SENIOR SECRETARY for electrical mfg., W.1, experienced in legal work. Good speeds, high-powered job. £4,000.—Merrow Emp. Agy. 636 1487.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE establishment, W.1. Due to promotion needs college leaver/Sec., 19+. No shorthand, but accurate typing. Opportunity to enjoy responsible job organizing, meeting students, clients, etc. £3,000 p.a. Free lunch, fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Production director with interior decorators needs P.A./Sec., 24ish, good formal skills and general ability. Not for frustrated designer, but a lively job in super atmosphere. £4,000 p.a. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

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If you're good at finding things out on your own—here's a top job at a very negotiable salary. Visit libraries and publishers to read up the latest developments in the Physical Science and Engineering Field proof read speech manuscripts, check conference material. Basic secretarial skills plus "A" level science? Please call Denise Coussins on 222 0671. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

OVERSEAS HOTELS

Keep a watchful eye on worldwide projects for this W.1 group who manage hotels in Rome, Paris, Brussels and S. America and are currently building in Hong Kong. Anything can happen—so your flexible attitude, skills—shorthand an asset—can earn £3,500 neg. plus £2.60 LVs weekly. Talk to Val Davies on 734 7186 now. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 205 Regent Street, W.1.

P.A. IN PUBLISHING?

The Commissioning Editor of this Book Publishing Co. needs an outgoing, well-educated Sec./P.A.—possibly a graduate, with accurate sh./typing skills. If you can cope in busy editorial Dept. and want long-term prospects at a salary of £3,400 + perks—Call us NOW!

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EUROPEAN TELEVISION

Fancy mixing with top TV producers, screening TV shows for export as part of your daily 'routine'? That's not all—exciting promotion prospects, 4 weeks' hols. and salary + bonuses to £3,700 are offered to a talented young P.A. Find out more by calling Mandy Jones today on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

LIVERPOOL ST., £4,100+

Senior secretary with good P.A. experience is required by Chairman of established City Insurance firm. Top salary plus excellent benefits. Mrs Hayes, Acme Appointments (Agy.), 158 Bishopsgate (Opp. Liv St. Stn.).

01-247 9701

HARLEY ST. SURGEON requires SECRETARY

with good shorthand. 5-day week, 9-5, 4 weeks' holiday. £3,120 plus L.V.s.

Phone 935 2610 after 5.30 p.m.

DIPLOMATIC FLAIR £4,000

Very up market Mayfair Management Selectors provide wide scope for tact and discretion alongside Old Etonian Consultant. Help with research, possibly use some French plus shorthand correspondence. For more information please call Lorna Wells today on 734 7186. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 205 Regent Street, W.1.

FRENCH/ENGLISH Secretary, NO SHORTHAND. West London. For Senior Management. To £4,000. Merrow Emp. Agy., 636 1487.

YOUNG PERSON, Cornwall, help on farm with horses, sheep and calves and some secretarial work.—Tel.: 0736 882 337.

WEMBLEY.—Sales director int. co. needs capable Secretary, 30-40, to assist on sales side. Good formal skills, flexible personality. £3,000 p.a. plus full use company car.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. Tel.: 01-589 8807/0010.

POP MUSIC PUBLISHERS/writers. Westminster, need college leaver, young Sec. with accurate shorthand and typing. Very pleasant atmosphere and opportunity for bright, enthusiastic personality, super offices. Around £3,500 p.a. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. Tel.: 01-589 8807/0010.

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE LEAVERS. We can offer you the following. Cosmetics £2,750; Publishing £2,700; Peer of the Realm £2,600; Management Consultants £3,100; Medical £2,600; Consumer Product Company £3,000; Oil £3,000. Ring 01-493 7121. Hudson Personnel (Consultants).

SECRETARIAL

IN TO MUSIC £4,000

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Call Pippa at: ADventure 499 8992

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BET YOU'LL BE A WINNER

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Rand Services (Emp. Agy.)

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As a chartered accountant with proven people ability you will control the accounting of the parent company of a major international London-based group, capitalise on your sound professional background including company tax and consolidation procedures of both U.K. and overseas associates. Join a go-ahead management team and motivate your own personnel. Contact James Forrest on 828 8055. Churchill Personnel Consultants, Abford House, 15 Wilton Rd. S.W.1.

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required for lady, youngish 50s. One daughter away all day. Dog lover and driver an advantage. References essential. S/C flat available if required. Lovely house outskirts Guildford. Telephone Guildford 504514.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

required for lovely country estate in Hampshire. Good cooking essential and must be capable of taking control of household and other domestic staff. Must be used to children and animals, etc. and over 25 years. Car driver essential. Farm cottage available. Salary by arrangement. Tel.: Hawkley 207 or Blackmoor 253.

EXPERIENCED COOK

Experienced Cook wanted for private house, Westminster, from end of May. Weekends off. Excellent furnished flat provided nearby. Up-to-date, first-class refs. essential. Salary by negotiation. Please send full details, age and experience to Box 0669 K, The Times.

EXPERIENCED DOMESTIC HELP required to look after easily-run apartment for company visitors in Park Lane. General cleaning, etc., and some cooking. Pleasant bed-sitting room provided with colour TV. Excellent conditions, wages negotiable. References essential. —Apply Box 1142 K, The Times.

WEST COAST, Scotland. Super sailing hotel requires good humoured young person as Cook for season. Experience essential, good salary for right person.—Apply Loch Melfort Hotel, Ardvaine by Oban, Argyll. Kilmelford (08522) 233.

YOUNG CORDON BLEU COOK urgently required to cater on a luxury hotel boat on the Thames. —Please telephone Maggie Seekings for full details on Droitwich 5484.

WANTED immediately: Domestic for Dale Fort Field Centre, Haverfordwest, Dyfed. Would suit unemployed graduate. — Apply Bursar.

CITY WINE BAR seeks experienced Cordon Bleu or equivalent to take charge of kitchen/luncheon counter. 9 till 3. 5-day week. Tel.: 248 8697.

HOUSEKEEPER required for Villa in South of France, period May to June—no cooking required. Own room.—Phone 580 5068.

A FREE FIRST-CLASS Secretarial Training and full board for 1 year at College in Hampstead in exchange supervisory, household and social duties. Applicants need good education. Age 23-30. Please contact Box No. 270, Streets Financial Limited, 62, Wilson Street, London, E.C.2.

ALL DOMESTIC STAFF.—Resident, daily, perm./temp. Eaton Bureau, 136 Sloane St., S.W.1. 730 9564.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club (facilities) at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757 & 523 Oxford St., W1. 408 1013.

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GOVERNESS for three boys, ages 8, 5 and 2 years old, in Brazil. South America. Excellent references and very good salary. Age 30 to 45.—Please write to: Mrs. Elena de Olazábal de Hirsch, Calle Piedralaves, 1 Ciudad Puerta de Hierro, Madrid-35 (Spain).

IMMEDIATE—English au pair needed, minimum one year stay. Bern country house. Write: Kornfeld, Rothaus 3065, Bolligen, Bern, Switzerland.

NANNIES, MOTHER'S HELPS. Lots of super jobs, Marylebone Nursing Service, 74 Marylebone Lane, W.1. 486 1053. No charges.

TRAINED experienced nanny needed. Sole charge 3 yr daughter. Live in as family, Bayswater. Weekends free. Ring after 6 pm. Mon./Thurs. 01-727 2640 or w/e 0256 770 475.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

INTERESTING JOB

Top grade, ex-serviceman, wanted, as an aide and security officer. Must be capable of chauffeuring when necessary. Bachelor preferable. 40-50 yrs. old. Will be working in London and Europe, so knowledge of French would be preferable. Excellent refs. imperative, as all applicants will be checked out.

Salary negotiable. Phone 584 7848 (eves.)

Royal Geographical Society

COOK/CATERER

Required to do staff lunches (about 15 a day), members' and staff teas and occasional functions. Monday to Friday. Informal atmosphere.

Apply Mrs. Gordon, Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London, S.W.7. 01-589 0648

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Live-in Mother's Help, aged 21-55, with basic cooking skills, urgently needed by busy mum in fashion trade. 2 boys aged 6 and 8 in full-time schooling. Own room in super house in Hampstead. Salary negotiable. Please write in first instance to: Mrs. D. Sommes, 7 Merland Close, London, N.W.11.

REQUIRED

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SPECIAL OFFERS. Seats available on scheduled flights: Heathrow/Malaga, 21 April, 2 wks; Heathrow/Faro, 20 April. Also seats available to Faro from Gatwick and Manchester, departures from 18 May. PTS, 65 Grosvenor St. London W1. 01-499 4802 (ATOL 164B ABTA).

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MALTA. TENERIFE, TUNISIA. Costa del Sol, S. France, Apt. and hotel holidays inc. flights. Summer availability. Stop Press: Malta April/May. Colourful brochure.—Bon Aventure. 01-937 1649—24 hrs. (ATOL 879B).

CRETE VILLA. Due to last minute cancellation we have few seats available for departure this Friday 21/4. Let to family or will divide. 1 wk £70 pp. 2 wks £105 pp. includes flight and accommodation. Just Crete, Windsor 56315 (ABTA. ATOL 719B).

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(continued on page 30)

adcasting

... Panorama, so often run-of-the-mill, has a front line report on the war in Rhodesia and its genuine threat to the political settlement.
... Entering the lists against Rumpole on the other side is a new set of comedy plays, Pickersgill People, offering sheikhs, Yorkshire landladies and local bobbies. A one-sided fight, to judge by appearances.
...m Some timely self-analysis on Arena tonight, devoted to drama-documentaries such as Thursday's controversial Law and Order. By blurring fact and fiction, can they avoid distorting the truth?—P.V.

... Open University: ...05, Infant Cognition; Ford Interview (1). ... You and Me. 12.45 ..., 1.00, Pebble Mill. ... Camberwick Green. ... of Praise. 3.55, Play ...20, Tarzan Lord of ..., 4.40, Cheggers Plays ... John Craven. 5.10, ...s. 5.55, Nationwide. ... the Family. ...els. ...orama. ...s. Weather. ... Trial of Lee Harvey ...ald, part 2. ...ight. ...ather. ...iations (BBC1): ... 1.45-2.00 pm, Pili ...20, Wales Today. 6.55-... SCOTLAND: 5.55-... Reporting Scotland. ...bic Account. 11.30. ...THERN IRELAND: 5.53-Northern Ireland News, Scene Around Six.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: Air Traffic Control. 7.05, Maths. 7.30-7.55, Exocrine Secretion. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 4.55 pm, Open University: T. S. Eliot and America; 5.20, Time; 5.45, Maths—Differential Equations; 6.10, M101/9 Integration, Convergence; 6.35, Electricity and Magnetism.
7.00 News Headlines.
7.05 Children's Wardrobe.
7.30 Newsday.
8.15 Johnny Mathis in concert.
9.00 Pickersgill People, plays by Mike Stott: The Sheik of Pickersgill.
10.00 Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship.
10.55 Arena: Television: When is a Play not a Play?
11.45 News.
11.55-12.05 am, John Rye reads Anthropos Feels His Age, by D. J. Enright.

Thames

12.00, Jamie. 12.10 pm, Rainbow. 12.30, Drive-in (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, About Britain. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Film: Dangerous When Wet, with Esther Williams, Fernando Lamas, Jack Carson. 4.20, Clapperboard. 4.45, The Feathered Serpent. 5.15, Batman (r).
5.45 News. 6.00, Thames at 6.
6.40 Help!
6.45 Whodunnit?
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 Devenish.
8.30 World in Action.
9.00 Rumpole of the Bailey.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Five Branded Women, with Van Heflin, Silvano Mangano, Vera Miles.*
12.25 am Epilogue.
* Black and white.
(r) Repeat.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Gardening. 1.00, News. 1.20, ATV news. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Anna Karenina, with Vivien Leigh, Ralph Richardson, Kieron Moore. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Left, Right and Centre. 11.00, Columbo (r). 12.25-12.40 am, Something Different.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farm Progress (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, About Britain. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: The Desperate Miles, with Tony Mussante. 3.50, Beryl's Lot. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Man and Woman. 11.00, Southern News. 11.10, Lanigan's Rabbi. 12.35 am, Weather. Epilogue.

... ...ms, 12.30 pm, Lands-... News. 1.20, West Head-... Wales Headlines. 1.30, ...25, Film: House of ... Robert Ryan, Robert ..., Thames. 5.15, ATV. ... West. 6.22, Report ..., Thames. 10.35-12.45 ... Andy, with Ewa Aulin, ... Marlon Brando, ... HTV CYMRU/... HTV except: 1.20-1.25 ... Newyddion y Dydd. ... Hamdden. 6.00-6.22, Y ... 6.00, Yr Wythnos. HTV ... HTV except: 1.20-1.30 ... Headlines. 6.22-6.45.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, How to Stay Alive. 1.00, News. 1.20, Dodo. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: In Tandem, with Claude Akins. 3.50, Beryl's Lot (r). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.25, This is Your Right. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Reports Politics. 11.00-12.45 am, Film: The Cross of Lorraine, with Gene Kelly.*

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Last of the Wild. 1.00, News. 1.20, North East News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Power Without Glory. 3.20, The Generation Scene. 3.35, The Little Rascals. 3.50, Beryl's Lot. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.40, Police Call. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Lifestyle. 11.00, Danger in Paradise. 12.00, Epilogue.

... ...mes. 12.30 pm, ATV. ... News. 1.30, Southern. ... The Truth about Spring, ... Hayley Mills. 4.20, ...15, Garnock Way. 5.45, ..., Lookaround. 6.15, ... Challenge. 6.45, Thames. ... Carrott. 11.00, ... Wife. 12.40 am,

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: After the Fox, with Peter Sellers, Victor Mature, Britt Ekland. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.15, Scottish TUC conference. 6.25, Cartoons. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Reflections. 10.35-12.25 am, Film: Fraulein Doktor, with Suzy Kendall, Kenneth More, Capucine.

... ...mes. 12.30 pm, Out of ... News. 1.25, Anglia ... Southern. 2.25, Family ... Hamilton ... of. 4.20, Thames. ... 6.00, About Anglia. ... 10.30, Lifestyle. ... Terror on the Beach, ... Weaver, Estelle Par... ...am, Reflections.

Westward

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: A Patch of Blue, with Sidney Poitier, Shelley Winters.* 4.20, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.25, Sports Desk. 6.45, Thames. 8.00, Rising Damp. 8.30, Thames. 10.30, Politics West. 11.00, Film: The Private Life of Henry VIII, with Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon, Robert Donat.* 12.35 am, Faith for Life.

...ire

...mes, 12.30 pm, How to ..., 1.00, News. 1.20, ... News. 1.30, Thames. ...3.20, Music at ...3.50, Beryl's Lot. 4.20, ...15, ATV. 6.00, Calendar. ...mes. 10.30, Lifestyle. ..., Police Woman.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, ATV. 1.25, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: The Hour of 13, with Peter Lawford, Dawn Addams, Roland Culver.* 3.50, Beryl's Lot (r). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Crimedesk. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Andy Williams. 11.00, From the Top. ... 11.35-12.30 am, The Prisoner (r).

... ...mes. 1.20 pm, Lunch-... Thames. 2.00, See You ...30, Film: Bridal Path. ...mes. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, ...sion News. 6.05, The ... 6.30, Reports. 6.45, ... 10.30, Talk. 10.40, ...10, Within These Walls. ... am, Bedtime.

Radio

1

5.00 am, News; Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 7.30, Alan Dell. 9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Brian Matthew. 2.00-2.02, News.
† Stereo.

2

5.00 am, News. 5.02, Ray Moore.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing bulletin.) 10.02, Jimmy Young. 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, BBC Northern Radio Orchestra.† 7.30, Radio 1. 10.02, Movie Quiz. 10.30, Star Sound. 11.02, Brian Matthew. 2.00 am, News.

3

6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Hindemith, Rawsthorne.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Moore, Vaughan Williams, Mozart.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Ravel.† 9.40, Talking About Music.† 10.10, Piano Recital: Bach, Mozart, Dodgson, Liszt.† 10.50, Jennifer Smith, song recital: de Vasconcellos, Poulenc.† 11.30, Concert, part 1: Haydn, Weber.† 12.15 pm, In Short. 12.25, Concert: Part 2, Sibelius. 1.00, News. 1.05, BBC Lunchtime Concert: Mozart, Berg.† 2.10, Matinee Musicale.† 3.10, Organ Recital: Buxtehude, Marchand, Alain, Bach.† 3.55, Yfrah Neaman (violin): Krenek, Forbes, Bennett.† 4.40, New Records: Chausson.† 5.15, Bandstand.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Animal Sounds and Meanings. 7.00, Doctor and Patient. 7.30, Music for Harpsichord: Purcell, Powell, Scarlatti.† 8.30, EBU Concert from Vienna: Part 1, Mozart, Henze.† 9.20, Judging the Judges, by Lionel Daiches. 9.40, Concert: Part 2, Stravinsky, Henze.† 10.25, Among the Witnesses, talk about Russia by Elaine Feinstein. 11.00, Jazz in Britain: Elton Dean's Ninesense.† 11.30, News. 11.35-11.40, Schubert Song.

4

6.15 am, News. 6.17, Farming. 6.35, Up to the Hour. 7.00, News. 7.10, Today. 7.35, Up to the Hour. 8.00, News. 8.10, Today. 8.45, John Ebdon. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 9.55, Roy Hay on Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Society and Orphan Fund. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Southall: Ground for Hope? 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Brain of Britain. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Boss's Son. 4.35, Story: Mansfield Park, by Jane Austen, part 1. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Down the Garden Path. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.30, Hinge and Bracket. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, From Our Own Correspondent. 7.45, Play: Dandolo. 9.15, A Sideways Look at . . . Forests. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Profile. 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: Brighton Rock, by Graham Green, part 1. 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 12.00, News. 12.20-12.23 am, Inshore forecast.

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". . . He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty: and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."—Proverbs 16: 32

BIRTHS

DUNDAS.—On Thurs., 13th April, 1978, to Lady Jane Dundas and Lord Bruce at Queen Charlotte hospital—a boy (Max).

FORTESCUE.—On April 13, at St Theresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Julia and Seymour—a son, James.

HARLAND.—On 14th April, to Philip and Claire—a daughter (Georgina Claire).

KEMP.—On April 8th to Rosemary (nee Asker) and to Roger Kemp—a son (Timothy Charles Edward), a brother for Emma.

OPPENHEIMER.—On April 14, 1978, to Nicky (nee Brotherton) and Michael—a daughter.

REED.—On April 13, to Ann and Bryan—a daughter, at Queen Charlotte's.

SOLON.—On April 14th at St. Theresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Maggie (nee McCutcheon) and Paul—a son.

TAVNER.—On April 13th, at Epsom District Hospital, to Susan (nee Glass) and David—a daughter (Ruth Margaret).

WALKER.—On Wednesday, 12th April, at Westminster Hospital, to Tessa (nee Pout) and Peter Walker—a son, Robin Casper. A brother for Jonathan, Shara Jane and Timothy.

BIRTHDAYS

DARLING.—Je vous souhaite bon anniversaire, votre amie affectionée, Wellington (S.W.N.).

MARRIAGES

CORRIE : COOK.—On Saturday, 15th April, 1978, at St. Peter's Church, Tavistock, John Alexander Corrie and Olivia Penelope Cook.

RICHARDS : SPIERS.—The marriage took place on 14 April, 1978, in London, between Raymond Bliss Richards and Mary Jeanne Spiers (nee Montague Browne).

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

KIMPTON : HAZLERIGG.—On April 17th, 1928, at St. Paul's Church, Portman Square, London, Anthony Kimpton to Rachel Hazlerigg. Present address: Farnham, Blandford.

DEATHS

CAMPBELL of Barcaldine and Glenure.—Ian Vincent Hamilton Campbell, Bt., C.B., on April 14th, peacefully, after a long illness borne with courage and patience. Much loved husband of Louise (Loulie), father and grandfather, stepfather and stepgrandfather. Cremation private. No letters or flowers by request. Donations if desired to Hawkhurst Cottage Hospital.

COOPER.—On April 12, 1978, suddenly, in Oxford, John Phillips Cooper, of Elm Close, Horton-cum-Studley, Oxford, dear husband of Phyllis and loving father of Celia and Oliver.

DIAMOND.—On April 10th, Alfred Diamond, OBE JP in his 77th year, beloved husband of Celia and loving father of Millicent and Paul, sadly missed by his grandchildren, family and friends. Funeral on Tuesday, 18th April, at 12.30 pm at Western Synagogue Cemetery, Cheshunt. Prayers at 25 Gilda Crescent N16 at 8 pm that day only.

FOOKS.—On 14th April, peacefully, aged 77, the Hon. Lady Mary Josephine, widow of the late Sir Raymond Fooks of Broomhill Copse, Boars Hill, Oxford. Cremation private.

GEELMUYDEN, HANS.—On April 11th, 1978, tragically following an accident in Istanbul. Medal of St. Olav's and formerly Norwegian Consul, beloved husband of Ninon and adored father of Karen Blackburne, Anna Perlan and Vera Bulgurlu, devoted father-in-law and grandfather. Greatly mourned by all his family and friends in Turkey, Norway and throughout the world.

GILLETT.—On April 13, 1978, in Horsham Hospital, Edward Bailey Gillett of Stables Cottage, Slinfold, West Sussex, aged 89. Dearly loved husband of the late Bertha Helen and father of Marcia (Marsden) and Prue. Cremation private. Memorial service to be held at St Peter's Church, Slinfold, on Wednesday, April 26, at 2.30 pm. No flowers. But donations may be sent to the Secretary, Phyllis Tuckwell Memorial Hospice, Farnham, Surrey.

GUILD.—On April 15, 1978, Cyril Harrower, aged 71, husband of Peronelle and father of Ivry and John, of Aspall Hall, Debenham, Suffolk, peacefully after a brief illness.—Funeral private, by his request.

GUTHRIE.—On April 15, 1978, Anthea, much-loved sister of Diana, and aunt of Julian and Rosemary.

JAMES.—On 12th April, 1978, suddenly, at home, Philip Gaved, C.B.E., former member of the board of British Rail. Dearly loved by all his family and a kind friend to many. Funeral service at Salisbury Crematorium on Friday, 21st April at 3 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, may be sent to the Hostel of God (Independent Hospital), 29 Clapham Common Northside, London, S.W.4. All enquiries to Gooden, 46 Southampton Road, Lymington, Hants (Tel. 0590 75593).

KINGSTON.—The Rev. Percy, on 15th April, suddenly, dear husband of Ruth. Funeral Amahdi, Kuwait, Wednesday. Memorial, U.K. later. Particulars, Platt Vicarage, Sevenoaks, Kent.

KITTERMASTER.—On April 11th Norman Colley, aged 68, peacefully at his home, 3 Sheridan Close, Rugby. Service at Rugby School Chapel, Wednesday 19th April, at 2.15 p.m., followed by cremation. Family flowers only. Enquiries to Walton and Taylor Ltd., telephone Rugby 3006.

KNEALE.—On April 14th, 1978, Lilian, beloved wife of the late W. T. Kneale, and mother of Nigel and Bryan. Funeral privately in London.

LEA.—On 15th April, 1978, at his home, 13 Fitzroy Road, London, N.W.1, William Elmer Lea, aged 86. Husband of the late Margie, father of David, Lorna Secker Walker and Richard, brother of Eirene. Funeral inquiries to: Leverton & Sons Ltd. Tel. 01-387 5075.

MARSDEN, CYRIL WILCOCK.—On 15th April, 1978, aged 88, beloved grandfather of Bruce and David Jockelson. Funeral, Friday 21st April at Morden College, Blackheath, at 10 a.m.

MCGRATH, PAUL.—On 13th April, peacefully in London, much loved and admired American actor, greatly mourned by his devoted wife Ann, and stepdaughter Hilary Ryan.

McNEILE.—On April 14, 1978, in Devizes Hospital, after a short illness, John Henry McNeile of Nonsuch, Bromham, Chippenham, aged 85, beloved husband, father and grandfather. Cremation private. Service Chittoe Church, Thursday, April 20, at 2.30 pm.

PACKHAM.—On 14th April, 1978, after a short illness, Constance Packham, aged 55, fortified by the rites of Holy Church. Requiem at the Oratory, London SW7, on Friday, April 21st, at 11 am R.I.P.

PEDDIE.—On April 13th, courageously after a long illness, James Mortimer, the Lord Peddie, of the city and county of Kingston-upon-Hull, M.B.E., LL.D., J.P., aged 73 years, much loved and admired by his family and many friends. Cremation for family and close friends at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, Surrey, tomorrow, Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m. Family flowers only please. Donations to Imperial Cancer Research Fund. A memorial service to be held at St. Margaret's Westminster on Wednesday, May 24th at 12.00 noon.

RUSSELL.—On April 13th, peacefully, Meriel Eleanor, aged 81, daughter of the late Capt Cecil Fotherstonhaugh, widow of Sidney Cumine Russell, and beloved mother and grandmother. Funeral service St John the Baptist Church Horsington, 12 noon, Tuesday, April 18th, followed by burial. Flowers to Cecil Eason, Funeral Directors, Sherborne.

SHEARWOOD.—On April 14th, 1978, in Coulsdon, Surrey, in her 84th year, Mary, beloved wife of the late Rev. H. Shearwood, mother of the Rev. Alec Shearwood and grandmother of Maria, Andrew Michael and Both. Funeral April 19th, at 2.30 p.m. at Wickenby, Lincoln.

SINCLAIR.—On 13th April, 1978, very suddenly, Margaret (Maisie) Richardson (nee Arnott), age 88, of 4, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, widow of Donald Boase Sinclair, O.B.E., W.S., much loved mother of Hope, Bruce and Elizabeth Probert. Funeral service in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Palmerston Place, on Thursday 20th April at 12.15 followed by private burial.

SNEATH, FRANK ARCHER, Lecturer in Psychology, Birkbeck College, suddenly at home, 12th April, aged 51. Fondly remembered by family and friends. Funeral, 2 p.m., Tuesday, 18th April, at Methodist Church, Thurlby, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

STOVIN, MARGARET LOUISE on April 15th, widow of Dr G. H. T. Stovin and mother of Peter, Hugh and Rosemary, peacefully at Rosehill Hospital, Letchworth, in her 84th year. Funeral Tuesday, April 18th. Flowers to Goodchild, St Albans.

TURNBULL.—On 15th April, peacefully, Wilfrid, MBE, aged 78. Requiem mass 11.30 a.m., Friday 21st April, St. Mary's Alve. Church, Worcs.

WHITAKER.—On March 28, 1978, at her home, after an illness, Marjorie Eileen, of Smeeth, near Ashford, Kent, widow of Col Charles E. Whitaker. No letters, please, but donation if desired to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Field, London WC2.

WILSON.—On April 13th, Esmee Garnett Wilson, peacefully, at the Old Rectory, Birdbrook, Essex. Beloved mother of Ann. Cremation private. Family flowers only, at her special request.

FUNERALS

HARDCASTLE LENG.—The Funeral Service for Joan Hardcastle Leng will take place at Farley Green Church, near Albury, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, 19th April. Followed by private cremation. Family flowers only but donations, if desired, to Animal Health Trust, Newmarket.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HAIRAC, Robert, late Captain Grenadier Guards. A service of thanksgiving will be held at noon on Tuesday 18th April at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London.

NAMGYAL.—Memorial service will be held for Tenzing Namgyal, Crown Prince of Sikkim, 7 pm. Wednesday, 3rd May, 1978, in the School Chapel, Harrow School, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middx.

TURVILLE-PETRE.—A memorial service for the late Professor E. O. G. Turville-Petre will be held in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, on Saturday, 29th April at 3.15 p.m.

TWEEDDALE.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Dowager Marchioness of Tweeddale will be held at Yester Parish Church, Gifford, on Tuesday, April 25th at 3.30 pm.

IN MEMORIAM

GREEN.—In loving memory of Barbara, my wife, who died on April 16th, 1976.

BOWLLY.—In memory of Al Bowlly, who died on 17th April, 1941, in London during an air raid. Whose recorded voice still recalls, to many of us, the chivalrous years of the '30s.—J.M.V.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

EASTER FAIR in aid of the Russian Orthodox Church in Exile will be held on Tuesday, 18th April, at Old Town Hall, King's Road, Chelsea. 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FIRST MATE for prestige private yacht based south of France. See Gen. Vacs.

HOUSEKEEPER/COOK in Guildford. See Domestic Situations.

TUTOR required. American system. See Educational.

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BENTLEY S1 Continental, 1956, See Motors.

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NANNY/ENGLISH TEACHER. See Domestic Sits.

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ANTIQUARIAN and second-hand books wanted.—See wanted.

EXPERIENCED VOLUNTEERS needed immediately for archaeological sites in central London. Tel: 242 6620.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 28 AND 29

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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CALLING AMERICANS. Have your children lived overseas for long? Were your children born abroad? Under present U.S. law your children could lose their U.S. citizenship or the ability to pass it on. Contact A.C.C.R.L., Erica Parra, 78 High Street, Iver, Bucks. Iver 653438, or Victoria Fraser, 28 Chetwynd Road, N.W.5. 01-267 5979.

GREEK ISLANDS.—Holidays still available on our Friday Night Flights: 5, 12, 19 and 26 May for 1, 2, 3 or 4 weeks. Oceanways Airtours, 01-839 6055/6, 23 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. ATOL 021B, ABTA.

KING DAVID Hotel Explosion.—Author seeks to interview survivors, next of kin and others with information. Box 0944 K, The Times.

HERBERT JOHNSON LADIES SHOP, Grosvenor St., will be reopening shortly after redecoration.

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ATTENTION EX Q.A's, authoress compiling book wishes to contact those who actively served in 1939-1945 war Dunkirk, N. Africa & Europe with an interesting dramatic story to relate. Contact 01-603 7996 or Box No 0489 K The Times.

WOULD ANDREW LUCAS or anyone knowing his whereabouts please write to L. M. giving date & place of birth. Box No 1016 K The Times.

MELLERSH & Harding offer town house, Norfolk Cres. See Rental column.

HAVE YOU always envied Lawrence of Arabia ? See General Vacancies.

RESIDENTIAL/HOSTEL BUILDING. See Commercial & Industrial page today.

CHALLENGING Assignment required. See Wanted.

URGENTLY required in Mid Sussex.—See Country Property.

GRATEFUL thanks to Saint Rita for wonderful favours received. W. J. T.

ALFA Romeo Spider 2000. Hurry ! See Motors.

BIM Kingston Branch, 2 May 1978 7.30 p.m. at George Inn, Morden. "Improving Production Management", Spur Lecture by Terence Hill of Kingston Regional Management Centre.

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HELP ! 2 prof girls require flat. See flatshare.

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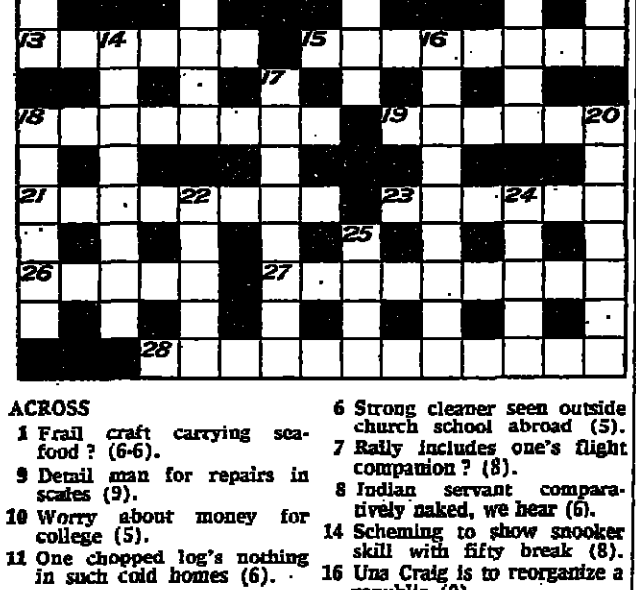
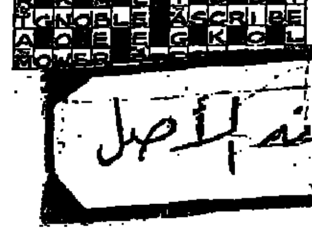
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,876



ACROSS
1 Frail craft carrying sea-food ? (6-6).
9 Detail man for repairs in scales (9).
10 Worry about money for college (5).
11 One chopped log's nothing in such cold homes (6).
12 Conclude foreign king backed subordinate (8).
13 A private pen-name (6).
15 Many wild trees in this part of Ireland ? (8).
18 Peevish salute got Mariner into trouble (8).
19 In southern sign of the Zodiac, a beetle (6).
21 Very dark student in return flight (3-5).
23 The infallible one in the gold lace outfit (6).
26 Joiners are the leading lights ? (5).
27 West Riding sportsmen appear argumentative people (9).
28 Uncommonly tight ? (5, 2, 1, 4).

DOWN
1 The poet William gets £2 in change (7).
2 Some problem, actually, reversing the beast (5).
3 Solitaries include fellow citizens (9).
4 Perhaps they are 28 empty streets (4).
5 Jeopardize the peace-maker's task (8).
6 Strong cleaner seen outside church school abroad (5).
7 Rally includes one's flight companion ? (8).
8 Indian servant comparatively naked, we hear (6).
14 Scheming to show snooker skill with fifty break (8).
16 Una Craig is to reorganize a republic (9).
17 English admiral, upset by new accounts, died (8).
18 Coax economist to embrace a Japanese leader (6).
20 Fortunate islanders, so well off (7).
22 Beam from break-up sale—on the short side (5).
24 Belief of Russian business man ? (5).
25 She brought up an Abyssinian prince (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,875



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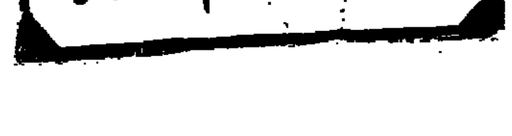

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Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Monday, April 17, 1978. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

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